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

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Agricultural Pepartment.

A VOICE FROM THE FARM.

You say that my life is a round of toil?" The stalwart farmer said, The stalwart farmer said.
That I scarce can wrest from the oft-tilled soil
My pittance of daily bread?
Weil, what you tell me in part is true;
I am seldom an idle man,
But I value the blessing of rest, as you,
Who have much of it never can.

And, surely, I never have worked in vain, From the spring to the golden fall; The harvest has ever brought waving grain

Enough and to spare for all.

And when in the evening, freed from care, I see at my farm-house door My wife and little ones waiting there, Oh, What has the millionaire more!

My children may never have hoarded wealth Their liv s may at times be rough; But if in their homes they have love and

health They will find these riches enough. The only land they will ever own
Is the land that the strong right arm And the patient, fearless heart alone Can till of a fertile farm.

I have nothing beyond my simple wants And a little for cloudy days; But no grim spectre my homestead haunts,

Such as silver and gold might raise
Around me are eyes that with sparkling
mirth Or with placid contentment shine-And no wealth clogged lord upon all the

Has a lot more blessed than mine,

"O, yes, I'm laboring all day long,
With the mint and the muscle, too;
But I thank the Lord, who has made me strong, And given me work to do.

For what, indeed, is the idle drone But a vampire on the land, Reaping fruit that by others was sown, And not by his own right hand!

Pure Air and Food, as they Affect the Flavor of the Flesh of Animals.

The food of the animal affects the quality of his flesh. The "swill-fed" hogs make pork too soft and of too poor a quality to command the first pale, thinner, poorer and lower flavored. price in market. The farmer who fat- It is the same kind of grass, poa tratened his porkers on beech nuts, found the pork so oily that it went at a discount when offered for sale.

Just how much fat and how much lean should be in the animal to make the best food it is difficult to determine, but a proper admixture of the two so as to make the food healtful and palatable is what we want. Both physicians and epicures agree that too much fattening depreciates the quality of the pork, Neither the fat or the lean is so savory as when both "are nearer in the proportions in which they are utilized as food, so that they make a well-balanced ration, and this is when the fatting is but medium." This is true of swine, cattle, sheep and poultry. If their food is well flavored their flesh will be. But all animals are not alike affected by the flavor of their food. Says Prof. L. B. Arnold, "the essential oils which mould the flavor of regetation are mostly very volatile and easily combustible, and as a consequence are largely burned up in the oodies of animals to sustain animal heat." Thus the flavor of food is more fully exhausted in some animals than in others. The flesh of the hog is not so much affected by the flavor of the food as the flesh of many other animals. A difference in food will vary pork in density more than in flavor. But while farmers should be on their guard as regards over-fattening their porkers, they should not let their flesh become saturated with the filth and effluvia of the hog sty. Give the animal pure air to breathe, a space large enough in which to keep clean, so that he can work off the waste of his system instead of retaining it." This is the law that governs his healthy growth. For really as hogs are now treated they do not become fat from a healthy growth, but from unhealthy accretions of fat. Think for a moment, how our pork is made. The porker is confined in a narrow pen, filthy besides being small; breathing air that is reeking with impurities and permeating his very body. The pork of a hog that has always breathed pure air, been in a clean range, and has attained a healthy growth is savory and palatable, while that of a hog that is constantly in the filth and impurities of his narrow sty must be tainted through and through. Prof. Arnold says-

"There is especial objection to pork

made from an animal which has wal-

lowed in and breathed the taint of his

foul quarters till his flesh assumes a

tinge of scrofula, and a taste corres-

inseparably fixed in every fibre of his

Now the food given to cattle, sheep, and poultry imparts its flavor more largely to their flesh, which makes it of higher relish and more valuable to the epicure. It is known that different localities vary in the quality of the grass they produce. That of the Alpine slopes is superior in the flavor that it imparts to the milk, butter, cheese, beef and mutton, made in that region; while the herbage in the valleys below lacks the flavor that is in the grass an the mountain slopes. The same is true of the butter, beef, and mutton from the Welsh aud Scotch Highlands as compared with that de-

rived from the lowlands. It has been claimed that this excellence of quality is due to the greater exercise that the animal must take in grazing on the rugged slopes, inducing a healthier and more vigorous growth. But this cannot be, as the neck and muscles of the ox, which are the most exercised, are the toughest part, and least tender and palatable food. While the loins the least exercised, are the most juicy and best eating. "The flesh of the laboring ox is not equal to that of his idle companion, and the poorest fowls used for food are birds of passage, as the wild pigeon and wild goose, whose laborous flights make their flesh hard, dry, and unsavory.

We do not mean that it is only the rugged hights, or hilly slopes that produce the richest flavored grasses whose cropping makes the most savory flesh. The steep hillsides of New England do not produce so good beef and mutton as the river valleys or alluvial flats. In fact the blue grass regions of Kentucky, composed of gentle undulating plains, produce "a deep colored, thickset, rich and aromatic" herbage, while that on the New England hillsides is ensis in both, but the flavor of the flesh in the former, as in the grass, is more savory and palatable than in the latter. We find that the rich and high flavored herbage produces the best animal food: and that this rich aromatic grass is found growing on high places, as on the Alpine slopes, and also in lowlands as the blue grass region in Kentucky.

We have seen that too much exercise is not the best for animal food, and that hard muscles and physicial strength are necessary to speed and useful labor in the animal. Also that pure air, healthful quarters, and good food are indispensible to produce savory animal food. How clearly this is seen in the difference in the quality of wild fowl and tame. The woodcock, "partridge, grouse, and prairie chicken, are greatly superior to our domestic hens, not because they are better fed, nor becruse they have more exercise, but because they breathe pure air. Next to pork the flesh of domestic fowls is uncleanly and impure." What can equal

in impurity the effluvia of a hen-roost! Talk of malaria, are not the ve v fowls whose meat we consider a luxury, these spike a 2x4 scantling running sitting, from dewey eve till early morn, over a malarial offal till the very marrow of their bones is saturated with this infection. This will account for length for the other two upright (b b). the difference between wild meat and tame. We would say, finally, that the close, filthy stable, the sty and the roost, are the bane of domestic meats. v. B. Galesburg, July 17, 1883.

Durability of Posts.

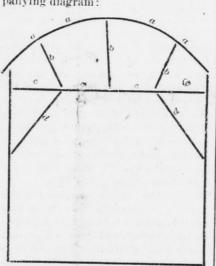
It has long been a disputed point whethe: posts set in the ground "top end down" will last longer to an when set in the position in which they grew. To obtain a satisfactory answer to this question, some fifteen years ago, when building grape trellises, we sat the posts of one row "upside down." all others "butt end" down. All the posts were Chestnut, and when they commenced to decay we could see no difference in heir durability-a'l came down and had to be replaced about the

Professor Beal's careful experiments made at the Michigan Agricultural College, with different kinds of timber, showed the same results. In some cases it was the "op end down," which la-ted longer, in others, the "bottom end down," and sometimes there was no difference in durability; from which it is inferred that where one piece decayed more than the other, it was caused by some trifling differences in the sticks. - American Garden.

TRADE increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real streng: h and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land .- Lord

Cheap Roof For Farm Buildings.

The ideal barn, with most farmers, is one large enough to shelter all the stock and their feed, the farming tools, implements, and whatever needs shelter, under one roof. While for the convenience in caring for stock this may be desirable, there are at the same time objections and disadvantages to having stock of different kinds all congregated under one roof and in close proximity. Besides this there are farmers who cannot at once afford the outlay for the big barn, and must content themselves with some simpler and cheaper shelter. In such structures the roof is an important and at the same time one of the most expensive items. If made of boards and battened, the boards warp and split and the roof leaks. If shingled, the roof timbers, boards and shingles makes the cost out of proportion to the rest of the building. A roof cheaper than shingles and better than the ordinary of the property of the prop than shingles and better than the ordinary board battened roof seems to be called for, for this class of cheap buildings. A few years since a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writing from Atkinson, Illinois, gave a plan of a cheap roof, and advocated its in so straightforward a way that it impressed us favorably, and we preserved the plan and now present it to the readers of the Farmers' Review in the description of which we quote from the communication to the Tribune accompanying the plan. The writer says: "I have invented this roof and have it in use on six separate farm buildings, viz.: a piggery, 16x48 feet; a hennery, same size; a wood shed, 16x32 feet; a hay barn, 18x60 feet; a calf barn 16x32 feet; and a tool house, 18x60 feet. The new roof is a success. It is cheaper than any other, it is more durable and it is easier constructed. Its plan of construction is shown in the accompanying diagram:



"a a a a is half inch pine stuff: b b b are pieces of ?-inch stuff, on the top of which (not shown in the diagram), and running lengthwise of the building, are placed an ordinary 2x4 scantling to support the half-inch roof boards, and which the boards are nailed with six or eight-penny nails (I prefer eightpenny). ccccare 2x6 joists running across the width of the building and securely spiked to the studding or posts at either end. They are 8 feet apart if only a one-story building. d d are pieces of boards nailed to the joists at the top and to studding at the bottom, as braces which can be omitted if the joists are sufficiently strong. Assuming that the sides of the building are p and the joists in place, the manner of constructing the roof is as followes: Spike an upright (b) of 2x6 and 2 feet long to the centre of the joists. This will give a foot and a half height above the top of the joists. On the top of with the plates. Now bend over a half-inch board, bring the ends down upon the plates, and get the right allowing 2 inches for the 2x4 scantling, which is to be spiked on the top. top of these two uprights should be cut on a slight bend to correspond with the slope of the roof. Spike the 2x4 scantling on the top, and the roof frame is ready for the covering. The half-inch boards can new be put on readily, being nailed at either end to the plate and on each of the 2x4 ribs. two layers being used; and, breaking joints, a third of narrow stuff can be put on as battens, if desired, though not necessary, and the whole finished with a couple of coats of gas tar and dry sand, which will fill any and all checks and prevent future checking on decay. It will-out last any shingle roof, looks better, and is stronger. [A pretty strong statement, but perhaps true.--ED. REVIEW.] There is less timber about the frame-work than in any shingle roof, and the roof itself is little more than the boards on which to lay the shingles.

The half-inch stuff is stock boards re-sawed. Dry pine is best. The C stock is good enough for the first course, B stock for second, and fence boards resawed for the third, if one is Here is a roof that any farmer can build. Three men can cover a roof 16x60 feet in three hours, and the gas tar, which is cheap, can be put on rapidly with any old broom or mop. For a 16-foot wide building, 18-foot boards will be needed for the roof, and proportionate lengths for buildings of other widths .- Farmers' Review.

For ordinary wood-work use whiting to rub the dirt off, and ammonia.

Feeding Value of Ensilage. - Experiments at the Nebraska State Agricultural College.

For the purpose of testing the ensilage of green corn compared with our other cheap foods as hay, millet, etc., a silo was made at the college farm the past summer. There was put into the silo sixty tons, by weight, of green corn stalks. The corn was taken when the grains were nearly half formed on the ears. The amount obtained from an acre was 16 tons, or three and threefourths acres to fill the silo. The ensi lage was fed to fattening steers and milk cows. Of a lot of steers, 16 in number, obtained to be fed, two were taken to be fed upon corn and hay. the remainder corn and ensilage. The two selected for corn and hay were considerably above the average of the lot. The most of the steers were three coming four years of age. The older steers, however, made the best gains.

The weight of the two hav fed steers when feeding commenced, 2,760 pounds of the 14 fed ensilage, 16,630 pounds The two steers were put on full feed the 25th of October; the ensilage steers were put on full feed the 12th of November; They received some corn fodder for roughness up to december 2. At this date the silo was opened, and feeding commenced. The ensilage apparently kept in good condition. It was not as palatable on top as a little deeper. At first but few of them would eat it, but it did not take them ong to learn to eat it, as they ate ten bushels of it the second day. It was fed to them at noon each day, in the same tough that the corn was fed from.

They were fed the ordinary way, getting all the corn that they would eat clean and all the ensilage. The same with those fed on corn and hay. The two steers had shelter when they wanted it. Eight of the ensilage steers had no shelter from the 1st of January.

They were all weighed on Christmas day. Average gain of hay-fed, 150 lbs. each; of ensilage, 185.

Weighed January 27, average gain of hay-fed 75 pounds; ensilage, 58 pounds. This was a very cold month, with cat-

This was a very cold month, with cattle exposed to some extent.

Next weighing, February 27, average gain of hay-fed, 32½, ensilage-fed, 73½.

Next weight, March 27. Hay-fed average gain, 55 pounds; ensilage-fed 69 pounds. At this point the two that were fed her and cold for the state of th were fed hay and corn received meal instead of corn.

The next weighing was April 27. average gain of the hay and meal-fed, 571/2 pounds; ensilage a little over 13

Average gain May 25, of the hay and meal-fed, 15 pounds; ensilage, 21 pounds average.

The total weight of hay fed steers on

May 25, was 3,470, making an average gain of 355 pounds each. The total weight of ensilage steers, 22,495, making an average gain of 419

lbs. each. Average grain for each steer of ensi lage-fed over hay-fed, 64 pounds. The probable reason why the steers

did not gain more when warm weather commenced, was because they were already in good butcher's condition when taken off the grass, and adding the amount, brought them through in excellent shape.
From the above it will be noticed

that the ensilage-fed steers came out 64 pounds ahead, when they had the disadvantage both in the steers themselves, and the protection during the winter.

Considering all points it may be desirable to know what we think of the ensilage. I can say we think well of it. It is cheaper feed than prairie hay.

The ensilage from three and three-

fourths acres gave the fourteen steers and two cows all the roughness they wanted, and had about ten tons left. It is unnecessary to give particulars here as they were given in *The Farmer* last winter.

The effect on feeding milk cows was also good. There were two cows fed with it and corn. The milk and butter was good in quality, and still continues so at this writing.

There were two cows fed for a time on hav and meal.

Without giving details, the following is the result: One of the cows did not eat ensilage well and lost nine per cent. in quantity of milk; the other gained sixty-one per cent. This was with just half of the meal that they received when fed on hay. The effect on butter was for hay and meal feed, 33 pounds of milk to one pound of butter: with ensilage, 29 15-87 pounds. From this it will be seen that with half the quantity of milk and more cream on he same quantity.

For any particulars that may not be shown here, you may write to H. Culbertson,-Nebraska Farmer.

A Vermont sheep raiser claims that foot-rot can be entirely eradicated from a flock of sheer by dipping the feet of every member of the flock, whether lame or not, into kerosene oil, and then putting a pinch of sulphur be tween the hoofs. One repetition of the treatment at the end of two weeks, he claims, will be sufficient. They should be kept in a dry place for a few hours atter each application of the

EUROPE has just produced a crop of beet-root sugar estimated at two mil-Two-thirds of all the sugar consumed in European countries is produced from the sugar-beet.

k-rosene.

Evaporating Fruits and Vegetables.

The process of evaporating fruits should not be confounded with the ordinary method of drying, which calls into play the agency of nnumer-able hosts of flies, bees, etc., which extract not only the watery, but con-siderable of the most desirable part of the fruis and vegetables, leaving a substance which would not be palatat le, had we witnessed the manner of its preparation.

In any process of evaporation, the great desideratum is the application of intense heat in the first stage of drying, except in the case of grapes and similar fruits, where extreme heat will burst the skin and allow the juice to run out,-as the great heat will, by affecting the outer surface of the substance, form an impenetrable external coating, thus retaining the flavor and other desirable qualities of the fruit.

The best arrangement, and, indeed, the only proper one, is to subject the material to a continuous current of hot air. This current cannot be made hot enough to scorch or burn the f uit, if it be kept in brisk motion; but let it become stagnant for a short time, and the product will undoubtedly be ruined by the intense heat.

There are many patterns of evaporators that do good work. The American is especially to be recommended on account of its simplicity. It consists of an inclined wooden flue with the heater placed under the lower end, so that, when the first tray is placed in, the fruit rests directly over the heater; and when, after being thoroughly heated, another is added by simply pushing against the first, the latter is forced up the trunk and the second takes its place. This is repeated with each successive tray, and in this way there need be no larger opening to the external air than about four inches in width. 'I his is a great advantage over evaporators in which the trays are placed one above the other. These work well enough for a tray or two: but when a dozen or more are already in place, and it is desired to put in others, the entire number have to be drawn out and slipped in one tier higher, to make room for the new one. Thus the entire side of the house becomes exposed and quently filled with cold air. which requires to be Leated before any progress can be made, causing also unnecessary labor and useless expense of fuel, which can easily be

Raspberries we have found to be very profitable, as three quarts of the fresh fruit yield one pound of the evaporated, and this has a ready sale at thirty-seven cents per pound. So, in case the market prices for resh berries are down, it is an easy matter to put them in such a scape that we can command better figures.

Corn, properly evaporated, makes a dish fully equal to that just cut from the cobb, at a cost of about fifteen cents per pound. Half a pound is sufficient for a family meal.

Pumpkins also make a good article. when evaporated,—fully equal to fresh ones for making pies, thus extending the pie season through the entire year.

Many other fruits and vegetables which can readily be dried have not yet taken a place in the market, or are not known in this condition to commerce. Among these are dried sweet pota oes, which those who have tried tnem like very much. thus preserved, they are safe from frost or other contingence, and, al-though not in condition for being baked, are excellent for stewing.

Evaporated Peach s and Apples are now extensively shipped to European ports, and are a great factor in our ex-porting trade. Evaporated Sweet Corn will also before long rank with these as an important article of export, on account of its superiority over the canned article.

Almost any vegetable or fruit can have its surp'us water driven off by proper evaporation, and, by again restoring that water when wanted for use, make a highly welcome substitute when the fresh article is not to be had.-Jas. Edgerton, in the American Garden.

SEVERAL causes combine to make the present an era of exceptional pros-perity to beef-raisers. First, in spite of the apparent great increase in the cattle trade, the number of cattle is smaller in proportion to the population than it was twenty years ago. Secondly the consumption of meat is constantly increasing, even faster then the mere growth of population. Thus the yearly average consumption per capita in Europe is 50 pounds, whereas in the last century it was only 25. In Great Britain it is 110 pounds, and in the United States, 120. Thirdly, the railroads seem to be doing their best to prevent cheapening of prices, by so adjusting their rates as to check the trade in dressed beef from the west. Since 1860 the population of the United States has increased 65 per cent, while the increase in live stock has been barely 50 percent.—Farmers' Review.

SKIMMed milk is one of the very best articles of diet for laying hens, and so far as they can use it, it can be put to no more profitable use. Mixed with wheat bran it makes an excellent feed for growing chicks.

The Grange Visitor

SCOOLCRAFT, - - AUGUST 1

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Secretary's Repartment.

J. T. COBB, SCHOOLCRAFT.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

The so-called National Convention of Anti-monopolists assembled in Chicago on the 4th of July for the purpose of of that period at least of ensuing years, organizing a new political party. The and exceeded by two million dollars proceedings of the convention illustrated and emphasized the hopeless- this period the expenditures of governness of any such political action. ment including pensions and excluding The delegates were a mixed multitude, the public debt was \$632,351,388. Our many of them self-elected and all ap- territory had been vastly extended by parently without plan or definite pur- two great purchases, and our populapose. Demagogues and political tion had reached beyond seventeen cranks, socialists and communists of millions." Twenty years later for various degrees of fierceness and fool- the years 1861 the appropriations were ishness were in attendance, all in the \$64,621.603. This does not show a relaname of anti-monopoly. There was tive increase in current expenses as the same difficulty, only in an aggra- the disturbed condition of the country vated form, which always obtrudes it- added materially to current expenses self in the case of any political move- but clearly shows the tendency to inment supposed to be especially in the creased expenditure. Pass over anoth interest of the laboring classes against | e1 twenty years and examine the figures the monopoly of capital. Such move- which we quote and consider the lesson duty of the citizen in the light of hisments are usually over-whelmed at they teach. "The appropriation for the outset by a tide of impracticables. the current ordinary expenses of 1882 The convention at Chicago had the were \$148,412,071.46, and for the present courage and strength to reject Dennis fiscal year \$179,729,015.21 pensions and Kearney and Stephen Maybell, of Cali- public debt in both years excluded. In fornia, but it was after a hard fight, 1841 at the beginning of our second and after submitting to the infliction half-century our population exceeded of a speech from the sand lot man that seventeen millions, and our current orwould disgrace an assemblage of men dinary expenditures, civil list, consular intent on any good purpose. The very and diplomatic, postal service, army, fact that such men as Dennis Kearney navy, and miscellaneous (pension and are attracted to a political party is an public debt excluded,) have increased omen of failure for that party. The on the basis of the appropriations successful reforms of our history have above given, in the period of forty-two not been thus weighted. The political years more than seven fold. * * movement against slavery never The decline of old time frugality is seemed to attract the attention of disreputable elements.

in the formation of this anti-monopoly present year contain \$61,686.45 for expolitical party was the tendency to penses incurred by gentlemen in their make the proposed reforms too exten- contests for seats in Congress. sive and too varied in character. A reform party to have any strength 128, was deemed sufficient compensamust undertake but one reform at a tion of the President and the expenses time. Any union of reformers in gen- of the executive office; in President eral is impossible because there are Lincoln's term \$30,600, was all that was about as many projects of reform as required; while \$141,164 is barely sufthere are reformers and very few can ficient for the present year with \$25,500 unite on the same project. In the Chi- for the improvement of the ground on cago convention, some brought for- the south and roadways and sidewalks ward the question of woman suffrage on the north of the executive mansion.' as if they supposed the convention to socialist had been in this country he the life of a nation. would doubtless have been present to urge his favorite scheme of compell- tions and references to this article, the ing every banker and capitalist to have power of public opinion when once to work at breaking stones on the war of 1812 had so increased the de-

highway. wild oratory a very respectable plat- 000,000; and yet, at the close of the form of principles was produced. fourteenth Congress the famous com-Good things are favored, urged and pensation Act was passed enlarging demanded and bad things are de- the pay of Congressmen from six dollars nounced and opposed. No definite per day during the session, to \$2,500 per remedy, however, is in any case pro- year. posed, and herein is the hopeless feature of the platform. It is important venal and aroused the fiercest indignathat all should understand the mag- tion throughout the country. The obnitude of the railway monopoly, but noxious measure was promptly reit is absurd to organize a political pealed, but the greater number of the party merely to state the existence of members of Congress who had supthe evil. That can be stated and ported it were promptly and permaproved without a party organization nently retired from public life. This The most definite part of the platform exhibition of public feeling produced relates to the establishment of a positive results, and the current ordipostal telegraph and the amendment nary expenditures were heavily and of the patent laws, but the kind of persistently reduced.

amendment and the principles involved are not made clear.

On the whole we do not see that the true interests of anti-monopoly will be advanced by this attempt to organize a political par: y.

GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL AND THE DUTY OF THE CITIZEN

In the North American Review of July, Hon. William S. Hollman presents some figures for the consideration of its readers that it would be well to have placed before every voter who retains a sincere love of country.

Party platforms are often constructed more to maintain party supremacy or attain thereto, than for any more worthy object, and economy in public expenditure is a plank in the platform of every political party-has been from Agricultural College - Evaporating Fruits time immemorial, and probably always will be. If this means anything it proves that political managers know that the people really want a good government, economically conducted.

From the showing of Mr. Hollman we conclude that the tendency of official life is to extravagance. Whether Protection of Innocent Purchasers of Trees this comes of the employment, or whether it simply shows that officials largely come from a class that have little conscience and are always ready with a pretext to get something for nothing, is a matter easily decided. This extravagance in this country is only corrected when the people are aroused and demand retrenchment in such thunder-

ous tones as to compel compliance. This is best shown by some figures presented in the article referred to. "In 1841 the entire current ordinary

expenditures omitting the extraordinary, pensions, interest, and payment on the public debt, were \$23,808,405.78. In the expenditure, the executive officer is not overlooked and for that service the whole appropriation was as follows: For annual repairs of the Presidents house, gardner's salary, horse and cart, laborers and tools, and amount due M. Masi & Co. for repairs on furniture \$2,628." At the foot of this list of appropriations for 1881, the following interesting legend arrests attention. "No new offices created, or salaries increased." Such at the end of half a century was the force of a great example and public vigilence and yet the expenditures of 1841 were materially above the average those of the preceeding year. Up to everywhere manifest. The most unexpected objects for expenditure are Perhaps the fundamental weakness discovered. The appropriations for the

"At the close of our first century \$29,

This reference to the cost of improvehave been called for that express pur- ments about the executive mansion in pose, Others were intent upon a cru- 1883 invites a retrospective glance at sade against the National banking the "horse and cart" of 1841 and that

But we started out to show by quotaa ball and chain attached to his leg and aroused, and we proceed to quote. "The mands on the Treasury that in 1816, the After all the angry dissension and ordinary expenditures exceeded \$23.

This act was deemed mercenary and

As late as 1823 they were \$8,004. 576,07, and in 1829 the last year of John Q. Adams' administration \$11,691,615.93. The log-cabin campaign of 1840 led to a searching inquiry into public expenditures and reanimated the people with admiration and love for the oldtime frugality of their government. This was followed by a period of positive retrenchment and as late as 1844 the current ordinary expenditures for the year were but \$18,628,099. One cannot imagine the financial condition of that period, and of the preceding years without being impressed with the conviction that the most tempestuous political campaign, when animated by questions and measures of public ad-

lic affairs.' In pursuing this subject, reference is made to the closing hours of the fortysecond Congress, which made itself infamous by the large increase of salaries including that of the president; the crowning odium being the retroactive compensation to the members themselves. The following paragraph gives further illustration of the power of public opinion and recognizes the true principles of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry and its efficient work.

some and purifying influence on pub-

"The Forty-third Congress hastened to undo the work of its predecessor so far as possible: but the public indignation was not appeased; the enormous budget of expenditure was carefully explored, the spirit of the Grange movement, especially in the West, inspired impartial criticism and independent action."

These landmarks and the current history of the government demonstrates beyond question that even the most sweeping retrenchments that have ever been made in our expenditures have not embarrassed the public service for an hour; and furthermore, that in a government like ours there is no safe ground between economy and prodigal expenditure; that the administration will either be frugal and honest, or lavish and corrupt, and more clearly demonstrate that the only guaranty for frugal and honest government is to be found in the vigilance of the people."

As will have been noticed in quotations made, the writer has faith in the people, the power behind the throne; and little in the army of officers who prey upon while they serve the people.

Condemning "the vicious practice so long tolerated of creating and employing public patronage as a reward for partisan services," he goes on to say, "a motive largely mercenary for entering the public service is fatal to public honor, and it is perfectly safe to prediet that any system of civil service reform which proposes to leave the salaries of officers and employees of the rate of compensation paid in private through no fault of the boys but on acemployments for services requiring an count of having bad homes. The avequal or a similar degree of integrity erage time that boys who have been industry, and capacity wil prove a delusion and a snare." What then is the tory? The figures we have given point to a necessity for the people again to admonish those who appropriate their money, and those whose duty it is to stand guard over the disbursements from the treasury. In this admonition the independent voter must

perform the important part. The people are prone to adhere to party, but the lessons of history teach the necessity of setting aside the obligations imposed by party managers when those conflict with personal convictions and in the true spirit of independence condemn with the ballot, as occasion arises, any and every man in to the welfare of the great mass of the

FARMERS and Patrons, don't go to law! Let come what may come, don't go to ployed in chair-caning. I hope we may soon be able to introburden your hearts and minds with duce some mechanical industry, litigation. If you have differences in regard to property or rights or other issues, submit the questions to arbitration of neighbors, disinterested parties of course, and abide the result. Better do this than chain yourselves to the car of a lawyer and become his victim and slave till you have not a dollar left to make you of any interest to him. The administration of law and justice is more uncertain now than ever before, and is becoming worse every day, while the expenses system. If Herr Most, the German don't seem very long ago, nor is it in are certainly ruinous. Within the past two years nearly a dozen suits have been taken from this circuit to the supreme court and reversed and new trals ordered. A lawsuit is worse

than a conflagration. ANDREWS' Bazar for August is by all odds the handsomest number ever published. It is evident that it has fallen into hands who know what the ladies want in a Fashion paper, and know how to publish it. Its low price (only \$1 a year) places it within the reach of all, while its styles, stories and table of contents generally, compare very favorably with those of the high cost foreign and American publications of its class. Pub-

> THE AMERICAN BAZAAR Co., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE new "department of labor for Michigan has been assigned an office on the second floor, north side of the west corridor, opposite the librarian's private office.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

We find on our table the biennial report for the two years ending September 30, 1882, of the Board of Control of the State Reform School.

This State institution as most of our readers probably know is located at Lansing, not more than a mile from the State Capitol.

From the report of the Superintendent we gather a few facts that must interest our people. He says "The whole number committed to the school since its ope ing is 2,704, of which number 392 have been received since September 30, 1880." There has been a rapid increase within the two years covered by this report, and the superministration, may have a most wholeintendent shows that if this increase his position in the department. continues, either that institution must be enlarged, another one for the same purpose built, or the county agents whose duty it is to seek out homes for boys and girls that have been sent to the State reformatories, and the State Public School, must do better or rather more work in finding homes for these juvenile wards of the State. Superintendent Gower evidently thinks this the better plan for he says, "Appreciating fully the good work we are doing I can but believe that there is no place for a good boy like a good home, and that much of the expense incurred in getting boys into the Reform School and in maintaining them while here, might be saved by an honest effort in the way of finding good homes for them in the localities from which they are sent. That this is feasible has been demonstrated by several county agents."

A well directed blow is aimed at some of our civil officers in the following sentence. "With less desire on the part of many justices of the peace and constables to obtain the fees incident to the prosecution and commitment of juvenile offenders, and more earnest efforts on the part of many county agents of the State Board of corrections and charities in the way of finding homes for those whose only crime to this institution would be fewer by far than at present." The present management has inaugurated a new scheme which seems to work well. Instead of discharging boys and thus losing all legal control, many of those who by good behavior have obtained the confidence of the superintendent are granted a leave of absence. This document remains in force two years and during that time they are required to report quarterly to the county agent of the county in which they live and are gation. liable to be returned at any time to the Reform School if they prove unworthy of the confidence which secured their leave of absence. Of the 94 granted leave of absence but nine was 19 months. The following paragraphs from the report goes to confirm our belief that the institution is

in good hands. "The health of our inmates has been remarkable good, there having been but one death for over three years, and but few cases of serious illness. This we feel warranted in attributing to the extreme cleanliness which we aim to maintain throughout our institution, and regular habits of eating, re-

tiring, and rising.
"All the boys of the institution are in school an average of four and a half hours five days in each week, and work the same time each day. On Saturday afternoons the boys play on the yard. The entire work of the institution including the farming, housecleaning, dining-room work, preparation of food, making and repairing of clothes, official life who has proved unfaithful bedding, and shoes, together with the to the welfare of the great mass of the work in the engine-room and laundry is done by the boys, under the direction of competent overseers. The smaller boys are, for the most part, emwhich will be of more practical value

> means of keeping the boys from idleness in addition to bringing in a revenue of about \$5,000.00 a year. "Most of the boys in coming to us are very backward in their studies, many even being entirely unable to read or write. It is our intention to give to each boy a fair knowlege of the com-mon English branches before he leaves us, except when he is to go home where he will have an opportunity to attend school. I have never seen in any school so rapid progress made by any pupils as with us. This is not on account of any superior advantages which we possess in the way of imparting instruction, but is attributable entirely to the fact that we have a regularity of attendance upon school work which cannot be attained in the public

> to the boys in after life than chair-caning, which is valuable only as a

This showing should give confidence to men and women in our State who can furnish good homes to boys who would in return render good service for all expenses incurred. There are many families who need the help of a boy of a dozen years. The training at this school makes them much more desirable than the average boy.

For information write to C. A. Gower Supt. State Reform School at Lansing or see the county agent of your county.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY. We have several letters from friends referring to the coming meeting of this distinguished body in September. details have recently been issued.

THE SORGHUM SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The long delayed report on this subject made by a committee of the Na-152 pages. The VISITOR for July 1, and Prof. Collier upon the sorghum question. Prof. Collier was the chemist of the department of agriculture under the administration of Commissioner Le Duc and for several years made the study of sorghum a specialty. hampered since Mr. Loring assumed last was summarily discharged from dian corn admits in a given locality.

The committee of the National Academy of Sciences was appointed and on a limited scale, over a wide at the request of Commissioner Loring for the purpose of making an investigation of the scientific and economic relations of the sorghum sugar industry and to make a report thereon. conducted in a systematic manner and The committee was made up of Profs. with ample capital. Silliman and Brewer, of Yale College, Prof. Johnson head of the Connecticut agricultural experimental Station. Prof. Chandler, head of the chemical department of Columbia College and J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, an eminent chemist and a member of the French Academy. The report sustains Prof. Collier in his experimental work and in his conclusions.

The extraction of the sugar known to exist both in the sorghum and the maize has long been a subject of difficult and perplexing research. Experiments have been made for many years to this committee, but on account of past, but up to 1878 the results were of the most contradictory character, attention. The juices of sugar-cane Some enthusiasts believed that they give on analysis a little under 15 per had solved the problem, but those who obtained good sugar products seemed analyses gave from 16 to 19 per cent. unable to repeat the process with any Of ten varieties of maize grown in 1880, kind of certainty. As an illustration the result obtained ranged from 9 to 15 of this confused and unsatisfactory per cent. In 1880 about 38 per cent. of state of our knowledge on the subject, the report before us gives at the outset a list of conflicting opinions from contained in a single crop, it is estiis that they are homeless, commitments high authorities on what are deemed mated, is equal to the present sugaressential points. These important points selected for comparison are:

> 1. The kind of sugar found in the sorghum.

> 2. The best variety of sorghum for the production of sugar. 3. The time for harvesting, and

when the maximum of sugar is present in the juice. 4. The prompt working of the cane

after cutting. 5. The necessity of further investi-

It is curious to read the conflicting pinions on these subjects. Many experimenters insisted that there was no cane sugar in sorghum and that nothing could be done unless a chemical government, as now greatly above the have been returned and some of these law could be discovered by which glucose can be changed into cane sugar.

The agricultural character of sorghum is fully discussed released, remained in the institution the report. It is found that the numerous varieties formerly classed as different species really constitute but one species. It is stated as a familiar law, that the longer a species is cultivated, and the wider its cultivation extends, the more easily it changes into new varieties, and the wider the differences between those varieties become. Some species, however, have a greater capacity for variation than others, and this characteristic is essential to the usefulness of any agricultural species, This species, Sorghum vulgare, it is stated, has varied more widely under cultivation than any other cereal, unless it be Indian corn.

The department has examined more than forty varieties of sugar-yielding sorghum, many of them of very unlike characters. Some mature in 80 days. others require twice as long a time, and one variety has become in a sense perennial, a fact not true of any other cereal species grown in the country. They vary in habit of growth and in sugar-content; the two extremes have been developed here, the one is rich as Louisiana sugar-cane, the other the broom-corn, so poor in sugar. The committee predict that new varieties will yet be produced better than any now known. No efforts have been made to improve the sugar-content by systematic selection and so plastic is this species that results may be obtained superior to the tropical sugar.cane. Indeed the committee remarked that the sugar planter of Louisiana and Texas "may possibly discover that he has at command, in one or more of the larger varieties of sorghum which like the so-called "Honduras." "Mastodon" etc., attain at maturity, say in four or five months, a growth of 18 to 20 feet in height of 2 to 5 pounds per stalk, a sugar producing plant thoroughly adapted to this climate and soil, equal and perhaps superior in productive capacity of cane sugar to the "Ribbon," "Red" or "White" cane now grown there."

One important conclusion reached by the committee is given in the report as follows:

"Agriculturally the sorghum question is solved, so far as it can be until science now does her share. That the crop may be widely and economically grown, containing a satisfactory amount of cane sugar, is sufficiently proved. All the problem remaining unsolved relates to the extraction of sugar. In view of efficiency of the postal department of the magnitude of the interests involved, the country, and we know of no rea-Col. Wilder expects to be present in person, and is full of enthusiasm at the prospect of again meeting his many friends. The circulars giving detailed. The circulars giving detailed by the government as the magnitude of the necessary will at the country, and we know of no feature of the present in the results already obtained, and the wide attention the matter is now receiving, we feel that there are most entirely and we know of no feature of the present in the results already obtained, and the wide attention the matter is now receiving, we feel that there are most entirely and we know of no feature of the present in the results already obtained, and the wide attention the matter is now receiving, we feel that there are most entirely and the country, and we know of no feature of the present in the results already obtained, and the wide attention the matter is now receiving. success.

We cannot within the limits of this article give the results found by the committee as fully as their importance deserves. It seems to be established tional Academy of Sciences, has been that the maximum of cane-sugar and printed and appears as a pamphlet of the minimum of grape-sugar (glucose) are developed at maturity and when contained a full account of the contro- the seeds are ripe; that the cane-sugar versy between Commissioner Loring at maturity is associated with about one-tenth its weight of glucose and that after maturity these proportions remain nearly unchanged, even for a period of three months. The soil best adapted to a good growth of sorghum for sugar is a sandy loam; the plant He has been persistently opposed and thrives on soils and in climates too light and dry for maize, and makes the control of the department, and in April | best stand when grown closer than In-

> While good sirup may be procured from sorghum as a domestic industry range of country, the successful production of crystalized sugar on a commercial scale, appears to demand the skill and appliances of a sugar-house,

> As a matter of encouragement the following important facts connected with the beet-sugar industry are stated. "Under the careful supervision of science from its earliest infancy, the beet-sugar industry has so advanced that to-day 38 per cent. of the world's supply of sugar is derived from this source—a plant poorer in sugar, more expensive in cultivation and far more difficult and costly in the means required for extraction of its sugar than sugar-cane.

> The subject of obtaining sugar from corn stalks was not directly referred its importance they have given it some cent. sugar. Sorghum in one series of all the cultivated land in the United States was in Indian corn- The sugar product of the entire world. The committee carefully remarked on this subject that "it is premature to say that the profitable extraction of sugar from corn-stalks is clearly demonstrated, but such a result may yet be possible." In regard to the controversy which has arisen Dr. Loring seems to have determined at the outset, that to show his superiority he must disapprove of what his predecessor had done. Hence all this wrangle covering a couple of years. As the matter stands while Commissioner Loring has the long end of the lever by his official position, he has the short end in the estimation of the A merican people—the jury from which

THE STRIKE AND THE WESTERN UNION.

there is no appeal.

The great New York papers almost unanimously denounce the strike of the telegraph operators because it is likely to interfere with the business of the country and cause some public inconvenience. They make no note of the fact that the Western Union has been on a strike for years and the entire people who are the employers of the company have been compelled in every instance to accede to the most unreasonable demands. The present business of the company pays a profitable dividend on eighty million dollars of stock which did not cost more than twenty-five millions. If the rates for messages were decreased to one-third the present tariff the profit on the real cost of the plant would be large enough to make the investment good, But if rates were diminished the volume of business would increase greatly, so it is thought that if the rates were onefifth the present standard, good dividends could be paid on unwatered

With these facts before us we are not of those who deplore this strike. We think good will come of it. Unlike the strike of a few hundred or a few thousand miners there will be little or no suffering by poor, dependent women and children, no matter how long it lasts. And so far as the general public is concerned it is not of vast importance. The current of business in the commercial world will be broken up somewhat and every accident and rascality may not reach the compositor quite as soon. But for these the public can afford to wait. In fact it would be quite as well to wait till doomsday for half the stuff that is printed for news for we are overloaded. We should remember that which is worth remembering far better if we were not so overloaded.

If this seriously affects the men engaged in making corners and manipulating stocks, that need not disturb the people who never engage in these lines of gambling. There has been from time to time much talk and many advocates of the scheme of government purchase and control of the whole telegraph business of the country. The success of our postal system shows that this is practical, and this break will revive the discussion and we hope to some good purpose. We well as that of the postal service.

THE SUPREME COURT

Below we print a clipping from an exchange that is suggestive. If this almost true, we can little wonder at the qualifies them to make a dignified and absurd show of themselves under favorable conditions.

As we remember we have had a cenfor ourselves and undertook to run the business of government on our own cumbersome for general applicatio. hook. We were poor when we started out and if we could have shaken off our respect for legal formalities as easily as we set aside the demands of a State religion, we should not have been paying thousands or even hundreds of dollars annually for a court crier who is of no more real use than the curl in a pig's tail, and really not half as ornamental, nor should we have endured the nonsense of silk gowns.

The persistency with which the profession have adhered to the technicalities, formalities and usages of long ago, and their continued refusal to listen to and accept the demands of common sense as applied to the administration of justice, has not only undermined public confidence in judicial machinery, but through that loss of confidence comes a loss of respect for the judicial machine itself. It is a matter of surprise that these learned gentlemen hope to hear from these and still othdo not appreciate this fact and in the er correspondents for the next. spirit of progress which characterizes the nineteenth century set on foot some improvements that shall command the respect of common-sense people. This appendage of a court-crier is not confined to the supreme court in gowns. The United States District Court have dispensed with the silk gowns but the court-crier is still an ornamental apthrough all these generations of national existence and how much farther back this deponent saith not.

This court crier may all seem very well to men who are doing business entirely on the capital of the people, but inverting them; if juice runs out they business men who succeed in the world carry no such dead weights. Of course not, and it is about time the lids, and tight screwing down will principles which apply to business remedy the difficulty. affairs should be applied to the judicial department of government in all its grades. We need not look for improvement until the force of public opinion on account of the continuous rains compels it. The principles of the The work is done between showers, Grange which demand arbitration will with the ground in a condition that exert a salutary influence, by cutting off business, but the end will not be attained so long as the press is so tenderfooted and treats the whole business so gingerly.

THE HIGHEST COURT. A Washington letter says: I was

present upon the opening of the United States Supreme Court at noon to-day The court never meets until noon, and always adjourns at four o.clock. So it is in no sense a hard-worked court. There is a great deal of useless ceremony about the opening of all courts, but the Supreme Court carries off the cake It is the only court in the land where the judges wear gowns. As the judges show up in the court-room, the marshal of the court announces in a loud voice the presence of "the Chief Justice and Associate Justices." Every one rises to their feet. They take a look at the members of the bar, make a kind of a bow, and sit down. Then everybody else sits down, the Marshal going on with his song about 'Oh, yes, oh, yes, the Supreme Court is now in session, and all persons having business before it will draw near and give their attention. winds up with a prayer requesting "God to bless the country and this particular court," and then sits down not to be heard again until 4 o'clock, when he adjourns the court with a similar ceremony. For doing this and preparing a book of some kind during the day on his "Recollections of Abraham Lincoln"—the marshal is Mr. Nicolay, who was private secretary under Lincoln-he receives a salary of \$6,000 per year. The fact is, however, that the court is not in session three months in the year, so the marshal receives \$6,-000 for the three months. It is generally conceded that Judge Miller is the best lawyer of the court. Judge Field is on the railroad side of every case that comes up before the court. Judge Bradley gives more attention to the question of drafts, currents of air and ventilation than anything else. He says there is a draft of cold air, striking him right on top of the head, or in the middle of the back, when there is no such draft. Judge Gray wears a white necktie in the day-time. This is the sum of his offending, except that he laughs too much while on the bench. There is no particular reason why he should not laugh if he wants to, but then it is not the custom, and custom rules the court with an iron hand Judge Blatchford is the richest judge. but he is not happy. He lives with the constant dread that his house is to be robbed. Several attempts have been made to enter his house, but he each time without getting anything. Judge Woods has the smallest foot and of the bench. He can make the dullest document or decision interesting. Judge Harris is the youngest judge.

An advertisement of Lewis Combinati n Force Pump sold by Guilford & Dickinson of Vassar, had a short run in the VISITOR. These gentlemen price and a ready value for the products wro e us that "this ad did them more of their farms they must present in good than all their advertising in market a good article of grain, fruit, other papers, or through other chan- vegetables or, whatever they have to nels." They add, their special offer by sell. Farmers who have the reputation circular to Granges will be made good of bringing to market a good article some of it cut, and the rest ready, through the season.

WIND POWER.

Late numbers of the Scientific American have called attention of correspondent's statements are true or inventors to the storage of wind ower. Wind has been harnessed as aggregate collection of defects which a force or power for the use of man charity for a living, help him if you go to make up the judicial system of for ages. It has proved its ability to District and Circuit Courts. Judges destroy as well as serve, and is one of on the Supreme Bench reach that high nature's great active forces undimin- a bold bad man, look out for him! but position through experience in courts ished by use or lapse of time. While, he is a poor old Indian and if you have of lower grade as advocates and judges until within a very few years it was a quarter to spare give it to him. -and it seems that experience only the motive power on which the commerce of the world relied, yet, it has been superceded by steam, and in navigation holds a second place. This power so inexhaustable will again tennial. Three generations have come take first place wherever human inand gone since as a nation we set up genuity shall devise a means of storage that shall not be too expensive or too

> The two methods of such storage that have been discussed are its use in condensing air and the other to genera e electricity which ecent discovery has found means to store for use. The first is objected to as requiring too money? because they support mer bulky and expensive a plant to pro v de a reliable supply, and the second is declared impracticable on account of the waste of power and they have themselves. Stop being other considerations that farther invention must overcome to make stored | their pay and your own will increase. electricity as a motive power economical and desirable. It seems to us this is a field that inventors may explore with a reasonable prospect of securing great results.

Our confidence in "Jottings" has increased. We think our readers will find these columns interesting. We

JOTTINGS.

Plant the rose and the briar together, Their petals will cover the thorn, And their fragrance will mingle together, Thus each will the other adorn.

-S. P. Ballard.

In the GRANGE VISITOR of July pendage that has been handed down 15th, in my article on the liquo: question an error occurs, in saying 30 saloons, I said not over 50. н в.

Housekeepers should test their cans of fruit before setting them away by may be sure they are not air-tight, and will not keep. Good rubbers, perfect

The harvesting in this part of Oakland County is very slow and difficult makes it almost impossible to use the lightest reapers. The crop is one-third short, and all spring crops on low ground is a failure. No apples, no peaches, no cherries. Yours, &c.,

GEO. CAMPBELL. Groveland, July 26, '83.

We have had a very large amount of rain here lately, but not nearly so much as has fallen in Kent county and vicinity. We are not injured s much by the rain, because the wheat has not been ready to cut until now. Cutting will be n good time if it is next week. Most of the grass about here is standing and if the rain stops it can be put in the barn in good order. Corn is very backward and must have an extra long season to save it from total failure.

Big Rapids, July 25th, 1833.

The great storms of Saturday and in the crop report for Kent county. It is estimated that 20 inches of water has fallen in the last two months and the torrents of the last few days seemed to be a final clow to the crops. Wheat is nearly all standing and over ripe. In most fields the ground is too soft to use the reaper and the first work must be don with the old-fashioned cradle. Much of the wheat about the city for some distance is under water, in many cases entirely out of sight. Throught the county it is estimated from 50 to mer. A little wheat has been stacked a 75 per cent of an average crop. Grand Rapids, July 25, 1873.

Crops in Livingston county have been soaked and resoaked. Hay is mostly cut a .d cured, or rather steam ed. I think it safe to say that twotuirds of the hay in this county has been injured by rain, and if ever there was a year when silos would have come in play, this is the year. Corn has finally pushed its way upward has so many bars and locks that the through mud and water, and is growenterprising burglars gave up the job ing finally, but is one month behind time. Wheat is still standing, wait-Judge Field is the elocutionist ing for the reaper, and the reaper is standing in the yard waiting for the sunshine. Cherries and peaches are nowhere. Apples about ten per cent of an average crop.

If farmers want to realize a good

ly higher prices than others who do not take such pains.

An old Indian begging on two papers-The first reads that re is too old to labor and is dependent on public can. Second paper reads as follows; The bearer of this, (Indian name) is CHARLEVOIX

H. S. Rogers claims the banner cornfield of Cass county. It is located on South side of Little Prairie Ronde, on the farm of B. Hathaway, the "Farmer Poet." It was planted by A. L. Lawrence with a Union corn planter and Haworth check rower, in one day contains seventeen acres, and in point of straight rows both ways, good stand and vigorous growth challenges com-

"Why don't farmers make more chants, lawyers, ministers, doctors and politicians, with better food, better clothing, and better culture than robbed. Brother farmers cut down

N. VOORHEES Traverse City, Mich., July 14.

The Principal said to the boys (after they had helped a needy student to means to finish his educa ion "Boys, sometime, perhaps, when you are done with schools and have become men, you will near it said, that it is money or intellect that rules the world but it seems to me it is our own hearts. If this be true, should we not keep them full of love and sympa by for one another. PLURA.

Corn looks beautiful having a dark green color with weather favorable for it; wheat is rather a poor crop; oats are an average crop; hay a fair crop; fruit about half a crop; potatoes promise a large crop. I think your column of postal jottings is excellent. I noticed an item in July 15, signed "Reformer," which is good for all good citizens to reflect upon.

Jeffersonville, Ind., July 22.

Prejudice prevents thousands of peo ple from doing what their intelligence and judgment causes them to acknowledge to be for their best interests. A farmer friend once said that through hearty prejudice, he had voted and worked to elect men to office who were gladness. The real christian is cheerin favor of principles contrary to his full in all this continued storm for he best interests, but hereafter he should believes God doth all things well, but support such candidates only as he be- the church hyporerites are longlieved would work for the best interests faced. of the greatest number of people no matter to what party he belonged.

It is quite the fashion to speak of strikes of laborers as an evil to all conother remedy. The employees are vate gratitude for small favors. Although most strikes result disastrously out second best. The "flood gates" at the time, yet the general result has been beneficial to the interests of the for the protection of labor. STRIKER.

This locality has been bles ed with frequent rains since the 15th of May retarding cultivation, but still crops are fair. Wheat is not as good as we could wish, but will have enough to bread and to seed the ground for another year and some to feed the lawyers and courts. Corn is looking well Sunday will make a radical change in fact this section is happy. The Grange in this county is doing nicely. I will try and send you jottings for each number in the future.

Yours Truly. THOS. MARS. Berrien Centre, July 25, 1883.

On July 16 we had a very severe wind storm, did some damage. July 23rd in the afternoon we had the greatest rain of the season, until noon on the 24th. Wheat is all cut, mostly set in long shock. We learn by experience only, we dare not trust a brother farlarge growth of straw, but poorly filled We estimate the yield at about 17 bushels. Oats large growth of straw. Corn small but growing fast. Potatoes look well. Have had very destructive storms here this season. Sturgis, July 26. H. C. RAWSON.

This is a fast age. Our children so soon become young gentlemen and ladies, that it shows ill breeding to call them boys and girls any more. When we travel we become impatient if the "Lightning Train" stops to take on coal and water, they must get these supplies, while rushing through at 40 miles an hour we; cannot wait, we must go ahead. We keep fast horses and drive them fast, and that to ruin. We pay tribute to fast women, and sink the race as fast as possible. We eat fast, live fast, die fast, and go to h-l or heaven fast.

CORTLAND HILL.

Five days rain and still it come Hay mostly in but very much damaged. Corn two weeks late and so wet it cannot be worked. Wheat, standing heads already sprouting. occur to my mind. I venture to assert ing at 10 o'clock A. M. Will take several days of fair weather that the heaviest hay crop ever raised discussion; "Is foreign emigration bebefore the ground will be hard enough in this vicinity has been secured mostt run reapers. In over 40 years of ly in good order. The wheat is rather mixed in quality with a fair amount of session. Henry N. Webb, Sec'y. thing like it. So wet and soft cannot straw. Of the different varieties, the haul more than half a load of hay. In Lancaster is probably the best, and the fact it seems that the "old Nick is to Fultz the worst. The yield will be pay, and no pitch hot." Alton Grange, No. 634 has just ordered a new organ,

Alton, Kent county Mich., July 7th,

I hereby send you a few crop and weather note. The ground is so thoroughly soaked with water that it is impossible to work machinery of any kind upon it, and it has been raining to-day. Gass has been about half secured but much of it in a damaged condition. The wheat harvest has just commenced but the present indications are that it will be likely to grow before it is secured; it is considerably i jured by blight and rust, Co: n is very backward on account of the wet, some pieces nearly destroyed. Potatoes show indications of rot, oats good. Fruit of all kinds scarce.

[Date and name missing-ED.]

In your recent visit to Little Prairie Ronde you found a neighborhood where road fences were abandoned. Every person recognizes the great expense of fences. In the neighborhood of the agricultural college in several places, road fences next to wheat fields and vegetable gardens have been abandoned, much to the satisfaction of every body. Iowa is a good prairie country, and now it abounds in good pastures. In numerous places the road fences have disappeared. Shall we not hear from some of your readers as to how they have brought this about and how they like it?

W. J. BEAL. Lansing July 21, 1383.

Otsego Allegan Co: Prudent farmers have secured their clover hay in good condition. Indolent and heedless farmers are cursing the weather and bad luck. The former are P. of H., the latter cannot see anything good in our Order. Corn on heavy clay and low ground is drowned out. Quite a good many about here planted potatoes on marsh land and these fields are drowned out. Most fields of timothy hay are standing and will not be cut till after wheat harvest. The rain, "the beautiful rain," if a blessing in disguise, will fill us to overflowing with

Wheat nearly all cut, and has been out in stack or barn. It has passed through a severe ordeal. First, it was badly injured during winter and cerned in it. The newspapers lecture spring. Second, the heavy rains of the starving operators in the wisest June blighted a portion of it. Third, manner, but they seldom suggest any the rust "struck" it. Fourth, the wind and rain beat it down badly. connseled on all sides to accept any Fifth, torrents of rain deluged wages that may be offered and culti- and soaked it after a part of it was in the shock. The result is, it has come were shut down on the 24th, in the forenoon, and we hope they will stay laborer. It is an attempt in a crude shut for the present. One more rainy way to establish a protective system day would have spoiled the wheat. At the best it is damaged badly. Oats almost ripe, and are good. Beans and weeds are each contending for the field. Cabbage worms are on hand, or rather on the cabbages. What will destroy the pest? D. W. Paw Paw, July 26, 1883.

Generally speaking, wheat is an average crop in Washtenaw county, but rain, rain, rain is going to spoil it, if it does not hold up soon. At time of writing, the ground is so soft it is impossible to run our reapers and binders, and the grain is not more than half cut, but we hope for the best. Corn is in all stages as to growth, from one foot high to good growth. The same as to cultivation, from no cultivation at all, to fair and good, depending on kind of soil and surface of land, water etc. Potato prospect good. Fruit has gone up. Hay would have been a good crop if the farmers could have had weather to secure it, but as it is, the rule will be poor hay for next winter's feeding. Oats, a heavy growth of straw, what the berry will be is hard to tell. H. D. P. Ypsilanti, July 24, 1883.

Bro. Cobb :- I send you by mail to day a few heads of a new variety of ed wheat of my own production and which I call Wolverine. I find it a very hardy rank growing wheat and a good yielder. Last year I had five 10 A. M. acres stand out in open shock through a 12 days rain side by side with Diehl and Clawson, much of which was entirely ruined while this variety sold in the market as No. 1. Have 28 acres to harvest, all good. Fraternally,

J. A. COURTRIGHT. Duck Lake, July 23, 83.

[The sample was received all right. We shelled from heads, the lowest 43 would make a different and better By order of the committee. showing .- EDITOR.]

medium, the blighted portion of the one- at South Lowell Hail, on Wednesday, tenth of the heads varying from onethird to the whole. The oat crop will o'clock A. M. be immense. Corn is doing well, but will need a late fall to mature. Potato prospects are too good to expect remunerative prices. So much for the crops in St. Joseph and Kalamazoo counties.

It is now predicted that the narrow- of benefits; Bro. Franklin will labor tire wagon, like the old long sleigh, on the tariff question. Other knotty will soon be a thing of the past, and for the good of horses and roads, it is well that it should be so. G. L. S. Schoolcraft, July 25, 1883.

Groveland Grange is alive and well. Farmers are trying to make hay. It is up hill business, with rain every day. Well we have had three good hay days this week, and a great deal of hay is got in, some in a bad condition. Wheat harvest will commence here on the 23d if it don't rain all day. Wheat will fore the open meeting. be about 70 per cent of a crop compared to 82. Oats look good at present, but if it keeps wet they will fall badly. But a very few good pieces of corn. Poor seed in the first place, and this continuous wet weather, prevents cultivation on low ground. Potatoes on low land are a failure. Apples are the county be represented as business not over one-quarter of a crop, but we of importance will come b fore the have a good stand of young seeding. meeting. Amongst the attractions both clover and timothy. We want two weeks of good weather. Can't you send us some, Mr. Editor, that is, if you have any to spare? WM. CAMPBELL. Groveland, Mich., July 20, 1883.

One way to prevent horses from getting the heaves: All hay is more or less dusty, and the dust horses eat with hay is believed generally to be one of the greatest causes of heaves in horses. The bottom of the mangers, to contain hay should be from one foot to eighteen inches from the floor, the bottom instead of being tight should be made of narrow pieces of boards three or four inches wide and a space of one inch between each piece, these spaces will let the dust fall on the floor, while the horses are eating hay. It will pay every farmer to arrange his horses' mangers in this or some other way to obtain the same result. From the use of a manger so arranged, I have been surprised at the amount of dust and fine clover that would fall through the bottom of the manger, on the floor, in a few days.

A. FANKBONER.

Hundreds of thousands of people in this country labor, day after day, for years through extreme heat and cold, Declamation by Herlan Buck. sunshine and storm, making life frequently miserable, and yet accumulate but little or no property, and frequently die poor. While a few sharp shrewd scheming speculators, who are comfortable located the year round, perform little or no physical labor themselves, George Limbeck; Declamation, P. G. add but little to the wealth of the country, yet use their brains in perfecting and executing plans and schemes, by which they gather to themselves a sufficient amount of the earnings of the thousands to make themselves millionaires in a few years. If the thousands of farmers and laboring men and women, would use their brains dia Graham and others, more, and muscle less, do something for themselves, they could manage to fit of their own labor.

Mr. Bishop's feeble attempt to controvert D. Woodman's unanswerable argument in favor of prohibition is simply a bundle of errors and misrepresentation of facts. No one would manufacture liquor if they could not sell it, and there would be none to tax. The 30 liquor sellers of Kalamazoo who pay the tax constantly violate the law, and dare not complain of those who sell and pay no tax, as was fully demonstrated at the races, where barrels of liquor was sold from under the grand stand, and the grounds were crowded with drunken rowdy gamblers and blear-eyed drunken prostitutes, to the utter disgrace of the city, and the aspiring politician who controls the driving park. How strange it is respectable people will countenance and patronize such demoralizing resorts. There is without Paw on Thursday, August 16. The the law and more drunkeness at the present time than at any former period in the history of the State. REFORMER.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The Washtenaw County Pomona Grange will meet at Ypsilanti Grange Hall, Wednesday, August the 8th at

The St. Clair and Sanilac Pomona Grange will hold their next meeting in the hall of Fremont Centre Grange on the 4th Wednesday in September, commencing at 10 A. M.

Moses Carlton, Sec.

A Grange picnic will be held on the 22nd of August, in the grove of John Kinney, near the Saginaw junction of grains, highest 50, average 46, quality rates have been arranged for, and a the P. H. & N. W. R. R. just fair. In a good wheat year it general invitation is extended to all

Having a desire to keep along in this

Clinton County Pomona Grange,
No. 25, will hold its next meeting at
the hall of Watertown Grange, Wedgenerally find quick sales and frequent- when the weather will permit. Some department, I send a few items that nesday, August 15th, 1883, commencneficial to the American people." DeWitt, July 23, 1883.

The next meeting of Kent Co., Pomona Grange, No. 18 will be held Aug. 22nd, 1883. Cemmencing at 101

W. T. REMINGTON,

Berrien County Patrons, do not foret the harvest meeting with Buhanan Grange, August 14th and 15th. Bro. T. Mars will prove the necessity subjects, and many good things will be di cussed. Come early, bring something good, and stay over night.

The next quarterly meeting of Kalamazoo county Pomona Grange, will e held at the hall of Portage Grange, on Thursday, August 16th, 1883, at which time Portage Grange will dedicate their new nall. The dedication ceremony will be public. All fourth degree members are invited to be present and take pare in the discussions etc., that will be presented bewill be devoted to a harvest dance for all those who desire to participate. By order of the committee.

The next meeting of Branch county Pomona Grange, will be held with Girard Grange, on Thursday August 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is very earnestly desire that every Grange in will be an addres by the Master of the State Grange. We shall also have our annual harvest feat.

A. A. LUCE, Sec'y. Gilead, July 23, 1883.

The next regular meeting of Barry County Pomona Grange will held at Rutland Grange hall on Thursday, August 30th, 1883.

PROGRAM Extermination of Canada Thistles, Chester R. Honeywell. Corn Culture-Hon. A. C. Towne. To what Extent should Farmers

Apply themselves to the Study of Law?—John Carvette.

Monopoly from a Woman's Standpoint-Mrs. Ira M. Slawson.

Should the laborer fully enjoy the products of his indu-try-John Daw-Happy Home-Sister Johnson of Ruthand Grange.

R citations by Misses Ella Luther and Alida Newland. All 4th degree members cordially IRA M. SLAWSON. Lecturer.

Program of Capital Grange, No. 540 North Lansing, Mich. JULY 28TH, 6:30 P. M.-Reports of visiting committee. Entertainment by Agricultural College Students. August 4th, 7:30 P. M.—1st degree, Paper by Miss Amelia Dunham; sub-

ject: The folly of trying to please everybody. AUGUST 11TH, 7:30 P. M.—2nd degree. AUGUST 18TH, 7:30 P. M.—3rd degree. Caper by Mrs. Lydia Holbrook, sub-

AUGUST 25TH, 7:30 P. M.—Social. SEPTEMBER 1ST, 7:30 P. M.—Lecture by a professor from the Agricultural College. Topic: Lameness in Horses.

Towar; Essay Miss Marian Elliot; Recitation by Miss Agnes Reeve. SEPTEMBER 15TH, 7:30 P. M .- Mixed Husbandry more profitable than special farming; James H, Gunnison, Frank Johnson, John Holbrook, Charles Taylor, Daniel Smith, William Shaffer.

SEPTEMBER 22ND, 7:30 P. M.-Essay by Mrs. Henry Lamb; Recitation by Miss Jenny Towar; Charade, Mrs. Ly-

The next quarterly meeting of the Macomb county Pomona Grange, No. avoid being robbed and have the bene- 32, will be held at Washington, Macomb county, on Thursday, Aug. 16th, 1883. Ever body is invited to attend and take part in the discussion. PROGRAM.

Music by choir. Essay—The Relation of the House-hold to the Farm, by Mrs. A. W. Little.

Music by choir. Address-The Grange as a Secret Society, by Robt McKay, Jr.

Music by choir. Address-How Should we Wheat,? by J. J. Snook. Music by choir. Essay-The Dairy, by Mrs. Alla

Fuller. Address-The Grange as an Educator, by S. B. Spier. Reports from Subordinate Granges,

by their Secretaries. Discussion after each essay and ad-ress. W. S. Harr, Master. T. J. SHOEMAKER, Sec.

A regular session of Van Buren county Grange will be held at Paw doubt more liquor sold in violation of following programme will be presented. Discussion-What Benefit do we De-

rive from the County Grange? Essay—Home, Miss Anna Dewey. Paper—Co-education, Hiram French. Essay—Woman's Ability and Mission, Mrs. M. V. Hungerford.

Open session in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, to which the public is invited. JASON WOODMAN, Lecturer. Program of St. Joseph

Grange to be held at the hall of Centreville Grange on Thursday the 2d day of August 10 o'clock, A. M.
Essay June grass sod Preferable to Clover sod for Corn, R. Dougherty, Colon Grange. Farmers' Homes, Ideal and Actual-

Henry Collins, Oakwood Grange. Facts and Figures in Regard to the Profits to Farmers in Raising Hogs or Wheat—Gideon Hebron, Cass Co. The Proper Preparation of Ground, for Wheat and Time to Sow-Wm.

Hazzard, Centreville Grange.
The Best Varieties of Wheat to Sow, Time of Sowing and Reasons Why-A. Bonham, Burr Oak Grange. We hope for a full attendance and that each Patron will be prepared

with practical suggestions that the meeting may be profitable. WM. B. LANGLEY, Lecturer.

Borticultural Pepartment.

Protection of Innocent Purchasers of Trees and Plants.

[Read before Michigan Horticultural society by Prof. James Satterlee of the Agricultural College.]

I suppose the author of this topic would not imply that any purchaser of trees and plants i-guilty of a misdemeanor and for that reason need protection. I suppose that every such person is innocent of any wrong intention. He wants the plants and one of the usual methods is to allow some tree agent to make the selection of varieties and quality, take his word that everything is all right, pay his price and take the things brought, dead or alive. Now why does he need protection? He has harmed no one. No one ha any ill will toward him. The agent is satisfi d. If he hasn't sold any tree roses or dead evergreens he? He has his money: that is all he was after. The purchaser's neighbors do not care for the things he has if you know he is honest and reliable. crank. Their practical kn wledge of bought. They dont envy him. So you see he 'oesn't need any protection. Then why discuss the question at all. There is another sense however in which we may look at the subject, and by substituting the other meaning of the word innocent we may occupy a der little time profitably, perhaps, in discussing how ignorant purchasers of struc trees and plants may be protected. I do not wish to use the word in any derogatory sense as implying any un-justifiable lack of knowledge. But it is a fact that I think will be readily conceded that thousands of purchasers are ignorant of their real needs. The value of the products of the orchards and gardens of Michigan would be doubled had the proprietors known just what was the best to set therein and how to care for the same. Neith er has the time yet come when every purchaser of plants knows just what is best. How shall he be protected from the results of his ignorance and from those who seek to take advantage of it, and why should he. A worthless plant takes just as long to set, takes up just as much room, and takes as much time to care for as the most valuable. For these reasons if for no other a man should endeavor to know what is best to plant and how to care or ic. We see men of good judgment in the ordinary affairs of life, shrewd in the management of their farms, and careful of their finances, men who would not trust a stranger to select a sheep or a pig for them, put the selection of a list of trees for an orchard or for a garden into the hands of an entire stranger and accept what he brings as all right and just what they want. It is years before the buyer knows for certain what he has and whether satisfactory or not, the work is done and will remain. He may have paid two prices for all he has bought. It has been a fair bargain, nowever, and he has to accept the result. He may have a single variety of grapes in place of the dozen choice varieties he would like. He may have only the most inferior varieties of apples, peaches, pears and plums. There is one thing, however, in the fact that some of the most common things he would be likely to get are among the hest known and the very and by direct sele to customers. among the best known and the very best we have. This is especially true

Thousands of dollars are paid annu-Thousands of dollars are paid annually by people for plants that, when they come to maturity, are grudged the space they occupy. They deplore their ignorance and wish they had known what they wanted when they purchased. Or they curse the agent when they think her wiscourse. whom they think has misrepresented the thing sold to them. or who has actually swindled them.

These purchasers may be protected. first by educating them as to what is best, and how to choose for themselves, and where to get the things they want. Then in purchasing they will not fill an order with material that they will know in time to be nearly use ess. Our state horticultural society is doing a work, and has been for the last twelve years, that is helping to put men on the right track in this matter. The local societies are doing the same kind of work. You will find that any person who has been a regular attendant upon the meetings of these societies, listened to the discussions and taken part in them, and read the reports will not be likely to give an order for trees and plants that he will be sorry for. A lo-cal farmers' organization, a club or a Grange well conducted, is a great benefit in giving information of this kind. Another means of obtaining good information is through the ably edited horticultural and agricultural papers. Sometimes the editors are blameworthy for allowing recom-mendations to go into their papers that they know, or should know, will lead to false conclusions and to disappointments. Such things should be carefully weeded out. It is better to state the truth until threadbare than to a mit any error for the sake of novelty or variety.

A second way of protecting purchas ers is by showing them where to obtain their trees and plants. If you can afford the time to wait, a good way is to raise your own. It is not so much trouble as some might think. The grafting of apples and pears is a perfectly simple and certain process, and if the scions are procured from healthy trees of well-known varieties you are sure you have the kinds you want, and no mistake about it. Many of the disappointments in setting nur sery grown trees come from mistakes made in the nursery rows, and these mistakes are perpetuated year after year. It may be that the lack of hardiness of some varieties comes from the succulent condition of the scions used from young trees. The budding of peaches is a simple pro-cess, and the raising of good varieties from seed is just as easy, and nearly as certain. Plums and cherries are not so easily grown at home, but still

be, and some worthy varieties recommend the use of as they will always om the same propen-All the small fruits with great rapidity and יינויע ויי

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oors at small expense. In a city like this there is no excuse for not knowing many desirable facts in regard to fruits and flowers and ornamental plants. You have only to attend a few meetings of your society, look the city over and study its beautiful homes, talk with the proprietors and there will be no need of protection You will know what you want in the way of trees and plants and know where they may be obtained.

But with most of us the time comes when we desire to plant our orchards and gardens and home grounds, with but little preparation on our part and but little preparation on our part and but little preparation on our part and live by the football process of life and other products which enter so largely into but little preparation on our part and we are in a hurry. We cannot wait to read the horticultural reports or papers or attend the meetings and talk with men of experience in fruit growing and home building. There may be a little suspicion of laziness in our make up, and that is as likely to be the root of all evil as anything else.

We have no time to wait to grow our own plants and we can in many cases, and perhaps in all buy better plants of professional growers in our own he comes around in a friendly way a neighborhood. Nearly every city of second time or perhaps a third time. this size has a nursery from which He bears him no ill will. Why should you can procure such things as exticultural writers who write for agriperience has taught can be success-

In case you have no such nursery or has a regular authorized agent in your place the bill may be sent to be delivered by him. Now in regard to fruit tree agents. I have but little sympathy with the usual outery against them. It is true that many have done orable as any other good straightforward honesty is, just as commendable in it as in any other, and dishonesty is just as mean.

for dishonest agents to swindle purchasers now that existed before the organization of the State Horticultural Society and its branches. General intelligence of the wants of the community have lessened the need of protec tion and it seems to me that if a man is swindled now by a fruit tree agent in the older portions of the state he is a good deal to blame himself. The same influence that has made the people more intelligent has made the nurserymen more particular about the handling of their stock as intelli-the handling of their stock as intelli-from the stakes and trim. If I find the stakes are gences increases in this direction on new strong canes from the root, I save within the domain, over which the one side it must keep pace upon the one side it must keep pace upon the out them for next year's bearing, and cut other. But with the best knowledge out the old. If not, I cut back to two We trust this question will engage that can be obtained by the purchaser and the most careful management by on the old vine and save that for bear- and that its agitation will not close the nurserymen mistakes will some-

and by direct sale to customers.

persica, the ampelopsis quiquefolia, the spira triloba, the philadelphus and the spira triloba, the philadelphus and cheapest. Never buy of a stranger as much as she would stand. But I cheapest. Never buy of a stranger as much as she would stand. But I under any circumstances, unless he is got such a rampant growth of vines, willing the allow you to seed your order to the nursery he claims to represent, and then not unless it is the nursery you wish to patronize. I do and finger process? Oh, no! Life is not wish to be understood that all the too short and there are to many things tree dealers are unreliable men, for it waiting to be done to fool away time is not so. But I would not recoming in that manner. When the clust-mend the purchasing from them as ers have set and the vines have the safest ard best plan to pursue.

valuable, but let men that are abund ning I went over 150 vines in an antly able test them until they are hour's time. If I find too many shootthoroughly proved.

The protection of purchasers may be still farther brought about by the organization in every county at least of a local Horticultural Society, and by the members of such society using every effort to starve out every dealer and agent who is believed to be dis-honest. This will have as much to do with the protection of the foreigners and have time to keep the corn-field who are setling up the new counties clean and do everyting else that need and are necessarily ignorant of their to be done, including the reading of real needs, and it should be the duty the carmers' Review as it comes reguof every society to prosecute to the larly to hand. Last year I had the full extent of the law every case of finest Concord grapes I ever saw, the swindling brought to light.

Nurserymen can aid in protecting purchaseis of trees and plants by never allowing a package to go away from their nursery without being properly packed. They can also assist in the good work by not selling their culls and injured stock to dealers, but by burning it up at once.

a purchaser to take his trees away, exposed in wagons to sun and wind, methods. The scientific plan is all It will pay them well to seep a sup-right for professionals and amateurs, New York, Ohio and Michigan. Dr. ply of straw at the place of delivery and have it soaked with water for the time, but they are "too too utter" for purpose of covering the roots.

Purchasers may be farther protected

by knowing how to set their treee and plants. Let every one understand ists was out to my place last summer, that such things need as much care and my daughter showed him round and as careful culture as a hill of corn to get the best results. Let every one use as much care and thought as possible in purchasing, but remember that it is the after core and after thought final will decide whether your thought fhat will decide whether your purchases were wisely made, or whether you were wise in purchasing at all.

As a result of several tests it was found that sorghum, when taken up at the proper stage of maturity, yields their stock instead, as already practiced almost the same proportion of cane in the Northern States. As it is a new sugar as the best sugar cane of tropical countries. Sorghum can be produced ably take some time to adjust matters in the greatest »bundance in this country. There is no reason why we should tion of the State, where wild lands are not produce all the sugar required for scarce and timber exhausted, it will home consumption. The most effective way of breaking up the combination between the sugar ring and the railroad monopolies would be to engage extensively in the culture of sorg-hum and other sugar-producing crops.

PROFESSOR BEAL, Cook, and Satterlee of the Agricus ural College, and C. M. Weed of leasing took part in the recent there haves the State horticuly ... tiona.

How I Grow Grapes.

Ed. Farmers' Review:-Away back in the past, when the world knew less used it as a resourse to kill time, watching and rubbing off every bud regarded as superfluous, as it appeared. and pirching off every shoot when he thought it had grown long enough, and was thus enabled to fill up two or three months' time which, without I've got it," he forthwith wrote a book in which he proclaimed that in order superfluous buds, and pinch back with the thumb and forefinger each cluster formed, great stress being laid mysterious influence to the vine, without which it would be as unfruitcultural papers are careful to follow the crank. Their practical kn wledge of In case you have no such nursery or fruit-growing has usually been acquir-nurseryman make out your list and ed in some rear fourth-story city office, submit it to some one in whose judg- from which they dispense their stores most you can trust and who has had of experience and learning to any experience in buying and growing journal which will pay by the column trees, and then send your or- for their productions. Their multitudence, trees, and then send your or-der direct to a nurseryman in whom you have confidence, with in-line trees, and then send your or-dinous directions of what is to be done, how and when to do it, are as dis struction to send the things he has couraging to the farmer who would that you desire and nothing else. If like to grow some grapes as Parsons you desire to obtain the best rates sub- Stern's sermon was to Sam Lawson, mit your list to two or three nursery- as related in Mrs Stowe's "Oldtown man and give the order to the one that offers the best terms. Fortunatewas as follows: "He said that by nalion. Lordy massy, says I to myself, if that's so anybody is welcome to my exceedingly mean things. But the chance, and so I got up and come business of selling trees is just as hon away. The farmer, when told of all the things he must do to grow grapes, and at just the time of the year when the weeds in the cornfield are growing at the rate of forty miles an hour, There is not the tithe of the chance haying coming on and harvest but or dishonest agents to swindle purjust behind, very naturally says, hasers now that existed before the

made a growth of a foot or two beyond, Never invest largely in high priced specialities. Some of them may be valuable, but let men that are abund in I take a grass sickle or hook, made snarp, and clip the ends. Last eve valuable, but let men that are abund in I went over 150 vines in an started from the root I pull them off, and repeat the operation o clipping as often as needed during the season. Some horticultural dude will exclaim,

"What a shockingly unscientific meth Well, so it is. But the proof of the largest, firmest clusters, and largest berries. Many of the clusters were as firm and solid as those of the little Delaware, which is uncommon in the Concord, whose bunches are usually loose. New, Mr. Editor, every farmer can grow Concord grapes with as little expenditure of time and labor a. I do if he will discard the fool directions Agents can assist by never allowing given by most professional horticultural writers and use common sense who have few vines and plenty of the busy farmer like me.

A DUPAGE COUNTY FARMER. P. S -One of these city horticultur

Fences.

Several counties in Georgia have, by vote, abandoned the old plan of fencing the farms, and will hereafter fence in the Northern States. As it is a new thing with the Georgians, it will probto the new order, but in the older porprove a great advantage. Some difficulmay grow out of trespass of animals may grow out of trespass of animals along the lines of counties that have not adopted the "no fence" system, but this should not discourage those who this should not discourage those who are not patients will cure the have. Time and patients will cure the rental. evils attending a very good measure.-North and South.

We notice that the subject of making the Commissioner of Agriculture than it does now, some fellow had a Cabinet officer is engaging the at grapevine, and having little to do he ter tion of the Press and thinking men in various sections of the country. It is one of vast importance, and the more it is discussed the more will the propriety and justice of the movement comment itself to the intelligent mind.

This country is properly an agricultural one. The soil and cimate of its the necessities and luxuries of life. The ground is the natural bank from to grow grapes every fellow should do which is yearly drawn the food and just as he did—watch and rub off the superfluous buds, and pinch back sale of various products help to swell the revenues of the government and shoo at the third leaf from the last to enrich those engaged in agricultural pursuits. We boast of our mineral upon the use of the thumb and forefinger, these particular digitals bei g mechanical arts; but while these industries are large factors in the great power and prosperity of the country and her citizens, still they dwindle into supposed capable of imparti g some dustries are large factors in the great insignificance when compared to the until after the season for making products realized from the soil. The products realized from the soil. The vast wheat and corn fields of the West pot only feed our teeming millions. not only feed our teeming millions, impress the supposition that a paper but furnish the balance of cereals required by European and Asiatic coun- papers of the country are so industritries. The exportation of these crops gives to this country the balance of trade, and helps to control the financial market in our favor. The South, with its tobacco, its rice, its sugar cane, and last, but not least, cotton, all contribute to our national and individual prosperity, and help to swell the sum total of exports by many millions in favor of home production.

Within a few years the exportation of live cattle, sheep and hogs to forthat offers the best terms. Fortunately we are not obliged to go out of our own State to get the quality and the variety, we want nor to find the nurserymen whom we can trust. If the smooth ice. That it was our duty to are adjuncts and important factors in nursery to which you send your order get out at once, but that nobody ever the nation's wealth. Yet, with all had got out, or ever would, except as these vast interests, they are given God in the exercise of his sovereignty only a secondary importance by the let down a rope to him, which was government, and the interests of the let down a rope to him, which was government, and the interests of the not done oftener than to one in a millions of our citizens who are engaged in agricultural pursuits are looked after by a commissioner who has no voice among the executive adviser- of the government.

The navy, the finance, the interior and other departments of the government, are under the control of a secretary whose voice is potential in de-ciding the policy of the government, both internal and foreign. Why this distinction? is the navy of more im-The way I grow grapes is this: I portance to the growth and prosperity have 200 Concord vines set eight feet apart each way, with a strong stake by each. They have been in bearing terior of greater importance than the

buds all the previous sesson's growth the attention of the future sta esman, ing. I never lay down and cover in until the Commissioner of Agricultimes occur. We can never expect to prevent them entirely.

The winter, and wouldn' have a kind ture is clothed with greater power, and he is elevated to a seat and a prune any, having an idea that nature erly presented to the people, they could be trusted to some extent, and will take necessary measures to enave. This is especially true I would not recommend the purcould be trusted to some extent, and mill take necessary measures to enchasing of trees and plants of a dealer that the severe interference with her force their views and wishes upon this

The Pioneer Silo.

Mr. Jonathan Herriam, the well their greatest disgrace. known agriculture writer and editor, made the first silo ever constructed in the United States. He tells the history of it in the following letter:

Chicago, July 2, 1883. Ed. Farmers' Review.—In 1869, while engaged in the manufacture of beet sugar in Livingston county, Ill., I dug a square pit in clay ground, by request of the sugar maker, a German. It lugging his step-ladder after him, to was twelve feet square and about ten release the clapper from its wrappings; feet deep. This was filled with beet tops, which were cut off with the crowns of the beets attached. These they testified their contempt of his were thrown in, trampled thoroughly, until the whole was filled. A covering of earth two feet thick was placed over all, and as it settled more was added. In January this crude silo was opened. About two feet of the top and about six inches of the sides were blackened, the balance being in an excellent state of preservation, being what the German who wished it made called "wine Cattle ate it greedily and thrived on it. I believe this to be the first attempt, in a crude way indeed, to build a silo in the United States. JONATHAN PERIAM.

PROF JOHNSON of the Agricultural ollege attended the annual meeting of the professors of Agriculture held at the Onio State University in Columbus, last week. Delegates were presant from Wiscensin Illnois, Indiana, E L Sturtevant, director of the New York experimental station and secretary Chamberlain of the Ohio Sate Board of Agriculture were present and took part in the discussions. Prof. Roberts, who occupies the chair of practical agriculture at Cornell University, Utica, N. Y., was elected president for the ensuing year, and Prof Lazenby of Ohio S ate Univer sity secretary. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Cornell Universi ty and an invitation to visit the State experimental station at Geneva at the time of the next meeting was excepted.

Some people are easily alarmed. A few of the students of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, located at Amherst, have rented an acre of the land which constitutes the experimental farm, and planted it to various crops which they design to sell. The farmers in the vicinity of the College protest against this proceeding. They express a fear that the boys will overstock the market and bring down tages that farmers do not possess, as they obtain the use of the land, which

See that your fowls are not infested with vermin. Hens will not lay freely if they are annoyed by lice.

See that your fowls are not infested with vermin. Hens will not lay freely if they are annoyed by lice. THE spring clip of wool in California

They used to make paper from wood. Now they make wood (boards) from paper. There is scarcely anything from a collar to a car wheel that canriculture that will please everybody. We hasten to add that the editor of the he is sound on sorghum doctrines. Poor Professor Collier—and yet everybody appears to fight with his (sugar) generously entertained at our office. position offers for public speeches at fairs and conventions which might lead to our being elected president, but you are not in this fuss, Don." W at would you do if I w ent at least) consider ourselves un-available. If we should be appointed, Commissioner could be made, yet the ous in the premises we are not sure but they may succeed. Of one result they may be assured-if we are appointed there will be no sensational conventions, but such a boom in sorghum as never was dreamed of-the country will be one vast sea of molass. es-even our canals will be fed with it. We deem it un lignified for the papers to poke fun at the Commissioners. If is only one thing I can do," he said we succeed in getting that office (against our will) we will permit no levity on the part of the rural press, Tom Morton's reputation suffer but will put more levity into the agricultural reports. We will get Mark Twain or "Puck" to edit them—they will be readable even at the risk of being undignified. They are now so dignified they scare people. One page giving up of his college course—for of Burdett or Josh Billings mixed he felt sure that his father would be yeast on indigestable bread.-Green's Fruit Grower.

STATISTICIAN J. R. DODGE calculated that the country loses nearly 5,000, 000 sheep each year-mostly on account of dogs. Exposure to storms and severe cold in the West kills a great many, and Southern thieves take some. Scab, foot-rot, paper-skin, dysentery and scarcity of grass" are also destructive. These causes bar ex-tension of flocks—and in some sections almost annihilate this otherwise profitable rural pursuit.

The year 1883 has been one so far of unparalleled disasters. Nearly 3,000 ves were sacrificed in the past six months by accidents and other unfortunate occurrences, and this does not include any in which the loss of life was less than three. So says the New York Herald.

Taking the Consequences.

In all the annals of Wiscasset Academy there was never known such a time as was experienced during the fall term of the year 1880. Insubor-dination pervaded every class. Mischief ran riot, and the moral intellectual tone of the whole school was lowered; worst of all the mainspring and originator of the trouble could not be discovered. The annoy ance extended even to the town, and the amazed inhabitants had so many pranks played upon them they began to feel that the Academy, which had been their chief pride, bade fair to be

All the ancient tricks which strike claims and we think justly, to have a boy as being so inexpressible funny were played, and many a new one beside. Of course the Academy bell was muffled, in fact, as one boy observed, they kept it muffled, as its tone was not sufficiently musical to please their sensative ears. It was such fun to see old Cox, the janitor, climb grumbling up the belfry stairs, efforts by taking away the clapper altogether. While, as for the town, no tradesman went to bed at night with any reasonable certainty that his sign would be found in its proper place in the morning. At the Acade my, matters were carried so far that at last the principal, Dr Alexander, announced that the perpetrators of the next joke would if discovered, he expelled from the school. The following morning when the boys filed in chap el for prayers, "Brother Bones," the Academy skeleton, was discovered festively swinging from the center of the dome, arrayed in Dr. Alexanter's skull ap. and an old brown jacket Professor Carter was in the habit of wearing in class, and tied in his bony fingers was the m seing bell clapper.

> sense, and the leader in every scrace, was Don Malcom, the last boy in the world any one would have suspected of any such duplicity it certainly was. Dr. Alexander loved a d tru-ted him like his own son. He led the senior class, he was a member of the base ball nin , and he was by far the most popular fellow in school. He was the boy of all others who should have kept himself straight and set a good example to his mates. But, as himself afterward explained, he got a going a dhe couldn't stop." He lost signt of the moral questions involve; he was intoxicated by the dash and daring of the thing; the fact of his outwitting the Doctor, seemed irresis tible funny, and the knowledge that he had nearly every boy in the school under his control, was not without its charm. There was one, however, who re-

Now the originator of all this non-

fused, from the first, to have any share in Don's doings; this was Harry Doremus. Harry and Don had been chums for years they stood side by side in their classes, and they were to enter Yale together in another year; but since Don had been going wrong they other. There was another boy, Tom Morton, by name, who nuch to his schoolmates' surprise, did not join in the fun. Time was when Tom had been the scapegrace of the whole school, but he had recently turned over a new leaf, and was now fighting valiantly against his besetting sins.

which toes a by good to enjoy, ne who chooses instead, the pleasures of sin, will find himself in the end covered with shame and dishonor.—Elevation of the Times.

But the old proverb of "Give a dog a bad name and it will stick to him," is a true one, and Tom was suspected by his teachers of being the author of

"I think it is a shame the way those academy boys are acting," said Dell Malcom to her brother, "I was down to Lou Carter's to-day and she says they are almost sure it was Tom Morton who hung Brother Bones in Fruit Grower is not a candidate but the chapel last Thursday, for he was seen coming out of the academy just after dark Wednesday evening, and body appears to fight with his (sugar)-cane. Nominating committees will be generously enterteined at the sugar body and sugar before the sugar body appears to fight with his (sugar)-cane. Nominating committees will be make an example of him just as soon generously entertained at our office, as he can get positive proof. Poor Dr. yet we wish it distinctly understood Alexander" she went on "some peothat we are not a candidate for Complessay that he ought to resign if he missioner of Agriculture. We are can't govern the school better. He missioner of Agriculture. We are can't govern the school better. He aware of the favorable opportunity the feels dreadfully; he has lost ten pounds this last month. I'm so glad "W at would you do if I was?" he asked, curiously.

"Why, I don't know, I couldn't imagine such a thing," she answered.
"Well," he observed, rising, "Tom Morton's all right. You needn't abuse him any more.'

"Don, do you know who did it?" she asked. "Yes" said he going out of the room.

Dell's chance words brought her brother to a sense of his position, and that night for the first time in his life, he seriously thought himself over. Conscience awoke and by her light he traced her actions to their inward springs; he saw himself as he was, a fraud, a living lie. Father, mother. sister, teachers, were all reposing the fondest confidence in him, and he was deliberately deceiving them. "There Morton's reputation suffer for mine." But when he thought what those consequences would be-his father's anger, his mother's sorrow, his sister's grief, the open shame and disgrace of expulsion, the too angry to give him another chance, they seemed more than he could bear. Sick at heart he could only groan and say to himself: "What a fool I have How he lived till he got into the chapel next morning he scarcely knew; he seemed to be wrapped in a miserable dream. After prayers he rose in his place and said:—

"Dr. Alexander."
"Well, Malcom," said the Doctor,

kindly, "Did you wish to?" "Yes, sir," answered Don, speaking very clearly. "I wish to say that I am responsible for every bit of trouble that has happened in this school this term, I have been the ring-leader; I have planned everything, and every boy in the room knows it; I hung Brother Bones from the dome myself, and I am willing to take the consevuences.

Dr. Alexander seemed fairly staggered. "I need not say," said he, "that I am greatly surprised and pained at this revelation. I will consider your case, Malcom, and until I arrive at a decision you will retain your place in your class. Young gentlemen," he added, " ou are dismissed to your class-rooms.'

In the hall outside the chapel door, Don felt some one touch his shoulder. It was Harry Doremus. "Don," said "you've done the square thing now, old boy." He held out his hand and Don clasped it, and without another word, they were friends again. The ext morning Don Malcom was publicly expelled from Wiscasset Academy. Dr. Alexander's voice faltered more than once as he spoke the fatal words; but he felt that justice must be vindicated, and that a course of such open disobedience must be punished as it deserved.

I will pass over the painful scene at the Malcolm home when Don made his confession there; his father's anger and his mother's sorrow. Only his sister stood by him at the time, aston-ished and grieved though she was, and appreciated the effort by which, at the last moment, he had retrieved his own

Harry Doremus coming in during the afternoon helped to cheer Don up somewhat.

"Brace up, old fellow," said he. 'You're on the right track now. Keep up your lessons with me. I'll tell you where they are and help you all I can. Perhaps by and by your father will give you a tutor and we'll go to Yale together, yet."

Don took Harry's advice, and tried to keep up with his classes, though without much hope of attaining to college. A week passed by; 't was the longest one of his life. He felt ashamed to be seen on the street. He fancied that old friends looked as-kance at him as they passed by. How fiat and scale his jokes appeared to him now; he wondered that he ever saw any fun in them. Three days more passed; he felt that if life was to go on like this he could not bear it. If it had not been for the cowardice of the thing he would have asked his father to let him leave town. On the tenth day after his expulsion, toward evening, he went to the post-office. He found in the box a letter. The Academy stamp was in the corner. It was addressed in Dr. Alexander's own hand. With shaking fingers he opened it; it ran thus:-

Wiscasset, Nov. 16, 1880. "MR. DONALD MALCOLM-Dear Sir:-In view of the frank and manly confession which was made by you before the whole school on the 6:h inst., and the willingness which you then expressed to bear whatever pen-alty sho ld be inflicted for your misconduct, I hereby withdraw the sentence of expulsion which you are under, and give you permission to return to your studies, depriving you, however, of your rank in your class, and

relegating you to its foot. Yours sincerely, "JAMES ALEXANDER. P. S.-Personally I shall be very happy to see you back.'

Don could have shouted for joy. He rushed home and showed the letter to his mother and sister, and next morning he was back in the dear old academy. He had learned a valuable lesson during that ten days' absence from school; it was that while there is plenty of hearty fun in this world, which it does a boy good to enjoy, he who chooses instead, the pleasures of

Communications.

THE DEVIL.

Men don't believe in a devil now, as their fathers used to do; They've forced the door of the broadest creed

to let His Majesty through.

There isn't a print of his cloven foot or a fiery dart from his brow To be found on earth or air to-day, for the

world has voted so. But who is it mixing the fatal draught that palsies heart and brain,

And loads the bier of each passing year with ten hundred thousand slain? Who blights the bloom of the land to-day with the fiery breath of hell,

If the devil isn't and never was? Won't some body rise and tell?

Who dogs the steps of the toiling saint and digs the pit for his feet? sows the tares in the field of time whereever God sows his wheat?
The Devil is voted not to be, and, of course,

the thing is true; But who is doing the kind of work the Devil alone should do?

We are told he dosn't go about as a roaring lion now; But whom shall be held responsible for the everlasting row
To be heard in church, in home, and state, to

the earth's remotest bound. If the Devil by a unanimous vote is nowhere to be found?

Won't somebody step to the front forthwith, and make their bow, and show How the frauds and crimes of a single day spring up? We want to know. The Devil was fairly voted out, and, of course

the Devil's gone; would like to know who carries his business on. -Aifred J. Hough.

Way Education in the Past has often been in Disrepute Among Farmers.

In my last, numerous, eminent Patrons were quoted who spoke in no uncertain sound in favor of a thorough education. The list could be almost indefinitely extended.

Brother J. J. Woodman, Worthy Master of the National Grange never fails to mention in his messages the great importance of education to the farmer. He says "Our Order opens wide the door of knowledge. Let us watch with sleepless eyes the glorious palladium, the common school. As expressed in our manual, education is a competence which no misfortune can depress, no clime destroy, no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave; an ornament in prosperity and a refuge in adversity."

The higher education is in disrepute among many farmers, because natural science has been nearly ignored. The old education was largely obtained from books. It did not make observers or what we call practical men. The new education makes men deal with things, with matter, the earth, animals, plants, not ignoring or neglecting the good things from books on morals, philosophy, language, history.

In a college course for farmers, I training to investigate any topic. They should make some experiments under good instruction. There should be a treating of subjects in the open ground-a training in the best methods of performing the most difficult kinds of work. A whole course of such training-training to work and such only, would not be enough. It will be all art and no science; all practice with the reasons left out.

For example, the best bee-keepers are not those who pick up all their knowledge from books, especially from the older books which contain many errors, but they study the bees in the hives, and about the flowers where they work. They live with their bees and learn from them, not ignoring the best hints from books.

Professor Cook, at the Agricultural College during the summer term. may be seen on almost any pleasant day, surrounded by the members of his class, opening hives, lifting out the frames, looking over the combs, the bees, the eggs, the young, the apparatus. They are supplimenting class room and laboratory work by a study of the living objects. In the laboratory they dissect the insects by the aid of microscopes. They have the science with the practice. We will not say all personal liability not expressly assumed by they have the theory with the practice. they have the theory with the practice them in ividually.

10. The right to change the corporate name do not thoroughly investigate. An ignorant keeper of bees will state more errors and theories in half an hour than any scientist who works in the manner above described.

A careful study of the anatomy and physiology of the bees helps to make a person a keener observer and a closer reasoner. It benefits his intellect in more ways than one. I will close this note by again saying that such training is within the reach of nearly all young persons of our magnificent State; whether they be rich or whether they be poor. Of the two classes the poor are most likely to succeed. most of our students are poor, at the agricultural college, the rich boys (we have one now and then) are not likely to study much. They think they have ard to sell him liquor; the saloon man plenty of money laid up in store for would sell him wh skey as long as he them, and cannot be made so poor that it may all be taken from them. Our poor boys or those with small means, generally make the best use of their time. They are working and studying with a definite purpose in view. They expect to make their own way in the world, and they are striving for a good preparation. Education

cannot be poured into a person as you | Senator Van Wyck on the Republican Party would fill a jug. If he eyer has an education he must get it himself, no matter whether it be in the school, or in the field or workshop. The educated are all self-educated. Everyone who goes to school a good deal is not educated in the true sense of the word, yet with good teachers a school is the best place for the young to acquire an education. W. J. BEAL.

Inter-State Picnic.

The Tenth Annual Inter-State Picnic and Exhibition under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, New Jersey and Delaware, will open at Williams' Grove, Cumberland county, Pa., on Monday, August 20th, 1883, and continue until Saturday, August 25th.

Excursion rates at reduced fare will be arranged over all the principal roads in Pennsylvania and adjoining

Agricultural and scientific addresses, by prominent farmers and statesmen, will be delivered on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Friday, 24th, will be "Editors' Day,"

and many of the most prominent newspaper men in the country will be present on that day.

Manufacturers of agricultural and domestic implements and machinery, and breeders of good stock will do well to make note of this exhibition.

Last year over fifty thousand farmers, representing fourteen States, attended this gathering; and from present indications the number will be much greater this year. Over two hundred manufacturers of agricultural implements, and a large number of raisers of fine stock have already made

application for space for exhibition.

Members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and their families and friends, may be supplied with tents on the grounds by making early applica-tion. Circulars giving full details of the arrangements, are issued.

For further particulars address, R. H. THOMAS. Manager Inter-State Picnic and Exhibition, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Where Subscribers' Papers go to.

One of the most aggravating draw-backs to the publishing business is the failure of papers to reach their destination. nation after being properly mailed. From various causes it is sometimes impossible for publishers to duplicate the copies which the subscribers claim not been received, notwithstanding the best efforts of the publishers to the contrary. In order that our readers may more fully understand this subject, their attention is directed to the following dispatch from Washington under date of June 6th. It may be unnecessary to state that these mistakes seldom, if ever, occur at the office of publication, as in such cases the papers would be immediate-ly returned by the local office for better directions.

Washington, June 6. Postmaster General Gresham's attention was called to the fact, to-day that at least one-third of the newspapers sent through the mails fail to reach their destination. He was told ge course for farmers, I stress on the thorough that the cause of the faintie was the negligence of postmasters, who, if the wrappers are torn or if the addresses are not as plainly written as they ought to be, throw the papers in their waste rooms. He also told that postmasters do not hesitate to appropriate newspapers to their own use. Postmaster General said that he should at once issue an order, to all post-masters in the United States, directing them to treat newspapers as sa-credly as letters. General Gresham also entertains the opinion that a newspaper should be sent for one cent, and he will recommend to Congress a reduction of newspaper post-to one cent.—North and South.

Liberty on the Auction-Block.

The New York Tribune for July 19, 1879, contained the following adverisement. It was not inserted as burlesque, but for the purpose of selling a genuine corporate tranchise:

FOR SALE-One of the most valuable franchises in existence is offered for sale to lose a trust. Among the exceptional rights

1. Perpetuity of corporate life.
2. Unlimited right to acquire, hold and deal

in real property.

3. Unlimited right to acquire, hold and deal in every species of propery—excepting only the right to issue its own notes to circulate as

money.

4. Unlimited power to carry on every spees of lawful business

5. Unlimited right to fix toll and charges.
6 Unlimited right to consolidate with other orporations. 7. Unlimited right to issue stock upon any erms prescribed by its directors.

8. Absolute right to declare stock paid up on

at any time upon nominal terms.

11. Special exemption from taxation.

for particulars and terms address J. HAR-PER RIGBY, P.O.Box 3,448, New York City.

The Stock Watering of 1867-68.

Shortly after this the Vanderbilt management of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad watered the stock of that road \$47,000,000 and a purchased Legislature legalized it. Regular dividends of eight per cent have since been declared upon it, and these dividends upon the water alone have in thirteen years with interest compounded annually, amounted to over \$75,000,000, and each year between three and four million dollars are wrung from the people of this State for that purpose.

A SALOON-KEEPER in Massachusetts was forbidden by the wife of a drunkcould pay for it. But one day the drinker fell under the wheels of a locomotive, lost his legs, was disabled for life, and then the wife sued the saloon-keeper and made him pay her for her husband's disability.

CHARITY obliges us not to distrust a man; prudence not to trust him before

and Monopoly.

A party is but the medium of expression of sentiment or executing resolves; with a free people it becomes great and beneficient, as it carries out the purposes of a majority; failing in that, the necessity for its continued existence

When the old Whig and Democratic parties were untrue to the masses and had not the nerve to do right, when that right brought them into antagon-ism with what had long been controll-ing sentiment, at the capital of the nation, directing Congress and the executive, and demanding d-cisions from the supreme court; when slavery dictated the policy of one party and terrorized the course of another; when there was to be no resting peace for the despised Nazarene of truth; when there was to be a second birth of human freedom and no God-father or nursing mother could be found among those in authority, then the heart and voice of the people spoke into life and power the Republican party, and engraved on its banners, free speech, free press, free soil and free men, and after a long struggle was crowned with victory. Now other battles must be waged.

Should it prove untrue to the principles on which it was founded, and, fol-lowing the example of its predecessors, any conditions or forfeitures. surrender to monopolies of concentrated capital, which are now placing their golden hands upon and seeking to control the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government, then, verily, is its mission ended and it will be buried with regret, amid the achievments by which it saved the nation's life.

I have great devotion to the Republican party, but greater devotion to the principles on which it was founded. I ndulge the hope that the masses may be aroused in time to rescue it from the guidance of those who are not only consenting but conspiring to fasten upon the nation a system as destructive to general prosperity and nearly as re-volting as the shackles it melted in the In this I may be hoping against hope.

Possibly in the giving up the direction of the party in localities to the dictation of corporate power, the betrayal of confiding constituencies in State and national Legislatures, the shielding by Legislators and courts of practices and policies believed to be un-lawful and unjust by a large majority of the people, and the disregard of the citizen when opposed by huge corpora tions with no more of sympathy for the toiling white man, if found in their path, than had the taskmaster of former days for the slave—you may see the absolute necessity for a new organiza-You may be now the picketthe advance guard of a grand army which must be marshalled for the

rights of the toiling millions.

The near future will show whether the mass of the people can be longer blindly led and basely betrayed. spirit of admonition and protest will be followed by the spirit of revolt if party eaders are determined to court a disaster they are unwilling to avert.

However, in the years to come as in the past, I propose to struggle for the same principles, in company with those in and out of the Republican party, hoping for their final and complete victory.
Arbitrary power, political or mone-

tary, seldom learns from experience.
Slavery invoked destruction when it that the cause of the failure was the denied the rights of men; so consolidated wealth and corporate power, with a mad and therefore suicidal intent, are determined by all means, however questionable, to add millions to overgrown fortunes, secured by hasty, imprudent, sometimes corrupt legislation, protected by judicial decisions, as regardless of what the nation believes to be right, as Dred Scott decisions in other days, grasping the control of state and national legislatures, in the interest of a few against the voice of the many, are courting their own overthrow and the enfranchisement of those they would practically enslave.

Twenty-five years ago we were cautioned to talk with bated breath lest a whisper, like a pistol-shot in the Alps, would dislodge the avalanche of wrong, and fiercely rend the constitution and Union; so for years we have been admonished of the danger of agrarianism, of communism, of the sacredness of vested rights, accompanied with threats of political annihilation, if even a whisper is heard against the gi-gantic robberies and violations of law which place in the hands of a score of persons an amount nearly equal to the national debt; not a question must be raised as to the manner of obtaining the stolen millions, or its exercise in the destruction of individuals or communities who dare oppose, in controlling courts and corrupting legislatures. Certainly every man is entitled to the use of his own, but the grave ques-

tion will arise as to the manner by which it so became his own. When the Legislature of New York allowed the elder Vanderbilt to water, by duplicating the stock of the New York Central, a debt of millions was placed upon the labor and prosperity of the nation. So Gould's marvelous fortune commenced by manipulating the stocks and bonds of the Erie rail-

From such beginnings and by such means, nearly all railroad property has secured colossal fortunes to their owners, not the less robbery because done under the forms of law and the sanction of judicial decrees.

A portion of this robbery has been perpetrated under the guise of patriotsm, an exalted sentiment to develop the wilderness.

Every lawyer, Congress and the courts, well know that the system of duplicating the stock and bonds of corporations, is a fraud, and the rights and property acquired thus fraudu-lently are outside the protection of the

A court in New York lately decided that an issue of millions of telegraph stock was illegal, when the schemers suddenly managed to buy the case out of court.

It is known that the prevention of competition by pooling is in violation of the common law.

owned by corporations is an open and lagrant outrage. Entrenched in Congress and the courts, corporations tauntingly tell the people they have no redress, forgetting that this same people whom they defy make courts, Congress

and presidents. In the end the ballot-box will solve the problem and despoil the robber of his power, if not his prey.

It is an insult to justice and the American people to say this enormous crime is beyond the reach of legisla-As well might the thief who has escaped with the plunder claim the sacredness of private property and vested rights. Three-fourths of the as large in the dark as it ever is in the wners thereof cannot claim the pro-

ection due innocent purchasers. Hundreds of millions of capital have been absorbed in the fictitious, illegal and dishonest manner, and when the bold and defiant gamblers become cornered by their stupendous operations, they demand, and generally succeed in having the doors of the treasury opened, and money advanced to carry them over for fresh and new spoliations, and add other millions with a rapidity that makes the story of "Ala-

din's Lamp" dull prose.
Empires of land donated by Congress. bonds given and interest guaranteed, State, county, municipal and precinct aid, would ordinarily inspire generous treatment to the donors. How differ-

In the first place, shrewd attorneys for the corporations prepare bills which become laws, with well-considered looseness and designed ambiguity, so that the companies can claim in the departments and the courts, addi- to do anything, or almost anything,

Congress, or closely related to the department or the president.

Then those who should be the de-

ers, no matter whether it be by sharing the plunder or from political and other advantages

Under the full glare of an aroused public sentiment, both old political parties have resolved that no more of the public domain shall be donated to "railways or other corporations,"
meaning, of course, that Congress and
the departments of government shall
be watchful and prudent, not only in not giving, but rescuing that portion of the public domain to which the spoiler has lost all right and title.

Yet note the position of two forfeited land grants to-day. The New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg in 1871, received grant of lands, with the express proviso "that said company shall complete the whole of said road within five years from the passage of tal abs ainers and worthy, sober citithis act." The five years pass—not a mile of the road built; the road not even definitely located. The company the road to be read t pany did nothing except issue bonds to the patriots having it in charge.

Five more years elapse, when the people would think the grant twice dead. In 1877 the Legislature of Louisiana annuled the forfeited charter, but a life of its users fifty per cent. on the United States circuit court decided that the act of the Legislature was unconstitutional and therefore void; so the dead, forfeited grant remained until 1880, ten years, when the company which had done nothing but issue bonds, had the insolence to transfer its dead grant and franchises to a road called the New Orleans & Texas, a syndicate which had made millions by shrewd manipulations. This company built between the points but not on the line originally intended, and then demanded the dead grant. For ten years this land had been withdrawn from settlement and had escaped taxation. The grant was forfeited and no power but Congress could vitiliez it.

The matter of forfeited grants of this road and others was in Congress last session, but not reached for action. railroad corporations, their attorneys and beneficiaries, ninety-nine one hundredths of the American people would refuse to vitalize the grant, yet in the absence of any action by Congress vitalizing or annuling, the corporation makes application to the department, and the department surgenders the land and recognizes the validity of the grant, based upon the opinion of the attorney general. An attempt will soon be made to float millions of bonds upon the security alone of the forfeited grant.

The vigor and honesty of Congress can alone prevent the consummation of this villainy. So, in 1871, land was granted to the Texas Pacific for constructing a road through New Mexico and Arizona, conditioned for completion in ten years. The road was not built, that company came to Congress asking additional aid by making guaranty of their bonds. This was refused. The Southern Pacific protested, and proclamed to Congress and the country they would build through the same territories without bonds or land, and they did, and then obtained a transfer from the Texas Pacific of the unearned and forfeited land grant, relying upon the ease with which Congress and the department are controlled, to have the same vitalized. They unblushingly come and ask for a grant of nearly 15,000,000 acres, with no more right to the same than the emperor of Russsia.

It is time the people became aroused and when they do, it will be no wonder if their action proves a vengance against extortion and wrong. Organized, specially protracted capital assumes master of the people, everywhere tariffs give the beneficiaries great wealth.

The owners of pine forests are more potential than the mass of the people, who must continue to pay from one to three dollars tax on every 1,000 feet of lumber, most of which goes to still fur-ther enrich the wealthy.

Last winter the internal revenue tax was taken from matches, and the monopoly engaged in the manufacture have determined that the people shall have no benefit, but they shall pay the tax all the same, which will go into their overflowed pockets, and not the public treasury. When the attempt shall be made at the next session to repeal the tariff on foreign matches, so the masses may be benefitted, then note whether this defiant and arrogant monopoly will be more powerful than the millions.

The object of legislation is too much to protect capital, leaving labor to its tender mercies, while labor in its tariff duties pays more than its share of the expenses of the government. The poor man pays the same amount into That the exemption from taxation of the treasury on a box of matches, a millions of acres of land absolutely paper of tobacco, and a pound of sugar as does Gould or Vanderbuilt- all under the guise of protecting infant industries, until the infants have seized and hold Congress with a giant's grasp. C. H. VANWICK.

> In his dismissal Professor Collier suffers no dishonor, while Dr. Loring makes a very heavy draft on whatever reserves of popularity he may possess. -Connecticut Farmer.

A Great Bridge Lighted by Electricity.

The Brooklyn bridge was dark and deserted except at the gate, where the watchmen were admitting a squad of capital stock and bonds of railroads generally have been stolen, and the sands of wires and cords filling the air overhead only added to the complicated vastness of the structure. The river gleamed far below, tugs and ferry boats glided over the silvery pathway as if they were phantom toys in a scene of enchantment. On hand two great cities stretched away into the night. Suddenly there was a crackle and a flash of noonday light. A grim, greasy man in the Elm street cellar had touched a lever, and for the first time since the world was created electricity spanned the river. The 82,000 candle power light blazed over the ship channel like an arch of stars. In New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, for miles and miles around the two cities, men pointed to the splendid spectacle of lightning at work for

The "Jack-at-all-Trades" Farmer.

It is very handy for a man to be able that is required on a farm. If the They obtain the best legal ability, matters not much what the trouble is, particularly if that can be found in it can be made whole at home, providwagon breaks down he can fix it; it ed the tools are at hand. A horse may throw a shoe, and in a few minutes it Then those who should be the defenders too often become the betray-ers, no matter whether it he by short it is an advantage to be able to meet the matter with a speedy remedy. But there is a limit to the economical resource of this skill. Any one man cannot do everything and anything as well as he wno has that as his regular work. The jack-of-all trades farmer may spend more time in mending a shovel or a harness, or even his own boots, then the work would have cost

> THE Journal of Freedom is seriously alarmed at the proposition to teach in the public schools the nature and effects of alcohol in the human system. It wants that most important matter of education shut up from the children, lest they should become tozens, and not slaves of the beer cup. It says, if we teach these lessons in com- the schools, a vegetarian will have a right to demand similar lessens against the use of meat. Yes, that is so; if science ever proves that meat is three hundred diseases, shortens the average, kills 100,000 American citizens a year, fills all our jails, asylums hospitals, brothels, poor-houses and graveyards with people that would be good, wholesome, useful citizenbut for having eaten meat; if we find that one of every six or seven who eat steaks or chops becomes a loafer, cheat, a thief, a murderer, a wifebeater, a beast, a maniac or a suicide the school books will warn the children against tre awful properties of meat.-San Francisco Rescue

> > THREE cigars a day, twenty-five cents; two drinks twenty five cents. Fifty cents a day. Three hundred and sixty five days a year. Total, \$182.50. Enough good hard cash is ten years to buy a comfortable little farm. Did any of you boys who have been working and smoking for ten years ever think of this?

RETRIBUTION stands with uplifted axe, and rank, and robes of sancity cannot stay its blew.

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY, Kalamazoo, Mich. Board and tuition, \$175.00 per school year

School on Mt. Holyoke plan. Fine Library, Cabinet Telescope and Musical Instruments. Fall term opens Sept. 6, 1883. For catalogue address, Miss M. H. Speague, Principal.



STEKETEE'S

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. If taken according to directions the result of the medicine. cine will have the same effect.

This medicine destroys all kinds of worms, including Pin Worms, and is the only eradica-tor of the Pin Worm known. It is also one of the most powerful Blood Purifiers known. No physic is required after taking this madicine. 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,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Ask your Druggist for Steketee's Worm Destroyer, and take no other.

[Mention Grange Visitor]

Schenck's Adjustable

FIRE BACK

Any Housekeeper in the land can repair the Cook Stove—put in new Fire Backs, new Grates and new Linings—by using SCHENCK'S ADJUSTABLE STOVE REPAIRS Sold by all Hardware and Stove Dealers. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Manufactured only by Schenck's Adjustable Fire Back Co. 52 Dearborn Street, Chicago

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMA SON. TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1883,

| " LEST WALLS, | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Accommodation leaves, | A. M. 5 19 | M. |
| Evening Express, | | 9 55 |
| Mail | 8 07 | |
| Day Express,American Express, | 12 15 | 2 56 |
| EASTWARD. | | |
| Night Express, | A. M. | M |
| Accommodation leaves, arrives, | 3 52 7 10 | 10.00 |

Atlantic Express New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses devity.

Evening Express west and Night Express east chairy except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Saturdays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:3- p. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:37.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gon. Manager, Detroit, J. A. Grirr, General Freight Agent, Chicago, O. W. Rugules, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Passenger Time Table. GOING NORTH. NO. 1. NO 3. NO. 5. NO. 7. Cincinnati Lv. 8 15 AM 7 4 PM Richmond 3 65 PM 11 10 10 20 "
Sturgis 6 08 PM 5 42 AM 11 03 AM Kalamazoo Ar. 7 50 " 7 2 " 12 50 PM 7 8 10 PM 25 " 7 2 " 12 50 PM 10 10 PM GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS. NO. 2. NO. 4. NO. 6. NO. 8.
 Mackinaw City Lv
 720 Am

 Petoskey
 720 Am

 Traverse City
 825

 Cadillae
 Lv

 Gadillae
 Lv

 Grand Rapids Ar.
 408 pm l 2 05 pm

 Grand Rapids Lv
 700 Am

 Grand Rapids Lv
 700 am

 Kalamazoo
 Lv

 Ar
 9 00

 Tolo
 700

 Kalamazoo
 Lv

 Tolo
 252

 Kalamazoo
 Lv

 Tolo
 252

 Sturgis
 1032

 Richmond
 Ar

 Tolo
 848

 400
 40

 Cincinnati
 740

 Tolo
 735

No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No. 3 leaves Mackinaw City daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sanday.

Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos. 5 and 6 between Cincinnati and Grand Rapids, and sleeping and chair cars on same trains between Grand Rapids and Petoskey; daso Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos. 7 and 8 between Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City.

A. B. LEET, Genl Pass. Agt.

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

NY&CNY&B Express. Ex & M e. Grand Rapids_ Ar. White Pigeon ... 3 55 AM 1 10 PM 7 40 M GOING NORTH.

NY & B N 1 & C Way Fv. EX & M EXPIPOSS.

12 45 PM 12 25 AM 5 50 PM 7 7 35 7 700 " 9 50 AM 10 50 " 10 00 PM 6 6 00 " 4 34 0 PM 10 00 PM 6 28 " 4 105 " 10 00 PM 5 6 58 " 4 4 34 " 12 10 " 10 0 Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft Ar. Kalamazoo All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on nain line.

M. E. WATTIES,
Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R.

Corrected Time-Table-June 24, 1883 TRAINS WESTWARD.

| STA TIONS. | No. 2. Chicago Pasa'g'r. | Day Express. | No. 6. Pacific Express. | D Ca |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Le. Port Huron | 6 40 AM | 7 50 AM | 8 10 PM | 4 0 1 |
| Immy Oity | 7 55 " | | | 5 17 |
| | 8 22 " | 9 15 " | 9 37 " | F 42 |
| " Flint | 9 10 " | 9 50 " | 10 17 " | 6 25 |
| " Durand | 93 4 | 10 26 " | 10 52 4 | 7 05 4 |
| Lansing | 10 47 " | 11 32 " | 11 #8 " | 8 30 4 |
| " Charlotte | 11 08 " | | 12 34 AM | 9 23 4 |
| Ar. Battle Creek | 12 10 PM | 1 00 " | 1 25 " | 10 4) " |
| | | | | Way F |
| Lv. Battle Creek | 12 30 " | 1 20 " | 1 30 " | 6 30 4 |
| " Vicksburg | 1 15 " | 2 06 " | 2 20 " | 8 45 |
| " Schoolcraft | 1 25 " | 2 17 " | t2 32 " | 915 . |
| " Marcellus | 1 46 " | | 1- 02 | |
| " Cassopolis | 2 17 " | 3 10 " | 3 22 - | |
| " Grangers | 2 40 4 | 0.10 | 3 44 | 12 15 P |
| " South Bend_ | 3 00 4 | 3 53 ** | 4.00.44 | 1 00 |
| " Stillwell | 3 46 " | 3 33 | 4 08 ** | 2 017 |
| " Haskells | 4 20 " | | | 0 00 |
| " Valparaiso | 4 38 " | 5 30 " | | 1 20 |
| " Redesdale | 5 21 " | 9 90 | 5 50 " | 7 50 " |
| " C,RI&P Cros | 8 05 " | 0 10 11 | | 1000 |
| Ar. Chicago | 00 ** | 6 48 " | 7 06 " 8 00 " | |

| STATIONS. | No. 1. Mail | Lim ted | No. 5. Atlantic Express | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Le. Chicago C,RI&P Cros Redesdale | 10 05 " | | 8 30 PM 9 23 " | Way |
| " Haskells " Stillwell | 11 50 " 12 07 PM 12 42 " | 5 30 " | 10 38 " | 6 50 |
| " South Bend." Grangers " Cassepelis | 1 30 " | | 12 10 AM | 9 05 11 20 12 35 |
| " Marcellus " Schoolcraft " Vicksburg | 2 45 " | †7 87 ··· | †12 52 " †1 38 · | 2 17 3 50 4 54 |
| Ar. Battle Creek | 4 15 " | 9 10 " | 1 49 2 35 4 | 5 25 7 30 |
| v. Battle Creek Charlotte | E # 44 | 9 15 " | 240 | No. Pt H d4 40 5 58 |
| " Lansing " Durand " Flint | 7 25 " 8 05 " | 10 36 " 11 38 " 12 15 AM | 4 15 ·· 5 23 ·· 6 00 ·· | 6 17 7 50 |
| " Inday City | 8 46 " | 12 46 " | 68 " | 8 85 9 15 9 86 |
| Ar. Port Huron_ | 10 20 " | 1 55 " | 7 50 ** | 10 40 |

All trains run by Chicago time.
Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6, day. All other rains daily,

Nos. 9, 4, 5, and 6, day. An one.

cept Sunday.

Trui s stop for passengers only when signaler

trui sat property and the stop of the stop of

P. P. House, Agent School-gh Mic

Perantment.

WOMAN'S WORK.

BY MRS. R. K. STANTON

You ask a man, "What's Woman's Work?" He gives his lordly head a jerk, Up goes his nose, it is I ween The simplest thing that e'er was done. A man could do it any day, And still have lots of time for play. But wait a moment, and we will see If the worthy judges don't agree That woman's work is far from play; And when done over every day More tiresome is, and tedious too,

Than anything man has to do 'Tis cook, wash, bake and brew, From Monday morn the whole week thro'. Assured that when the week is done The month has only just begun. And thus it is! Days, months and years, A lifetime full of petty cares.

There's milk to strain, and milk to skim, The churning, too, it must be done, Nor can we wait until we feel That churning would a pleasure be; It must be done just now you see, For to have the butter sweet and good,

It must be churned just when it should And then the sweeping! Oh, dear me! "Tis not hard work," I hear you say; Not very hard, but then, my dear, We sweep so many times a year. And when the rainy seasons come And our lords and masters stay at home And whittle, to pass away the time

You must admit, I am sure you must. It might grow a little monotonous To get a meal, I hear men say, I can do that myself any day; Boil the potatoes, fry the meat, And then the thing is quite complete, Complete for once, but then you know, We women do not reckon so.

Three meals we get, and then, of course, If some come late, we go the fourth. In harvest time, when men do sweat, Then we a lunch for them must get. But call it three, the average number Of meals a day, the whole world over, Then multiply it by the year; You will be astonished, as I'm alive, It makes ten hundred and ninety-five.

Ten hundred and ninety-five meals a year, 'Tis quite appalling, I declare.

And then the dishes we have to wash, Would reach up to Mt. Pisgah's top.
The mopping, too, that must be done, Believe me, it isn't any fun, Although the men, sarcastic, say, It must be, or you wouldn,t mop every day.

They don't like the mop-it's suggestive to them Of filthy habits, these saintly men. The hardest work is yet to come. The weekly washing must be done. And done with the assurance drear, Twill be repeated fifty-two times a year.

who would not be a woman then

O, who would not be a woman Their work is only puttering. The clothes must be ironed and folded away, Which takes the neat house-wife a good half

Then to vary the work, and it's all got to be She will clean that abominable, nasty spit-

toon.
As constant dropping weather stone, Howe're minute the drops may be, So constant cares and petty ills, Will wear the housewife's life away.

The patching comes in for a share Of patient woman's toil and care; It would never do to let it go Until a shirt was wanted, no, For how a man will foam and flirt If he finds a button off his shirt.

There's little breeches to be patched. Holes to be darned in little socks, And then the chickens must be fed, The children spanked and put to bed. Do you wonder that a woman's cares Upon her strength and spirit wears?

Worthy judges, have we proved to you The words of the old adage true, That a man's work is from sun to sun, But a woman's work is never done?

Mrs. Jones' New Carpet.

For the VISITOR.

The Jonese's were a very industrious, hard working family, both on the farm and in the house, but hard work did not deprive them of enjoying each and every gift sweet nature bestowed on them. Father, mother, sons and daughters all noted the songs of the birds, the beauty of the flowers, the hum of the bees, even noted the beauty in rough stones, that lay scattered over the fields. Each without knowing, seemed to vie with the other, in giving their friends pleasure, except the oldest son Dick, who though not bad, was of rather a selfish disposition.

But on this particular morning when our story commences, Mr. Jones and hin three sons had gone to a distant town on business, which would detain them until evening. Mrs Jones and her daughter Eila, a young lady of eighteen, were at home alone. Ella was a sharer in all her mother's cares; was ever rea 'y to do the ardest work in the kitchen, that mother might rest; and tried to relieve her from the many anxious cares that generally fall to a mother's lot. They finished the morning's work and brought from the closet a huge basket filled with sewing, mostly mending, and also a book, they were much in. terested in reading. Though there was but little time to spare, they made it a rule to take turns in reading aloud one hour each morning, they could work better if they had something to think and talk about, but this morning their minds were not altogether on their reading. Ella exclaimed almost as soon as her mother closed the book "I do think our sitting-toom carpet looks dreadfully, I cannot make the rags hide the bad places any longer, especially where the boys sit to read evenings."

"Yes dear," replied her mother, not know how we can get a new to save time. It was finally woven, one. If the boys had not been careful made, tacked down, and not one of the to put their slippers on before coming family found it out except Bob the in, it would have been gone long ago. Father said yesterday we ought to have a new one, and several other articles in the house for our comfort, but he He carried the material to the weaver, did not know how to get them.

the large doctor's bill to pay for ing when he had a holiday, that he bad grace she accepted Dick's offer to grandma's last sickness, there will be nothing left when other wants are met." And thoughtfully turning over the sewing, looking at garments nearly past mending, she added, "You see, the boys must have nearly all new clothes for winter, Father and Dick new overcoats, yourself a new cloak and new wraps for Lulu."

Ella was silent a few moments, then said. "Dear mother, you mention each one except yourself, the most deserving of us all." Silently she plied her needle in sewing up the rents of a well worn apron of her little sisters, then more cheerfully said."If we could have a rag carpet it would look better than this, and be more comfortable. Minnie Louden told me her mother was making one. They had an old loom in the garret that was her grand. ma's, they set it up in the chamber, hired a woman to come there and weave it and it is very pretty too."

"But Ella, the warp would be to buy, the weaving to pay for, and it would cost a great deal."

"But, mother, my cloak would cost twelve or fourteen dollars, at least. I think I could get new buttons, velvet for collars and cuffs, fringe for the pockets, all which would not cost over three dollars, and ten dollars would nearly pay for the rag carpet, I am quite sure my old cloak, would look nearly as nice as new. Mother I wish you would call on Mrs. Loudon this afternoon, see her carpet, and if we could get one, it would surprise Father and Dick; so much-it is a real pleasure to see them surprised. I'll get an early dinner. It is pleasant to walk across the meadows there are so many flowers down by the brook, to see them, and hear the birds singing. I'm sure it will rest you," said Ella, coaxingly.

Her mother looked thoughtful, but seeing her daughter's disappointed look, replied, "Just as you please, my child, but your cousin Julia will have a new cloak, has already had two, since you had a new one; she will look at you so, and call you a ninny."

"Oh! mother, I hope I do not care for Julia's sneers, when I know I am doing light. I know I shall be happier for having something we can all enjoy, than the mere pleasure of occasionally wearing a new cloak. Julia is so selfish, her mother has not had one in five years."

Just then there was a rap on the open door, a gentleman asked for a drink of water, also to be directed to Julia's father's.

As Mrs. Jones answered him, Ella's face crimsoned, she feared he heard her call her cousin selfish. She believed him to be the gentleman, Julia had told her would spend a few days with her father, and was and ribbons. Julia said he was rich had not heard her unkind remark as me." to her cousins's selfishness; she thought him a very sensible looking man, but not once did she entertain the thought el reading young lady. Though he heard much of the conversation we will do him justice, by saying it was unintentional. It was a hot sultry morning, he had taken a long walk, when entering the yard for directions he saw no one, so throwing himself on a rus- but if she had known he never would tic seat beneath a huge elm, to rest speak to her again she could not have a few moments before going to the door, but almost immediately a lady Ella, I could not help hearing what commenced rea ing, he would not in- you and Dick said." terrupt her, would wait a few moments being very tired he fell asleep and woke just in time to hear the discussion of carpet, and cloak, did not go in imhe heard the conversation as the doors I have loved you ever since I heard and windows were open, and the walk wound nearly around the sitting-room. The moment Mrs. Jones hesitated about going he thought it time to make his call, and just in time to hear the answer and Ella's reply. While on his way he mentally compared her to Miss that can deny herself so much for the Julia, who he had met a few times at

a friend's in the city. home to tell E la that Mrs. Loudon had your choice, that you will be mine promised to come next day, to show and I'll bless the day that brought me them about cutting and sewing the rags, promised to help them color, and if they got single yarn for warp, doubled the only put her hand in his and and twisted it themselves, it would cost only one-third as much as if they bought it already prepared. Ella could twist the yarn, Grandma learned her to a worthy man. Ella exacted a to twist years ago.

A few weeks had passed away. One evening Dick came in from town, was in fine spirits, he had seen Professor Winters, one of his teachers at college the last winter, and he had promised at the end of another fortnight to come and spend a few days with him. Now they hurried more than ever, to yet the new carpet down before Dick's company came. Mrs. London was so that was in my mind, and I do kind as to have it wove at her house second son, a good generous boy, the one they all went to for help in time of need, and the one to keep a secret. helped to put the new carpet on the

should not find it out. When his mother told him that Ella went without a new cloak to get the carpet, he told her she deserved a gold closk, and was the best girl in the world. When father and Dick saw the carpet look ing so nice, and pretty, with its red green, and blue stipes, mixed in with black, brown, and hit-or-miss, they were surprised in good earnest. Father did not know how they paid for it. Mother said her and Ella did. Bob began to tell, but a look at Ella showed she had rather not say anything before Dick. She always seemed to stand

in awe of him. The subject was dropped for the present. Next day, Dick with the carriage was off to the station, and soon returned with the professor. When Ella received an introduction, she immediatery recognized the gentleman that called for a drink, on that unlucky day, as she termed it, which caused her cheeks to burn. What did he think of her, did he think her a spiteful. hateful thing, she would ask herself a dozen times a day. Though he was very pleasant and agreeable, and walked in the garden two or three times with her, to look at the beautiful flowers, comparing them to those he had seen abroad, and speaking on different subjects that she had been interested in reading about, yet she thought he did this only to make her forget that he had heard what she said of Julia, and almost, not quite, wished he had not come, for she admitted to herself that she liked him, at least he was a pleasant companion.

One day Dick came in. Ella was alone, engaged in sewing, he asked if grace the professor was in his room, she replied: she saw him in the meadow only a few minutes ag). He eyed her work for a moment and ask what she was sewing on, she replied.

"She was fixing over her cloak to wear to Aunt Estra's thanksgiving

"Why, El, I thought you would have a new one, father gave the money to buy one. I know-hoarding it up to give some old pauper woman I suppose, to buy snuffor"-"Oh broth- too much. She sent her regrets and pointment, about 30 miles distant, and er, do not be angry, and I'll tell you staid at home. what I did with it."

She then told him all about the carpet, and how she twisted the warp, and sue hoped he would be so pleased, But Dick instead of being pleased was angry, and said.

"Just like you, El, you are always doing something no one else would do, never caring for yourself. I wanted you to look nice so the professor would like you, now Jule will take I know that Professor Winters will never look at a dowdy."

The tears came into Ella's eyes; she making great preparations for his stammered, "Brother Dick, I am coming-new dresses, hats, feathers, not a dowdy, and if Professor Winters would only look at me because and she meant to capture him. Ella a new cloak, I think he would care could not help fearing, but hoped ne more for the cloak than he would for

he was handsome, for she was not a nov- for she did not like Dick to be angry his wife. with her. She sat with her face buried in her hands thinking he was just a little unreasonable. Hearing some one step softly beside her what was her surprise on looking up to see the Professor standing there, stopped crying, but he said, "Miss

"Oh," she replied between her sobs. 'I did not know you were here."

"I know you did not, for I came in mediately, fearing they would think you I want you for my wife. now. Yes, I loved you even before carpet for the hall I saw you. I know that a young lady sake of her friends, is worth more than diamonds to the husband of her Night came at last, mother hurried choice. Only say, Ella, that I am home with naughty Dick."

referred him to her parents, and when they sanctioned the engagement, they Dick until after Thanksgiving.

One afternoon before the party, Julia came, arrayed in all her finery, cloak, bonnet and dress of the latest style, as she told the Professor; to spend the day with dear cousin Eila. land the corn is as high as the fences Poor Ella saw Dick's lip curl, as he and very even, while on low poorly mentally compared his sister's dress dreamed land it is almost a failure. to that of Miss Julia's, who was very patronizing to Ella, and used every tain the Professor. Of course she very light crop. The last rain was was sure of his escort home; but the heaviest of the season. All the what was her surprise as well as flats and low lands are under water. Dick's, when he excused himself after To-day the 25th the wheat is begin tea, on plea of an engagement. She ning to sprout in the shock and the room, and intimated that she must for a number of days Wheat is so low in the market, and floor, coaxed brother Frank to go fish- go home immediately, and with a very Newcom 1, July 25, 1883.

accompany her.

Thanksgiving morning finally appeared. At breakfast the Professor again excused himself, as he must write several letters, but promised to meet Dick at an early hour at his uncle's. Dick shirked the chores as usual on his brothers, hurried away to the little church between home and his uncle's, that he might have a gay time with some of his friends, before the services. When the congregation was dismissed he was surprised that none of the family were there. Not thinking that there was so much to do they could not get there in time, so did not come at all, or if he had staid at home and helped they might have enjoyed themselves all together. We are sorry to confess he was a selfish fellow. He went his way to his unele's, was soon flirting with Julia, who did nothing but fix the bouquets for the table fearing she would soil her dainty hands, or muss the ruffles of her dress She would now and then give an impatient look as some one arrived. But with Dick she was doomed to another surprise as the Professor's carriage stopped at the door and he helped Ella to alight, enveloped in the old cloak. To sav Ju lia was vexed, would but illy describe her feelings. She tried many little artifices to win his attention, but in vain; and as she felt he was forever lost to her, her disappointment was more than she could bear with good

A short month later, she with the see Eila and the Professor married in the little church, and bid them goodbye, as they were to sail immediately for Europe, to spend a year. To go to Europe, had been one of Julia's fondest wishes; and now to think she for by Bro. James McDiarmid, must stay at home, while Ella, a girl

When Dick found that the man he thought perfection, valued his kindhearted self-sacrificing sister more than gold or diamonds he felt tee county as a whole compares very ashamed of himself and begged her pardon for his unkindness.

turn the Professor brought a beautiful siderable of the soil is rather light, but Brussels carpet, a present to his well adapted to raising root crops, mother-in-law but begged the rag especially potatoes, for which the the prize, she is always fixed up, and one in exchange. This was put in one of the rooms in his own beautiful house on a valuable farm, that rilla and Cleon, are perhaps the three was to be their future home in sight best townships in the county and have the country. of Ella's dear old home, where she a large number of fine farms, with as could mingle in the society of those good soil as you will find anywhere for she loved vest.

In after years among the many But Dick deigned no reply and point out to his friends, was an old some early in the season, but their walked out slamming the door after but well-preserved cloak, and a bit of main crop is planted about the first of here we were doomed to disppointhim. Ella could not restrain her tears rag carpet. These he said found him

Items From the Neignborhood of Fraternity Grange

Bro. Cobb: -I have been a reader of paper since January 1st, and consider it the best paper that comes to our home out of the eight we take. I have never seen anything from this part of the vineyard Our Grange is in a good healthy condition we have been in the winter. They have a very meeting every two weeks on Tuesday good farm, a large portion of which is afternoon but haying and harvesting at the window, but I came to tell has prevented our meeting for the past four weeks. Our meetings are more lively since the purchase of our you and your mother discussing the new organ of the Clough and Warren rag carpet, which I could not help m ke of Detroit. The ladies are now at hearing, any more than I could just work raising money to purchase a

A few words about the crops in this part of Washtenaw County. The wheat at this writing, July 21, is nearly all cut and some of it in barns. and if we could have one more week of dry weather it would put the woole erop into the barn and stack. The crop is a very good one, will yield on an average, we think, in this township of Agusta about 25 bushels per acre. Oats are looking well exceptknew they had given their daughter ing on low wet land where they have been injured much by the continuous promise, that it should be kept from roins, yet the prospect is fair for a good crop. The hay crop s large but a great deal of it is yet to be cut. Corn is very small for this date and will need all of August and September to mature. On rolling sandy There are agreat many Beans planted firms it. They also have a fine class here, and the prospect of a large crop winning art she possessed to enter- never was better. Potatoes will be a looked vexed as soon as he left the land is so wet no machine can be run

Communications.

Among the Granges.

Editor Grange Visitor :- I returned Granges of Manistee and Wexford ing country. counties, and then thought that I would at once report to the VISITOR, giving an account of my work there, the condition of the Order and also discription of the country over which I passed. But on my return I found has occupied so much of my time and attention since, that I have been unable to do so until now. On the morning of June 25th, I left

1 P. M, and remained there until 8:45 in the evening. All along the ing. line from Lansing, the effects of the continual wet weather could be noticed on the growing crops, more bestires herself now the yield will be very light indeed. The chief business of the inhabitants of Reed City seemed to be pumping water from their cellars, as the ground is rather low and flat at this place. At 8:45 we were on our way for

Manistee at which place we arrived at 11 o'clock and were told by the landlord at the notel where we stopped, that the beds were all occupied, there being a three day's horse race then in of long ago. progress at that place. But we did not fail to notice that while we were assigned a cot on the third floor, that five commercial travelers who arrived rest of the family, were invited to at the same time, secured good comfortable beds. This we attributed to a lack of cheek on our part; but perseverance overcomes many obstacles, and the reply would be, "Well I should in time we hope to be able to hold our own with the average drummer. Early in the morning we were called

Worthy Master of the District Grange of just no style at all, should take of Manistee and Wexford counties, the place she so much coveted, was who come to take us to our first apas we passed through some fine courtry on our way we came to the conclu sion, a great many others have; that a very poor idea of a country may favorably with some of our older counties, although a large portion of A year soon passed and on his relit is rather broken and hilly, and concounty is famous both for quantity and quality.

general arming, fluit of all kinds, also Grange, and early in the morning does well. The farmers were just plant- Bro. Taylor called to take us to our curiosities the Professor was wont to ing their potatoes; o course they plant July, as they think they do better planted then than earlier in the sea-

> 3011 We arrived at the home of Bro. McD about 10 o'clock and were a little surprised to find that their house was situated right in the woods, with but a sufficient clearing around the house to protect it from trees that the very warm days of summer it must be very cool and pleasant there. and the trees also serve as a protection fenced with hemlock logs, about six feet in length, set up on end, making a very durable fence, but suggestive of hard work and perseverence.

After dinner in company with a number of neighboring Patrons we went to the hall of Pleasanton Grange about two miles distant, where the District Grange was then in session, and passed a very pleasant afternoon and evening with the members, some of whom had come 25 miles or more to attend the meeting, which lasted two days, and was conducted in a very business like manner.

The next evening we had a very fine public meeting well attended and enthusiastic with a very good program after the address and good music in which some of the members of Pleasant Grange are quite proficient.

Immediately after the meeting, the young folks formed on fers quadrille. and although I am getting to be an old man, I could hardly resist the temptation of taking a part. All seemed to enjoy it very much not only those who took part but also those that stood back and looked on.

Pleasanton Grange has a hall nearly finished, which conveys the idea that it has located to stop, and an acquaintance with the members conof young people, who seem much interested in the work, and take hold with a will, and the unity that exists, and the feeling that prevails among the members give the assurance that they know what a Grange is for. .

The pext day we accompanied Bro. H A. Danville home, where we arrived about dark and as there was no meeting for that evening it gave us an Portage, Kalamazoo county, July opportunity to rest up a little, which | 24, 1883.

was very acceptable after traveling fifteen miles over very bad roads a greater part of which were State roads built more for the pecuniary benefit of the contractor than for travel. Bro. D. has a good farm situated in the town of Marilla in a fine neighborfew days ago from a trip among the | hood and in the midst of a good farm-

> The next morning Br. Sears, of Cleon Grange came to take us to our appointment for the evening, where we had a good, rousing meeting well attended.

Cleon Grange has a good memberthat having had commenced, and that ship, constantly increasing, and contemplates building a hall this season which will doubtless add much to their strength.

The next day we returned to Bro. Lausing via. D. L. & N. R. R. for Danvill's, and in the evening met Manistee, and arrived at Reed City at with Marilia Grange where we had a very fine audience and a good meet-

This Grange has not a large membership, but they have the true spirit. and for constancy cannot be excelled. especially on corn, which was very | They have had their ups and downs small and backward, and unless nature like very many other Granges, but the only really important question with them at present, seems to be the location of a hall, which if amicably settled will secure them the prosperity they so much deserve.

This meeting concluded the work for the week, and we remained over Sunday with Bro. D. and attended Sabbath School in the neighborhood which reminded us of our boyhood days and called up many memories

Monday, July 2d, found us again on the road for Sherman, Wexford Co. We arrived at Bro. Taylor's just in time for dinner, an object that a good Patron should always keep in view, and if any one should ask us if Sister Taylor's strawberries were good remark.

Our meeting was at the Methodist church at Sherman, and was fairly attended, the audience being composed mostly of members of Sherman Grange, with not as many farmers outside the gates as we should like to have seen, but nevertheless we had a very good meeting.

Sherman Grange has a good membership, and the only disauvantage is location, and perhaps we may be wrong in this, but my observation has confirmed the opinion, that Granges located in cities or villages are not as apt to succeed as those outside, for various reasons: among which is a liability to secure a mixed membershp, with various attractions to the detriment of the meetings. Of course there are many exceptions to this but it is generally conceded, that without co-operation is carried on, a Grange is more liable to succeed in

We remained over night with Bro. Griswold a member of Sherman last appointment at Silver Creek Grange, about 14 miles distant, but ment, as a heavy rain set in about 7 P. M., and continued for two hours or more. The prospect for a good attendance was fair, but for this drenching rain.

We remained over night with Bro. Farnsworth of Silver Creek Grange, and he morning of the next day, which was the glorious Fourth, we might have blown down; but during started for Manton on the G. R. &. I. R. R., and found that they were preparing to celebrate, and were flocking in from all directions, from the barefooted boy with his fire-crackers, to the old settler with his pants marked "American A. Seamless," in large letters. Whether this was an indication of loyalty or economy we were unable to learn, but at least it did not seem to detract from the enjoyment of the occasion.

> Taking the 10:30 train for Cadillac. we found they were also celebrating and judging from the number of drunken men on the streets, the saloons had got a corner on the Fourth of July. After doing a little missionary work here, we took the train for home, feeling that our labors were not wholly in vai , and promising a return in the near future, with hope of adding one or more Granges to the number already in existence.

JOHN HOLBROOK. Lansing, July 20th, 1883. English Emigration Society.

Bro J. T. Cobb:-For the benefit of those in need of good farm help, I will give you my experience with the English Emigrant Agency.

On the first of May I forwarded a money order to pay the passage of an emigrant. Said emigrant arrived on he seventh of July. I find him to be an excellent young man of good steady habits and well qualified to do all kinds of farm labor. I believe those needing good farm help, need not hesitate to send their order to Mr. B. J. Zudzense, with passage money to pay for such help as wanted. I forwarded more than was needed for expenses of said emigrant, and soon after his arrival I received a statement of expenses and a check for the hal-

Bouths' Bepartment.

A RURAL SABBATH.

BY WILL.

The country has charms on a sweet Sabbath morning, When free, blithesome warblers are tuning

their throats, When chanticleers crowing, of dawn's giving morning.

And nature in unison echoes their notes.

See Aurora rising—the eastern sky blushing, Dispelling the darkness that hangs like a

Till the west is aglow, and its rich, purple flushing Creeps over the stars, as they sink wan and

The wild honey-suckles are nodding and

waving. Reflecting their bloom, in the blue, misty lake

Whose ripples are coyly commingling and laving, And tapping the roots of the marsh mead

ow brake. Around apple-blossoms, the humming-birds sipping,

With bumble-bees golden, the fragrant per fumes. While through the low beliry the swallow

are flitting. And gliding through space, on their black, silken plumes.

The smos y brown hamlet flies dash in the sunlight, Its works of industry are hushed for the

day. Such stillness prevails through the village, that one might

E'en fancy the children had ceased in their play. On the maple not one scallop'd green leaf i

stirring. The forest stands mute in the sweet, balmy air. Old Tab on the hearth rug, has ceased her

soft purring, And everything seems to be breathing in prayer.

What next! and what gladness the sunbeams seem sighing, As Aurora sweeps in a circle to noon,

While meadow larks over the grassy dell flying. Are caroling sweetly, a mild meadow tune

Oh! the city may boast of its steep spired steeple,

Its golded tongued be ls, ringing out in mid Its luxuriant pews, and its church going peo-

Who not for the preaching, but for music are there.

It never has angels to deck it with scenery, It may boast of its grandeur, but can it compare;

With the beautiful country, whose rich varied scenery, Seems to be wrought, under God's hallowed

care. How sweet above all! is the Sabbath at evening,

When morning her flight o'er the green hills has run;

their leaving O'er the fantastic clouds by the far setting

Their white fleecy forms, droop away in their gladness. The zephyrs are hushed in a peaceful repos

And songs and rejoicing, are mingled with As twilight is bringing the day to its close

But th' rill trickles on, through the grassy green bowers. Now dancing in myriads of cool, fleecy

foam: Now playfully darting and kissing the flower Now backward reflecting the heaven's blue

What joy! on the ether comes sweet sounds of singing, The organ rolls volumes of love to the sky,

And heavenly incense is everywhere flaming Her robes over the soul with her sweet minstrelsy.

What shall We Read?

Dear Nieces and Nephews:-There have been many philosophic attempts to prove the truth of the statement, that we Americans are neglecting books and becoming merely newspaper readers. At the same time the disadvantages connected with newspaper reading have been freely discussed and our papers, magazines and books have multiplied so rapidly, every year adding to the voluminous heterogeneous mass, it is not strange some become tewildered and helplessly ask, "What shall we read?"

To attempt to read all that is worthy to be read is useless, and to judiciously select that which is of the most importance to the reader, seems difficult. when we consider in what a labyrinth of literary productions we are liable to become entangled.

Did you ever think what a world of trouble our orthodox ancestors were saved, when the Bible and Robinson Crusce and Æsop's Fables constituted their library, and newspapers were almost an unknown luxury? Then there was no temptation to read hastily no question about what should be read.

That there are disadvantages connected with newspaper reading is obvious. The fragmentary, paragraphic information gleaned from papers is not the best food for the intellect, although quite necessary to our intellectual digestion. Our hurried in the shortest time, and we find it in

It is often lamented that our young people read the newspapers so little, and with good cause. Sure newspapers should be read to a certain extent but not to the exclusion of books. We must have something more stable. more nutritious to feed our minds upon if we would flourish.

My young friends, you are all doubtyour breakfasts and dinners. Food that by scientific analysis has been shown to be poisonous you avoid. Are you are as careful about properly sat isfying your mental appetite? A thought about what we read as well as about what we eat is needful. AUNT PRUE.

Reading.

newspaper reading: A hasty glance over a paper readily shows one which or assistance to him in his particular business.

A stretly energetic person whatever his vocation, skimmingly reads headings, thoughtfully peruses items of general information, and thoroughly digests that of special interest to him. He has no occasion to weaken his mind by the large amount of gossip and"trash."

By keeping at his hand a half score of dailies, weeklies and monthlies he has enough nutritous reading, without skipping that which "leaves a bad taste in his mouth."

An economical reader only selects those articles best adapted to his per sonal benefit, and finds time to im prove his mind by the more strength ening contents of standard magazines and books.

He who reads newspapers alone, discerning mind of the writer of more lasting works. He is fed on "tidbits," much written hastily by paid writers, while many articles, excellent in themselves, are still lacking in effect that of substantial connec tive reading. GRACE.

An Allegory.

One warm summer afternoon, I moved the sofa out in the shade of a friendly maple, and snugly ensconced in its soft depths, I began my favorite pastime, that of watching the fleecy clouds float through space.

I was suddenly aroused from the revery in which I had fallen, to find myself being lifted up, so that I began to float through the air, up, up, nearer to the clouds, which had now collected enmasse, till I found myself seated upon

Before I had time to look about me, a voice at my left said, Cast thy eves downward," turning I confronted small old man with a long white beard nearly reaching o his waist. His features were without a wrinkle, but had an aged look, and his countenance are his game; he can coax more out

Again he addressed me in the same language, and resisting the impulse to question his identity, I looked downthe world which I had recently left, I is when he can choose his own rubsaw the same blue sky, covered, except bish; but ask him to eat some cold in little strips here and there, with clouds of every shape, size and color.

"These clouds," said my companion, 'are the gifts sent to man; behold! they come to take their own." I looked again and saw a multitude of people passing through au immence gateway, which my guide called infancy. As they entered, a sweet though solemn voice exclaimed: future depends upon thy choice."

Immediately each one began to select a cloud, but no sooner had they gained possession of their treasures crown upon his head; but he wore he should be dethroned, that I knew ease and is cured. he was not to be envied. As the people thronged in they saw his misery, but still continued to choose the blue and gold, thinking they would survive his troubles and be happy.

Another selected, a beautiful pink cloud which brought h m great riches, and though he at first seemed to say "a short life and a merry one," his fast livi g soon caused his riches to take to themselves wings and fly away, and he went down to his grave, a poor miserable drunkard, without a friend

to mourn over his untimely end. A very few chose plain grey clouds not at all pretty, and I wondered at their choice, but as the clouds were the abdoman by a train robber, and lifted, I saw that they had a silver the bullet was found lodging in a lining, then I knew that only the few

had chosen wisely. Turning to address my companion,

that I opened my eyes with a start, the papers, consequently we read only to find that I had been asleep and the sun was shining in my face.

"SWEET BRIAR." Keelerville, July 20th, 1783.

I know something about boys, I was a boy myself once. I believe every man was a boy once except Adam. I always had a high opinion of Adam. less, particular about what you eat for He never hid a wasp's nest in his father's Sunday pantaloons, and never stole a custaid pie from his mother. He never took his father's auger to bore a hole in a stone, or his mothers scissors to cut glass. He never tied a tin pan to the dog's tail, or tied a bunch of fire crackers around the cat's neck and then touch the cat off. No sir. And he did not throw mud balls In reply to Myra's query regarding at a mark, and that mark his mother's clothes line, with the clothes all hanging on it. And he did not tie his pants articles containing items of interest tight around his ankles and pour sand and gravel down his neck, until he bulged out like a snake swallowing a frog, and call it the rarest kind of fun. No, sir, Adam's existence was not smirched with the folly and chicanery of boyhood. But my subject is "Boys." Boys are generally a chip of the old block, though some boys are chips of the old blockhead; but it is not hard to distinguish the chips.

Some boys are brought up, and some boys come up, but you cannot always tell by the fruit the kind of soil it grew in, but good stock generally produces goon fruit.

In order to make a boy smart, apply the whip to him freely. Solomon recommends the whip. Solomon was a smart man, his great number of wives made him smart, Perhaps that was forfeis the views of the thoughtful, the reason he complained so much in his old age.

To bring a boy up the way he should go, travel that way yourself, the boy may follow and he may not, in either case you do your part. You cannot make any calculations

on a boy, if you do you will be disap-You cannot tell what a boy may

want to do next, if you want him to do any particular thing you may as well set it down as one of your permanent Some parents are continually prais-

that is about all the praise such boys Every boy has good qualities in the eyes of his mother, but I will venture

to say that one good quality in a boy is worth ten in the eye of his mother. A boy has a good memory when you promise him anything that he desires.

A boy has a wonderful forgetfulness when you ask him to do anything he does not want to do; his forgetfulness is sure to help him get rid of doing it.

If you undertake to coax a boy you shone like a reflection from some of you in half an hour than you can out of him in a day.

A boy can always eat when he is hungry, but he can eat just as well when he is not. He can stow away ward. Instead of a bird's eye view of a wonderful amount of rubbish, that victuals left over from breakfast and his eating capacity is gone completely; he cannot eat a mouthful.

I never yet knew a billy goat to be on good terms with a boy; nevertheless they cannot keep away from each other, but often come painfully close together, but it is the boy that generally carries off the pain.

A boy has great patience when he "Choose now thy manner of living has a job of work to do, if the work and choose wisely for your whole can wait he can, in fact on such occasions he can always wait.

The most critical time in the life of a boy is the time when he is passing from boyhood to manhood, generally than they passed through continual known as the age of gosling-hood. At transformations. One who had chosen that time a boy has a high opinion of a cloud of blue and gold soon appeared himself; he thinks he knows everyclothed in royal robes, and with a thing, his self-esteem generates conceit and conceit exposes his ignorance such an expression of discontent and As soon as the poor boy becomes aware unhappiness, mingled with fear, lest of his ignorance, he gets over the dis-

Well, after all, a boy is a boy because he cannot help it. A boy is not to blame for being a boy, but when he ceases to be a boy he should become a man, that is what nature designed, society expects and his own best interests demand. But unfortunately some boys never become men, they degenerate into fellers; a feller is a poor kind of a biped, a boy struck

Berlin, Mich.

THE Norristown Herald is responsible for the information that a passen-ger on a Western railroad was shot in sandwich which he had eaten at a railroad restaurant only ten minutes before. The leaden missile was flattened out as thin as a silver dime, and the

The Detroft Art Loan Exhibition

In view of the fact that excursions at reduced rates are to be run to Detroit, next Fall, for the accommodation of those desiring to attend the Detroit Art Loan Exhibition, an outdine of this ambitious enterprise will be apropos. Briefly stated, over two hundred of the leading citizens of that city, have for months been perfecting arrangements for the holding of a grand art exposition during the months of September and October of this year.

A temporary brick building (to be torn down as soon as the exhibition is over) containing 26 rooms and costing over \$15,000 has been erected. The structure contains over 2 400 running feet of wall room and is built upon the plan of the Centennial art annex Each room has its own sky-light and wil be lighted at night by electricity. Over a thousand paintings of the highest artistic merit, together with an unusually large collection of other exhib is, selected because of their il lustrating the artistic principle, will be displayed Price of admission has been fixed at 25 c ats, and the exhibition will be open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. for 52 consecutive days beginning September 1st. It is proposed to run two excursions from every town of any size, upon each of the twelve lines of transportation centering in Detroit, one during September and another in October. A meeting of General Passenge: Ag nts will arrange rates, which will probably be half rates for the round trip and include a coupon of admission to the Detroit Art Loan. It is intended to interest churches or societies in making up these excursions by offering them a margin upon tickets sold. Particulars can be learned by address ing with stamp, Detroit Art Loan Association, room 46, Moffat Block, Detroit, Mich.

Weekly Wool Report of Fenno and Manning. Wool Commission Merchants.

BOSTON, JULY 21, 1883 There has been a large business don in wool the past week, but it has been unevenly distributed, a few houses doing the bulk of it and selling large lines on private terms, which would indicate figures a trifle below the market quotations. The effect on the market is very good however, showing that some of the larger manufacturers are quite ready to operate at about to-day's figures, and, as we remarked in our last week's report, ing their boys in public. Poor boys; which a large business can be done if level in prices has been reached at sellers will be content with it and not attempt to boom the market as soon as free buying begins. Wherever there has been any indication of this it has at once checked business, as manufacturers know that there is a full supply of wool, and consequently no necessity of buying it at a figure which only means a loss in its manu-

Notwithstanding the dull wool ket of the past four months, the total sales since January first are acout 200,000 lbs. in excess of last season's business for the same period; the sales for the first two months of 1883 having largely exceeded those of the corresponding months in 1882.

In woolen goods, particularly in worsteds and ladies' goods, there has been decidedly better feeling during the past week, and signs of improve ment in other fabrics are very evident. If the crops turn out, after harvest is over, as good as there is every reason to believe they will, there seems to be no legitimate doubt of our having a very active market next month, and throughout the Fall, for all classes of woolen fabrics, and a good business in woolens means a good business in wool.

There is no news of interest from the foreign markets. What little wool is being sold at private contract in London is at figures slightly above the closing rates at the last auctions. The Antwerp auctions open July 23d, when a large offering, mainly of five So. American wool, will be made, Sales the past week foot up about

3,750,000 pounds, against about 3,970, 000 pounds for the same period of last year, and about 2,700,000 pounds for the preceding week of this year. The principal sales have been of California and Oregon wool about 1,000,000 pounds; of Texas Territory and Southern wools, about 900,000 pounds; and of pulled wools, about 400,000 pounds. Among the sales we note Michigan,

Wisconsin, New York States, 130,000 pounds X new and old, rather heavy lots, at 33 to 33 to .; 200,000 X new at 34c.; 50 000 pounds choice at 35c.; 100,000 pounds New York X at 33c.; 5,000 pounds No. 1 at 371c.

About 200,000 pounds of combing and delaine wools have sold at from 38 to 40c. for fine delaine; 40 to 43c. for No. 1 combing; 33 to 35c. for medium combing; 30 to 32c. for low combing. Fine delaine wools and fine combing wools are in much lighter supply than a year ago, all the wools we have so far opened having shown a great falling in the yield of staple; and as fine worsted goods are selling better than almost anything else, we think prices of the fine grades of combing and delaine woo, are likely to advance some what as the season progresses.
347,000 pounds of un washed and un-

merchantable wool have sold at 20 to 25c. for fine unwashed; 25 to 27c. for fine unmerchantable; 271 to 30c. for with the rust or a man gone to waste. fine medium unwashed; 22 to 25c. for medium unwashed, and 18 to 22c. for

For kindling take a quart of tar and three pounds of resin, melt them, and bring them to a cooling temperature, mix with as much coarse saw-dust, with a little charcoal added, as can be worked in; spread out while hot upon a board. When cold break into lumps the size of a walnut, and you have, at small expense, kindling enough for s manner of living calls for condensed information—that which can be read behind him a bright light, so bright was expected to recover. If it had not been for the sandwich the ball with a strong blaze long enough to would have gone clear through him.

THE REAPER DEATH.

ROSENBURG.-It again becomes our sad duty to record the death of another of our band. the sixth, in but little more than three years. On the 11th of May at Reed City, whither his parents had lately removed, Bro. WILLIE ROSENBURG died in the eighteenth year of his age. How mysterious are the ways of Providence. We cannot comprehend why it is the young are taken and the aged left, we only know that many times it is so, and we can only trust in a higher power even our Heavenly Father, in whom we can have faith that He doeth all things well. Bro. and Sister Rosenburg, the parents of the deceased have the sincere sympathy of this Grange in their affliction. The Grange, by unanimous

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, and a copy of the foregoing be presented to the family of the deceased, entered upon the minutes of the Grange and forwarded to the Grange Visitor for publi-

COWEN.-Died July 9th, 1883, aged 21 years, 18 days, Sister Nellie Cowen, a worthy member of Mt. Tabor Grange, No 43.

The great Master by this visitation, has called from these fields of labor, to those over and beyond, from whence no Husbandman or Matron has ever returned, our beloved sister Nellie Cowen, perhaps better known to many as MISS NELLIE MCOMBER. Stricken down in three short hours, from the perfect joyous blooming of health and hope, she leaves a mother, a husband and a large circle of acquaintances to remember her as the completeness of nature's handiwork.

This change so sudden, seems but a dream That kindly smiling face which drew all within the lines of its reflection, into the same happy mental condition, will preside no more in its accustomed place.

The husband has lost a young and affect tionate wife, whose congenial and attractive nature scattered along lite's pathway those womanly graces so much admired for their sterling worth; the mother an only and idolized child; the Grange an enthusiastic devotee to its principles, and Mt. Tabor Grange beloved and faithful sister.

Feebly as this memento may express our feelings of sorrow and sympathy, we tender this as a tribute to her memory.

MRS. E MARSH, Lecturer.

THE MARKETS. Grain and Provisions.

WHEAT STEADY. WHEAT STEADY.

New York, July 27.—Flour, sales 12.000 bbls, qu et; about steady. Wheat, ½@%clower, dult and heavy; No. 1 white, \$1.13; sales 80,000 bu. No. 2 red, August, \$1.14\\(\frac{1}{2}\).1.13; sales 80,000 bu. Sept., \$1.17\\(\frac{2}{2}\).17\\(\frac{1}{2}\).17\\(\frac{1}{2}\).19\\(\frac{1}{2}\).18\\(\frac{1}{2}\).000 bu. Oct. \$1.19\\(\frac{1}{2}\).19\\(\frac{1}{2}\).40,000 bu. Nov., \$121\(\frac{1}{2}\).12\(\frac{1}{2}\). Corn \(\frac{1}{2}\).6\(\frac{1}{2}\).6 lower: less active; mixed western, spot. 50\(\frac{1}{2}\).8 futures, 62\(\frac{1}{2}\).63\(\frac{1}{2}\). Oats, dull, a shade exsier. Pork, firm, quiet; spot, new mess, \$13.00. Lard, a shade better; steam rendered, \$8.90.

Detroit, July 27.—12:30 p. M.—Wheat, dull. DETROIT, July 27.—12:30 p. M.—Wheat, dull; cash, \$1.09; July, Aug., \$1.09; Sept., \$1.10; Oct., \$1.11½. Corn, steady; No. 2, cash, 52. Oats, quiet; No. 2 white, 43; No. 2, 39. Flour nothing doing. Wheat. Flour.

240 none 10 1,582 Any one coming to Dakota Territory

ought to be prepared to accept the regular hardships of pioneer life. Don't build your hopes on enormous crops. Every dollar you earn here well earned. The busiest man in South Dakota is Shylock. His grip is on some quarter or more of nearly every section, and five years will see thousands of farmers in his hands."—Dakota Letter.

THE portraits on the new postage stamps are as follows: Leent, Franklin; 2-cent, Jackson; 4 cent, Washington; 5 cent, Taylor (old) and Garfield (new); 6 ent. Lincoln; 7-cent, Stanton; 10 cent, Jefferson; 12-cent, Clay; 15 cent, Webster; 24-cent, Scott; 30-cent, Hamilton; 90-cent, Perry.

Funny Pictures and Stories.

Funny pictures and stories may do good on the principle "laugh and grow fat," but while Dr. Pengelly is a man who enjoys fun, no man more, he couldn't if he would get up a funny book. He has however just published a medical book entitled "Advice to Mothers concerning Diseases of Women and Children." He has avoided all technical and impractical discussions, and all nonsense, and by filling it with plain, practical useful information has sought to make a book which gent and thoughtful people will think well of. Every woman, especially mothers, should have it. We should be pleased to send it to any lady address

R. PENGELLY & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. N. B.—Dr. Pengelly is the originator of ZOA-PHORA.

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desirable land in the State of Michigan, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at \$10 to \$25 per acre, on favorable terms.

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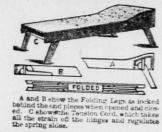
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ing the necessity of cooling the room by the use of ice in cases of fevers, etc.

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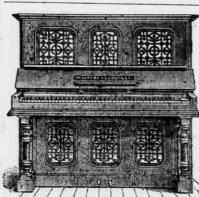
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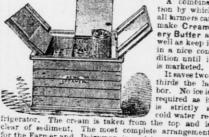
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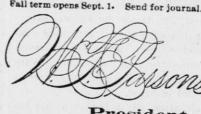
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We shall continue the manufacture of nets
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JOSEPH SHAW.



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