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

VOLUME 9,—NO. 18. **WHOLE** NO. 170.

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SOUND ADVICE.

BY PARMENAS MIX.

long ago hev shown

somewhat legal pen.

out for the plow.

county fair.

meal you had.

know when, Though, come to think, I b'lieve you sling a

But they mistook pure laziness for talent, un-

And helped to fill a big supply where there

"Are they not educated? Yes, but here let

me explain,
Seed that's grown in shaky soil brings forth
but little grain;
And this higher education to a common mind

Is like a pair of big gold spec's upon a man that's blind.

There is no prouder place than 'twixt the

handles of a plow, (Though stumpy land has humbled me at

times, I must allow,)
And as for human greatness, I should think I

had my share If I could take the prize for hogs at our next

"Just emulate your sire, my son, and just as

Sure as fate,
You'll live to be respected, though perhaps
you won't be great;
But enter law and five short years will clean

you out so bad
You'll have no recollection of the last square

Some Considerations on Country Life.

The pursuit of husbandry does not

tend to engender enmity or bitter

strife between man and man. It

does not arouse the selfish and evil

passions in man. These are called

forth when men's interests clash, in

the prosecution of their business, traf-

fic or professions; where rivalry sets

in and man uses all his art, skill and

cunning to get the start, or mastery

of his fellow-men in business enter-

prises. It is far otherwise with the

pursuits of agriculture. Consequently

we can say of husbandry, "Her ways

are ways of pleasantness, and all her

paths are peace." This is true from

the fact that man, in raising the pro-

ducts of the soil, or tending to his

flocks and herds, is merely the con-

servator of nature, where everything

seemingly tends to make him a better

instead of a worse man. Husbandry

then is man's normal vocation, and

tends to regulate his life, being the

primary fountain or source of all the

good in society. Hence the better

class of men in all counties have had

a natural yearning for country life.

This is seen more plainly in old coun-

tries where the evil of great cities is

brought out in greater contrast with

the more healthful influence and en-

In a new country, at first, harder

toil is necessary to establish homes,

and town life seems to offer a relief

from hard labor, and afford a more

enjoyable existence. But this is de-

lusive, for in the end that which costs

the most labor affords the most en-

joyment. Excellence and true enjoy-

ment come as the reward of toil. This

is beginning to appear in Michigan

farm-life. City life when compared

with it loses much of its former at-

traction, and a great deal more of its

enjoyment. It is apparent that the

husbandman has found the "philoso-

pher's stone," and, as stated, the bet-

ter class in all countries are desirous

of possessing this treasure that turns

all things into gold; or that makes

everything in man's life contribute

the most happiness to him. Here

man has, physically, morally, and

mentally a purer, healthier, and more

invigorating atmosphere. This is

joyment of rural life.

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

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why the country is a better place than the city for the rearing of a family of children. The vice and immorality of cities render the healthy, moral SCG Ar . MICH.

Foricultural Pepartment. spring from the country. It is a remarkable fact that most of our eminent men have not been reared in the city. This is true in spite of the alleged advantages of intellectual and literary culture that the city has over 'You wish to be a lawyer, John-well, I'd the country. Great benefit no doubt, not say a word Unless I felt quite certain that your longings comes from association and conflict of are absurd; I don't wish to discourage you, but then I mind with mind, or the spur to achievement that comes from contact To board you as I'd key to do, and pay your with eminent men. But this is almost compensated by the close con "You've got a lusty set o' limbs, and ordinary nection of the city with the country, And you were meant by common toil to earn by means of the railway and the teleyour daily bread;
But a thriving farm and pleasant home where graph. So that the small country village pulse beats with the animation man and wife agree,
Beat any one-horse lawyer's luck as far as
you can see. of city life. And these little villages are thickly scattered all over the land "If you'd been born with talent, John, you'd as the business, intellectual and social centers of rural neighborhoods, con-That you had gifts, by stealing off to study stituting the entire country. The do-Now, if you've ever read a book, I r'ally don't ings of the city are sent out morning and evening to these centres of rural communities and from them soon reach the ten thousand farm-houses Be wise, my boy, the legal ranks are more than crowded now, And half of them who starve therein was cut of our country, so that what one thinks, or says, or does is known by the other almost as quick as if they were in each others' presence. Distance is annihilated. Traveling is merely stopping at places; and "time

is made to serve the purposes of all

alike. And this is all done without

the injurious effect of the evil associ-

ations of the great city with the small

town. Vice and crime are not trans-

mitted by railway, telegraph and tele-

phone. Steam, electricity and sound

and intellectual development of the

young very difficult. All great men

are messengers of good, and not of evil between the two. We say again that the man who lives in the country to-day, has so largely the benefits of city-life without living in the city, and being affected by it, that the once accustomed loneliness of country life has disappeared, and the farmer is happier on hs farm than the citizen is in the city. This is true, as we have said of the enlightened people of all coun tries. It is becoming the vogue here as fast as circumstances will admit of it. The country now is so breezy, picturesque and delightful that city folks flock to it as a summer resort, and the general tendency is more and more to securing permanent bomes away from the "madding crowe" of the metropolis.

With what little trouble and ex pense many of our farm homes could be made more beautiful and attrac-

"One touch of nature makes the world akin." It is these touches of nature about our homes that always win us. The most unattractive home by some change, if rightly made, and with little expense can be converted into an inviting abode. As a usual thing too much money is expended on farm-houses and buildings. Less structure, and a little more given to the arrangements of the buildings, and of the grounds, and to the natural ornament of shade trees about them, would add largely to their attractiveness. As the painter finds shade indispensable to his picture, so does the farmer find it indispensable to the beauty and comfort of his home. It is one of those touches that adds the essential element of use and beauty to our residences. Why is it that an architect for the dwelling and other buildings is secured at great expense, while the entire grounds about the premises are left untouched in their deformity to mar the whole landscape view about our homes? As country life is the best, our farmhomes should be made the pleasantest resorts in which to enjoy that life. This is being done more and more each year, as the improvement in those homes yearly attests.

Galesburg, Sept. 3, '83.

THE Texas cattle drive this year, it is estimated, will be 95 herds, averaging 5,500 head each. The entire drive estimated at 540,000 head, against 350,000 head last year. Most of these cattle will go to Dodge City, Kan., and Ogullaka, Neb. The shipments by rail are said to be over estimated, and will probably not exceed 50,000.

A V trough, with the inside smeared with soft tar, should be used for salting sheep; the tar will effectually drive away the fly, which annoys the sheep and deposits the larvee of the graph way get rid of two parts at one grub; you get rid of two pests at one time.

The Jersey Boom.

There is much about the steady rise in Jersey cattle, for the last three or four years, worthy of consideration. One remarkable fact will be noted, that the extraordinary prices have not, as heretofore, attached to the animals with fancy pedigrees, according, to the ameteur breeders, or according to the fancy points some insist upon. These apparently extravagant prices have been based upon the yield of solid butter from the cows, or their close relationship to the great butter yielders. The fanciful points do not count now in price. The first point made is the practical butter point. What has she done? What is her butter figure? What have her ancestors done? The answers to these questions fix her These apparently extravagant prices answers to these questions has her value. If they are satisfactory, it matters little about "solid color" or the points concerning the tail. The Jersey has nearly passed the whimsical period, answers to these questions fix her and is now being considered on her merits as the butter cow.

The Jersey boom is not likely to produce any such evil consequences as tne boom in Short horns, a few years ago, because the sales are made for cash, paid by those who have it to spare, and the receding of the tide is not likely to produce any serious inconveniences. The Jersey cow is a generous gift to the dairy interests; let us develop her and ler prices take care of themselves. National Live-Stock Jour

nal, Chicago. Not only the quantity, but the quality and wholesomeness of a cow's milk depend upon her health and food. We all know what excellent butter clover makes. Some think June clover is necessary to make clover milk and butter; but December clover will do just as well provided it has been rightly It should be cut just when the cured.

blossoms are turning, cured without rain or dew, and kept in a dry, airy mow. This will make just as good milk and butter in December as can be made in June. It is not only plentiful and of a ravishing golden hue, but it is the most wholesome butter made. It is full of nature's strength and healthfulness. A cow fed on slops, a fectioni brewer's slops, may give muce milk which will produce much butter, but it will not possess that high degree of wholesomeness which makes clover butter so truly good. This is all the more strongly the case if the cow be confined in a close stable and is allowed no exercise. The city dairy of unhealthy cows confined in underground stables and fed on slops, cannot produce wholesome milk or butter. It will lack that charming flavor that distinguishes milk or butter from clover cropped at will, in pleas-

-Rural New Yorker. The large flow of milk of our cows is not natural but artificial. In a state of nature, animals give only sufficient milk to nourish their young. illustrates one of the great truths of ethics and physics—that nature allows no waste. Calves did not make butter and cheese, so nature did not provide milk for that purpose. Nor is it hard-ly correct to say that this large flow is produced by breeding. It is continued by breeding but produced by man's continual asking—squeezing—for more. It follows, that a cow's flow of milk may be increased by this tender manipulation of the teats. Squeezing always brings its own reward. Incommoney expended in the cost of the plete milking decreases the flow, "dries up" the cow, not because milk is left in the udder, but because nature soon learns how much is asked for, and gives no more. In milking, squeeze long that the pail may be full.—Rural

ant fields, and it will also lack that freedor: from unwholesome qualities.

This explains why the Channel Island cattle are such great milkers, and why the Durhams are not. Beef and milk qualities in a high degree cannot both exist in the same animal because its digestive capacity is limited and it cannot furnish matter for much milk and much flesh. If the food is converted into milk, the animal will be lean. If the food is converted into flesh, the flow of milk will be small This explains why it is that a good milch cow is generally lean and a cow, a poor milker. With the Channel Island cattle, the object has been to develop a greater and greater flow of milk. It has been accomplished but at the expense of beef; these cattle are small and lean. With the Short-horns the object has been to develop beef qualities; it has been successful, but has also produced poor milkers.—Rural

New Yorker.

N. B. HAYS of North Plains is building another' mammoth barn, which will probably be the largest in the country. It is 160 by 80 feet, two stories high, and requires 60,000 shingles to cover the roof. The first story is ten feet high, and will be partitioned off for sheep stalls. The second story is twenty feet high, and will be used to store hay and feed-Ionia National.

FIFTY years ago it was accounted very wasteful to put manure anywhere but in the bottom of the furrow, or under a thick covering of soil, to make compost for meadows. Now, practical men and scientists agree in commending nature's own way of making land ich solely by surface dressings. Success with Poultry.

As many of my old friends are desirous of knowing what success I have had in the poultry business in Kansas. I give you my experience: In December I constructed two very

crude hatchers, designed from some good points of several others I had seen; I filled them with eggs and they worked fairly well, I kept them going from December 1st, to June 1st, clearing from them, during that time \$650.00 over and above everything, and that too, in spite of the high price of feed, and the fact that my chickens were all marketed at low prices, the highest I got was \$6.00 a dozen, and the lowest \$3.75; during that time I also attended to my regular business. Believing this was a good return for the amount of work, I began to look around for a more perfect hatcher, and my attention was directed to the common sense, In June I procured instructions from J. M. Bain, New Concord, Ohio, he is Secretary of the N.A. Poultry Association, and will send directions for making the hatcher to any one sending three 2 cent stamps to prepay postage. I had one made that would hold 250 eggs—cost about seven dollars. My success with the hatcher was all I could wish for, and I immediately had four more. From these five hatchers I have just taken 1,030 fine chickens, out of a little less than 1,200 eggs. I believe I am placing it modestly when I say that I hope to clear \$2.500 by July next, and still pursue my usual business.

The fact of the matter is, that there is no business as profitable as this is, provided one gives it the attention it deserves, and no business requires as little capital to start on. There is no necessity of men trying to hide the business or monopolize it any more than that of raising wheat or cattle.

The field is the world—and the world like Oliver Twist, is crying out

for more. There are thousands of young men in this country who are teachers, clerks in stores, and various other

avocations, who look forward to the time when they can get a start in some lucky way, this way is here open to them all and as plain as any thing can be, if they will only profit by it. Thousands of young women to who feel dependent on some father or brother, who in one year, could place themselves high above any dependence if they only would. Do not wait until spring, but get directions and make your hatchers immediately, you can make them yourselves. one once or twice so as to be familiar with the business and then you can

be ready for next spring trade.
Respectfully yours,
L. L. JOHNSTON,

Ft. Scott, Kansas. Without remembering to have met Mr. Johnston personally that does not shake confidence that the gentleman means just what he says, and if Old Poultry was some spring chicken he might swallow the above whole, but desires to ask a few questions.

Never owned an incubator, but remember once having from three to five hundred chicks without a mother and experienced the following disad-

vantages: If left to roam they did not know enough to return, wandered aimlessly, they did not know enough to scratch, eat, or "go in when it rained." They were an easy prey to everything. At night they piled one on another in a corner forming a bank, and it wa a regular job every morning to plant about a dozen of the under chickens in the fight in the manure pile. That chicken park seemed continually to resound with the mournful strains of 'What is home without a mother."

1st. Where does Mr. Johnston get his 1,200 eggs? If he depended upon store eggs or eggs from farmers who gathered them about once a week he would not hatch 1,030 chicks from 1,200 eggs; if he raised the eggs, he must have hens enough to do some setting. and would it not be preferable to allow the hens to set and give each hen 10 chicks? A hen ought not to begin laying again after wishing to set inside of a month, if she does she will lay a short litter and at once wish to habitant. The value of the eggs conset again; whereas, if allowed to raise a brood of chicks, she would not be idle during her rest, and before the chicks were weaned, would begin is claimed to be 9,000,000,000, or 180 eggs again to lay a long litter.

2d. Does Mr. Johnston use a hydromother, or what is just as good, some sheep pelts nailed on some wide boards and placed about six inches from the ground or floor, wool down for the chicks to nestle under? Nothing is jured during the summer, either by the said about that.

3d. Does Mr. Johnston keep chicks under shelter with glass roof, or in barns, or out-doors? What temperature? How and what do you feed

These questions are not asked doubting its practicability but for details and information.

OLD POULTRY. Grand View Place, \ Kalamazoo.

Fitting Cattle for the Fairs.

We do not object to the plan of showing cattle by which the strong points in an animal are made to stand out more strongly by a comparison. If a grand specimen of the short-hern breed is made to look grander because its owner is sharp enough to have it stand next to a little Jersey when the viewing committee pass their judgment, all right. But there are frauds that are systematically practiced by cattle showmen that we cannot too strongly condemn. The removal of a ring upon a creature's horn and smoothing and oiling the horn to deceive the indges into the helief that ceive the judges into the belief that the animal is a year younger than in reality it is, is a deception that smacks of scoundrelism. There is no objection to the owner of a fine animal using the carding brush and smoothing the hair so as to give a more comely appearance to the coat. But when an animal is blanketed for weeks to give a false "feel" to the hide and coat, the deceit is deserving of the strongest reprehension. In both of the cases we mention the design is to change the external appearance to that which will indicate animal qualities that do not exist.

Experts are not deceived by these practices, nor by the excessive fat that may render the animals impotent; but honest puchasers that attend the autumn fairs with the intent of buying something a little extra, but who are not posted in the wiles of stockmen, are deluded oftentimes, and honest breeders, cannot be too earnest in stamping out these unwarranted methods of assuming false merits in show cattle.-G. W. Garfield in G. R. Demo-

Selecting Seed Corn.

The same considerations that guide us in the improvement of our wheat by selection apply to the securing of seed corn. This year there will, unless we have an extraordinary immunity from frost, be very little good corn seed for seeding yet this may not be a necessary contingency, for Prof. Tracy, who has had long experience with seeds, says corn may be safely saved for seed purposes when in what is known as the "dough state."

But two things must be well looked to if ears are selected before corn is thoroughly ripened. Drying should be carefully attended to and rapidly done to prevent the least moulding or heating, and the ears should be placed where they will in no case be subjected to severe frosts. Prof. Tracy considers freezing the great enemy to ger-mination; that when the cob has any moisture in it, even a slight amount

of freezing will kill the germ.

Mr. E. D. Brown of Marshall explained to us the other day that he selected his seed corn early, and after husking, buried the ears in his oat bin, leaving them there until wanted the following spring. He had never experienced any difficulty in the ge mination of his corn since adopting this method: The oats absorbed rapidly and evenly all moisture, and prevented any freezing of the selected ears.

It is a favorite pastime among chicken fanciers, by breeding and selec ion, to change the type of fowls and watch the moulding development. as the result of their own careful work. In the breeding and selection of seed corn to those who are interested in such matters, there is a similar satisfaction; and results may be reached so quickly that one is not so apt to get discouraged in his work. Two or three years is sufficient to make a marked difference in the length of the ears of corn and the proportion of corn to cob; or, again, the position of the ears upon

The time for plucking seed ears will very soon be at hand, and can not at least some of our farmers' boys make a study of this matter and start the plan of careful selection of seed which will result in a large yield of better corn ?-Chas. W. Garfield in Grand Rapids Democrat.

The value of the poultry consumed in the United States annually is esti-mated at \$300,000,000, or \$6 to each insumed is set at \$240,000,000, or \$540,-000,000 for poultry and eggs together, or about \$10 per year to each inhabitant. The number of eggs consumed to each inhabitant, which would allow one egg to each person every other day.

An Indianapolis, Ind., fruit grower says:—"Last year I put twelve moles in my strawberry patch of five acres to eat the grubs, and they did the work. I never had a dozen plants ingrubs or moles. I know some people do not care for moles on their farms, but I want them in my strawberry patch."

THERE are about 600 creameries in the State of Iowa, and the yield of butter is estimated at 100,000,000 pounds per annum.

The Grange Visitor

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secretary's Repartment.

J. T. COBB, SCHOOLCRAFT.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The last spike was driven on this great work early in September, and the fifth route across the continent is now complete. The enterprise has had a strange and eventful history. It has been in progress for years, a kind of exploring expedition into unknown lands. During the first few years of its construction the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, regarding the marvel us fertility of the far northwest. New wonders of natural wealth were developed at every step. The managers were on a financial dress parade before the people. The expenses were enormous, and the income mai ly in the great peculative future. There was a stately show of gold bonds and certificates of stock and all the trappings of corporate splendor and display. Congressmen were dazzled with all this glitter of financial conquest and no gift was deemed great enough to lavish upon the heroic company of stock holders, Land enough to found an imperial State was cheerfully given up to the corporation, to aid and encourage the noble work. No one dreamed that the tide of prosperity could be reversed. But the crisis did come, and the ruin was most complete. The brightness at the wildness of the Northern Pacific scheme.

Gen. Hazen, who was supposed to be thoroughly acquainted with the railroad country, and the prairies of the north-west, came before the people in the North American Review, and gave the finishing stroke to all that desolate wilderness along the Red River valley, which had figured so largely in the rose-tinted circulars of the company, and which sanguine people had imagined might be developed into a wheat-producing are every day siding by any and every country. This was in 1875. The sapient general conceded that there might be a trifling area of fairly good land in the valley, but he insisted that dence to convict that is conclusive and the great part of the vast level prairies of Dakota were utterly worthless for agricultural purposes. After all, such matters are largely matters of opinion, and opinion is often influenced by the most trivial circumstances. Ordinarly the matter would have been settled for twenty years to come, but it happened that some visionary persons had exchanged some of the worthless bonds of the old company for land, a part of that princely domain given away by the servants of the people. These same visionaries had experimented upon the raising of wheat, and the results, somehow, were more convincing than Gen. Hazen's theories. Then came the revival of public interest. The company re-organized, and er couraged, began the work anew. The capitalists and the people had grown wiser, and from that time the end has been clear and certain.

In the meantime, it has been noticed that the rates both for passengers and freights have been extortionate beyond all reason or excuse. The company, however, has kept up a brilliant line of good promises, that as soon as the road should be completed, the Pacific coast should enjoy the blessings of cheap transportation. The abuses inflicted upon the country by the other Pacific railways were well known. They have been enabled by their unbroken monopoly not merely to charge branch of business would be pro- duce a condition of unpleasantness.

trade. The Central Pacific in many sion. That there are many honorable, cases, coolly forbade the establishment fair-minded, excellent citizens, beand its commands had to be obeyed. Mr. Henry Villard can do the same thing, if such should be his royal pleasure, and no ruler on earth could be obeyed more implicitly than he The judicial system of this country 50 would be.

This r ilway has been subsidized built in the United States, and the people have been humbly hoping that Mr. Villard will consent to moderate the burden of taxation which the Paimpose. It seems now, according to late railroad news, that such hopes have been without foundation. It has been reported that the Northern Pacific has joined the pool of Pacific railfreight business for the Pacific coast, as the other roads. This seems to cut short all hope of breaking the great monopoly under our present system of railway management. The monopoly is extended to five roads instead of nace, to square up for our irregularifour, but the taxation of the people is ties. Some progress has been made in not changed.

The failure of this great and popular enterprise to do anything in the way of free competition, may after all work good results. It will draw the attention of the people to the magnitude and hopelessness of the evil, and perhaps they may be led to insist that the government shall furnish transportation facilities founded on the cost of service, without regard to existing railroads.

This sort of political education of the people, up to that point where the sel fish purpose of the politician must give way to the selfish purpose of the in dividual citizen, in an honest, earnest, endeavor to secure rights of which he is defrauded; this is the education most needed. The people must learn the important lact, that they have still an unsurrendered right and interest in these properties, which can only be protected by united action, having a common purpose to recover rights that have been ignored by cor porations by the application of the robber rule of charging "what the traffick will bear."

THE DECREE OF A RUSSIAN SOLOMON.

The St. Petersburg Herald relates that in a south Russian village a peas ant was accused of a theft. The cul prit kept out of the way, but sent an advocate to plead his cause before the local judicial magnate. The lawyer employed all his eloquence to convince the Judge that his client was innocent, but his clever appeal had no effect upon the Magistrate, who knew the accused and had probably con-demned him before be heard the details of the case. He gave the sentence-five and twenty blows with a rod. The village Solomon was infound. "Never mind," he observed, 'Justice must have its course. As the criminal is not in our hands, we decree that his advocate shall receive the flogging. The man who has the face to defend such a rascal deserves to be punished." The luckless lawyer in vain protested against the illegality, was all gone, and the people wondered absurdity and utter injustice of the at the wildness of the Northern Pa- monstrous sentence. The loss of his time and his fees, he contended. would be quite sufficient punishment. But the stiff old Russian Solomon inexorable, and the lawyer was actually seized, bound and received the twenty five strokes as the representative of the absent criminal.

There is a vein of justice in this, even though at first glance it strikes one as a gross outrage upon the per-

son of the unfortunate lawyer. But what is there in it so much worse than the practice of lawyers themselves who for a consideration means that ingenuity can devise the escape from punishment of men known to be criminals. With eviabout which there is not the shadow of a doubt, these professional gentlemen take advantage of every technical point, of every informality or Masters of such Granges should proirregularity, to secure the discharge of criminals.

There are not ten men in this country who believe those star route conby this government, were innocent to answer. But the best, or as good legal talent as could be found in the Grange paper. country was employed not to see that no injustice was done them, but to clear them. This was the objective point that must be reached and the end in legal practice is supposed to justify the means.

The rules and usages of our judicial system which makes it almost impossible to convict, if first-class legal talent is employed to defend, are an insult to our common sense, and we need no better proof than that fur-

nished by the Star route trials. This Russian Justice made no very great mistake as a matter of right, yet as | will be less "similar folly" both east the offence of which his victim was actually guilty has not yet come under the ban of popular condemnation as it should, these well studied and well- nal poetry which we decline to pubworked schemes to defeat justice by lish. Reason—It would not promote shrewd devices that in any other the Good of the Order, but rather proexorbitant rates, but to interfere in nounced disreputable will continue to That is not the purpose of the Visi- branch of business, there can be no ad- level in ten minutes. The operating the minutest details of commerce and be the working capital of the profestor.

of local manufacturies along the line, longing to the profession of law all concede, and we should be glad to exempt these from the general condemnation which to us seems to belong to the legal practice of our times. covering as it does a large amount of as good talent as we have, is stuck more heavily than any other road ever in the mud of old usages and precedents, and the only visible changes are increased complications of the legal machinery. In every other direction this nineteenth century civicific railway kings have seen fit to lization has made forward strides never before equalled in the history of the race. In the medical profession while quacks and pretenders abound, there is no question about there having been a great advance from the ways, and their passenger rates will calomel, jalap and lancet practice of be the same as the others. It is un- forty years ago, to the professional derstood also that it has applied to treatment of to-day. And the same what is called the "Fink pool," to may be said of the other of the three be placed on he same footing in the learned professions-theology. We are no longer, as in our boyhood, ordered by the learned professor of theology, (when the doctors are done with us) to a personal acquaintance for all time with a real genuine, flery furthe orthodoxy of punishments more compatible with the character and

weight of our offences. But when we turn to the legal profession, we find the whole body ap parently intent on blocking the wheels of progress and by all sorts of dodges preventing the judicial business of the country from partaking of the spirit of improvement and advancement that is elsewhere seen on every hand.

To our mind the best opening for any young, ambitious lawyer who has good fighting qualities, to win his way to business and prominence would be to cut loose so far as possible from the hampering restraints of a vicious usage that has really little inherent honesty in it, and in the practice of his profession scorn to use the technicalities and delays which to sensible, prudent men have practically closed the door of the judicial department of our government.

WE take pleasure in referring to the communication of W. A. Brown, Secretary of Berrien county Pomona Grange. What was done, when done, and by whom; taken in connection with the subjects presented and discussed, makes up a concise history of the meeting, both valuable to all interested in Grange work, and particularly suggestive to those in other Granges designated to provide a program for these meetings. There are a few counties in the State where these regular meetings of farmers mean much more than a good social time. They are really well organized training schools to which all are in t the criminal could not be vited, and Berrien county first to organize as its number shows, if not in advance of all others is certainly well to the front in true Grange work. The Patrons of Berrien county Grange evidently understand and appreciate the objects of the Order and are alive to the advantages afforded to all who are willing to avail themselves of its benefits. We hope our friends in other counties will report these meetings to the VISITOR for the benefit of the Order.

WE received a letter the other day enclosing \$1.00 with two names for the VISITOR. As we entered the names on our mailing book we looked for the name of the Secretary who forwarded the money and names. Its absence explains indirectly the long list of Granges delinquent in reports shown elsewhere. They have Secretaries, some of them at least, who do not read the Visitor, and are not sufficiently interested in Grange work to attend to the duties of their office. If the Masters of these Granges are not of the same sort, they will see to it that this work is attended to on time. The mote the Good of the Order by not only ascertaining and knowing that quarterly reports are seasonably made but also that the other officers and members tractors who were twice put on trial take the Grange paper of the State. We list extinguished altogether. Shall it somehow can't help losing confidence be done? of the charges recited in the indict- in the faithfulness and genuineness ment to which they were called upon of those Grange officers who cannot afford to take and read their own

A village in Connecticut with a population of 800, has six churches of different denominations, each in competitive rivalry with the others. This is by no means an isolated case. In many places in the New England States it is almost as bad, and there are scores of places in the newly-settled parts of the West where similar folly prevails.—Exchange.

THE Grange in session by its constitution is forbidden to discuss religion and politics, but we do not see that this prevents our saying that we think twenty-five years hence there and west than there is now.

"HILDEGARD" sent us some origi-

GENERAL NOTICE.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sept. 12, 1883.

The books of this office show at this date the following Granges entitled to elect delegates to the county convention to be held on Tuesday, October 2d, 1883, by virtue of Section 3, Article 4, By-Laws of Michigan State Grange.

Allegan-3 Representatives. Nos. 37, 53, 154, 238, 247, 248, 271, 296, 339, 364, 390, 407, 461, 520, 643. Antrim-1 Rep. 469, 470.

Barry-2 Rep. 38, 55, 127, 145, 256,

424, 425, 472, 648. Benzie-1 Rep. 503. Berrien—2 Rep. 14, 40, 43, 46, 81, 84, 87, 104, 122, 123, 188, 194. Branch-2 Rep. 88, 91, 96, 97, 136,

137, 152, 400. Calhoun-1 Rep. 65, 66, 85, 129, Cass—1 Rep. 42, 125, 162, 427. Clinton—3 Rep. 140, 202, 225, 226, 342, 13, 358, 370, 439, 456, 459, 505, 659.

Eaton-2 Rep. 67, 134, 223, 224, 260, 01, 315, 360, 361, 619, 625. Genesee—1 Rep. 249, 386, 387. Grand Traverse-1 Rep. 379, 469, 624, 638, 653, 655. *Gratiot*—1 Rep. 391, 431.

Hillsdale—2 Rep. 74, 78, 106, 107, 108, 33, 183, 269, 273, 274. Ingham—2 Rep. 7, 54, 115, 235, 241, 32, 287, 322, 347, 540. *Ionia*—3 Rep. 163, 168, 174, 175, 185, 86, 187, 191, 192, 270, 272, 325 640, 530,

Jackson-1 Rep. 2, 28, 45. Kalamazoo-2 Rep. 8, 11, 16, 18, 21 24, 49, 61, 171. Kent-4 Rep. 19, 39, 73, 110, 113, 170, 219, 220, 221, 295, 316, 337, 348, 350, 353 479, 563, 564, 634.

Lapeer-1 Rep. 246, 396, 448, 549, 645 Leclanaw-1 Rep. 374. Lenawee-2 Rep. 167, 212, 213, 277 8, 279, 280, 293, 384, 660. Livingston—1 Rep. 90, 336, 613. Macomb—1 Rep. 403, 623, 657. Manistec—1 Rep. 557, 633. Mason—1 Rep. 415. Mecosta—1 Rep. 362, 517.

Monroe—1 Rep. 509. Montealm—1 Rep. 318, 436, 440, 441 Muskegon.—1 Rep. 316, 372, 373, 376. Newaygo-1 Rep. 494, 495, 511, 544,

Oceana-1 Rep. 393, 406, 600, 658. Oakland—3 Rep. 141, 245, 253, 259, 37, 275, 283, 323, 335, 377, 395, 408, 443. Ottawa-1 Rep. 30, 112, 313, 639, 647,

Osceola-1 Rep. 651, St Clair-1 Rep. 480, 491, 493, 528. St Joseph—3 Rep. 22, 76, 178, 199, 215, 236, 237, 266, 291, 303, 304, 332, 333. Saginaw-1 Rep. 464, 574.

Sanilac—1 Rep. 417, 566, 641, 654. Shiawassee—1 Rep. 151, 160, 180, 252. Tuscola—1 Rep. 513, 526, 548, 582, 93, 642, 649, Van Buren—3 Rep. 10, 23, 26, 32, 36, 0, 89, 157, 158, 159, 230, 346, 355, 610. Washtenaw-2 Rep. 52, 56, 59, 92,

Wayne- Rep. 268, 367, 368, 389, 622, 636. Wexford-1 Rep. 632, 644. By the neglect of some Secretaries quite a list of Granges stand now upon

9, 351, 476, 631.

our books disfranchised. For the purpose of securing representatives to all delinquent Granges We shall add to the list all that may report up to the last moment practicable, and delegates duly elected who at the convention show a receipt for dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1883, on which is endorsed "entitled to representation" should be allowed to participate in the work of the Conven-

In another column we give so much of Article 4th, By-Laws of State Grange as relates to the make-up of the legislative body of the State Grange. It will be seen that the By-Law associating counties for representative purposes has been repealed. This will give us a little larger representation in the State Grange and not disfranchise some counties altogether as they have been under the practical operation of section two as it was.

We hope a careful examination of the list of delinquent Granges which we print in another column, by officers and members will result in awakening some secretaries to the necessity of making reports at once, to the end that delegates may be elected who will be admitted to take part in the proceedings of the county convention.

We shall have this list printed in the next number of the Visitor with such additions and corrections as the case demands, and we hope the additions will be numerous. There are several counties from which a report from one Grange and payment of dues will give another representative.

We should like to see the delinquent

GRANGES delinquent in reports for quarter ending June 30th, 1883. 2, 10, 11, 47, 21, 30, 42, 49, 53, 61, 73, 88, 90, 97 94, 123, 125, 130, 134, 136, 140, 145, 199, 226, 230, 235, 239, 241, 249, 253, 274, 275, 285, 287, 301, 304, 332, 346, 351, 364, 367, 377, 389, 395, 396, 408, 436, 441, 448, 470, 480, 509, 513, 530, 548, 619, 622, 623, 624, 625, 634, 636, 646, 647, 648, 653.

March 31st, and June 30th, 1883, 57. 92, 114, 137, 163, 172, 174, 176, 190, 200, 220, 222, 228, 229, 255, 257, 265, 276, 286, 289, 298, 320, 321, 331, 340, 380, 390, 399, 421, 427, 437, 466, 471, 580, 589, 606, 607,

December, March and June, 1883. 68, 182, 251, 281, 310, 338, 458, 461, Delinquent for a year, 310, 430, 466,

and Manning of Boston, under date of good. Low grades weak. Stock mostly vance in prices of wool.

EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

Since the last issue of the VISITOR we have taken not a summer vacation but a northern trip covering a little more than four days and about 800 miles all told.

On Tuesday morning the 4th inst., we started north over the L. S. & M. S. to Grand Rapids, thence by the G. R. & I. to Reed City to meet with the Western Michigan Press Association, which by the program we had received was to open its fifth session at Reed City at 2:30 P. M.

The presence of quite a number of professional quill drivers on the train when we left Grand Rapids, gave assurance that the meeting would not be a failure, and the hotels of Reed City soon after 2 P. M. learned that the editorial fraternity were there for dining-room work.

In Higbee's elegant opera house the free use of which had been tendered the association, at 3 P. M., Hon. J. W. Hine of the Lowell Journal, called to order and in an address both instructive and humorous introduced the business of the meeting.

But we did not start out to give a detailed account of the work of the association but rather to tell where we went, briefly what we saw and how we were treated. Of the association it is sufficient to say, several able papers were read at its regular sessions Tuesday and Wednesday. Thirty or more new members joined and the meeting was pronounced a success

Reed City had determined to do the generous thing. Her fire department came out at 7 o'clock, and made a creditable display and at ten, after our evening session a grand banquet prepared by Mr. D. Adams, in the spacious railroad dining hall, and tendered by the citizens of Reed City, was spread before this company of more than fifty editors who with their wives and friends made up an assembly of about one hundred. Mayor Slosson's address of welcome was most happily responded to by President Hine. And here our troubles begin, for we are quite unable to describe the beauty of the decorated hall and tables and the generous attention of our Reed City friends.

After the elegant banquet several toasts with appropriate responses entertained the company until approaching midnight admonished us that we might perhaps be getting too much of a good thing, As we left the hall we exchanged the grip of the Patron with Rev. J. W. Hallenbeck who had responded in a very happy manner, to the toast, "The Press and Pulpit".

The association had a pleasant session Wednesday forenoon and took the 1:30 train on the G. R. & I., bound north. This train had a special car generously provided by the management of the road to carry "ye editors" to Mackinaw City. It was a fine ride and as we whirled along through the pines and by the farms that are being opened here and there along this stretch of new country, we thought with pride of the future agricultural resources of our great State.

At Mackinaw City we found supper waiting, but it did not wait long, as we were qualified to take each his share on board a train on the Saginaw Division of the M. C. R. R., which soon pulled up at Cheboygan 16 miles distant.

The party went at once on board the steamer Messenger, and soon after 11 P. M., started on our trip to Sault St. Marie.

To make 22 state rooms accommodate 80 passengers was the scheme undertaken. The gentlemanly clerk Mr. E. A. Hall generously surrendered his bed to us about midnight, and as we heard no complaint in the morning, we have a right to presume the scheme was worked satisfactorily.

Detour Passage at the mouth of St Mary's river was reached early Thursday morning and a pilot of 30 years experience taken on board to direct our winding way to the city of the rapids.

This was a romantic ride which all were out early to enjoy.

The river varying from a narrow passage to miles in width has numerous islands large and small all along its length of about 64 miles from Detour to the "Soo" City. The channel is marked by buoyes and is only available to the navigators of the great lake above, by the aid of daylight and a pilot. The constantly shifting scenery of the river, islands and views beyond the shore line, kept all on the lookout until at about 9 o'clock we steamed up tions will please notice that they to the dock at the terminal point of our are required by Section 8, Act 4, to retrip.

As the great locks had been the obiective point of our curiosity, ten minutes after landing many of our party were interrogating the attendants and Please do not overlook this requiretrying to comprehend this great work | ment. in all its details.

The St. Mary's river at this point has a descent over a rocky bed of over 20 feet in a mile. To secure navigation into lake Superior a canal with an immense lock was constructed by the THE weekly wool report of Fenno State some years since. This was found insufficient and the national gov-September 8th, sets forth that prices of ernment took the matter in hand and best wools are maintained and demand | constructed another, said to be the finest in the world. It is 515 feet long, in hands of dealers. The woolen goods 391/2 feet deep and 80 feet wide. Five trade remains unsatisfactory, and until of the largest vessels can be at once there is a marked improvement in that locked from the upper, to the lower is performed by hydraulic engines and

the whole work is a marvel of completeness.

The site of this city was first occupied more than 200 years ago, and now with its 2,500 inhabitants stretches along the shore line some 21/2 miles.

It made but little growth until within a very few years, but this old city that enjoyed more than a century of sleep is now awake, and finding itself on the line of the Great Northern Pacific that just received the golden spike of completion in the far West, she expects when this great continental railway shall cross her rapids into Canada to rival Minneapolis in manufacturing importance. With a water-power that has no limit when once improved, and the vast undeveloped wheat belt of the great Northwest for a commercial backing, we readily see some good ground for faith in the future importance of this

An hour after landing our party assembled at the Court House, a very fine stone building, and were formally and cordially welcomed by Mayor Harding, to which Pres. Hine responded in his usual happy manner. Carriages enough for the whole party were standing around the court-house, and all were invited to take a free ride into the country for the purpose of proving that this was not the inhospitable region that we had supposed. We were less interested in a three mile drive along the shore than in the drive back upon the table-lands. Here we had evidence that Chippewa county has agricultural resources. We saw a field of spring wheat of not less than ten acres that was nearly ready to cut, good for 25 bushels per acre, and other fields nearly as good. Oats were a fair crop and the numerons hay-stacks proved what it appeared to be, good grass land. In a warehouse near the dock we had noticed several dozen fanning mills manufactured at Lawton, Michigan, and had wondered thereat. But that free ride furnished an explanation. Our driver assured us there were good farms all the way back into the country for 30 miles. On our return all who desired were invited to "shoot" the Rapids. It looked like a perilous ride and required lots of confidence in Lo to embark. Manned by two trusty Indians to each boat, with a half dozen passengers, about 50 took the chances of a wetting or a drowning in a "shoot" of 3/4 of a mile down the rapids. The feat was accomplished in about three minutes.

From "shooting" we hastened to the Chippewa House to partake of a bountiful repast spread most tastefully, and generously furnished by the good people of the "Soo". The long ride, the exhiliration of the rapids, and the short hours of the day had prepared us to enjoy this banquet. Toasts, short responses, and a hurried good bye followed, and we were soon on board the Messenger from whose upper deck as she steamed away, cheer after cheer rang out, our kind farewell to these new friends of Sault St. Marie.

The return trip to Cheboygan was without incident. Landing about midnight we were right glad to get a good bed and some solid sleep.

Not to be outdone in hospitality the hacks of Cheboygan were at our service Friday for noon "to do the town" and all we had or cared to have was without charge. The hotel tables were first-class and as free as cordial friend-

ship could render. Cheboygan is a thriving town, of some 500 inhabitants doing quite an extensive business.

At three, satchel in hand, all were on the dock waiting for the little Mary to take us to Mackinaw Island which place we reached in time for a two hours visit to the Fort, Sugarloaf-Rock, and Arch Rock, and we were off at sunset for Mackinaw City which we reached in time for the South bound train to Grand Rapids. We had taken care to secure a sleeper, and found ourselves at six o'clock Saturday morning in Grand Rapids in fine condition, and at eleven were home.

The last formal meeting of the association was held in the parlors of the Grand Central, at Cheboygan.

Resolutions were adopted of thanks to the railroads for transportation. To the cities visited for courteous hospitalities enjoyed, to the officers of the Messenger for considerate attention, and to the retiring officers of the association for perfecting arrangements for this very enjoyable excursion.

SECRETARIES of County Convenport to me "immediately upon the close of convention," a certified statement of the election with name and postoffice, of . representatives.

[Just before going to press we received the following.-ED.]

That Michigan may be fully represented the West Michigan Farmers' Club will load a car with the products of the State and start it for Louisville Oct. 2. The car will be accompanied by an excursion train that will carry at half rates. Those expecting to attend are requested to send their names to Secretary Carroll, Grand Rapids, that ample transportation may be provided in time to avoid the inconvenience of crowding. The rates from Grand Rapids for round trip will be \$13.15. W. W. Johnson, Treas.

GRANGE MEETINGS.

Within a month we have attended two Grange meetings. The first a County Grange Picnic on the farm of Bro. Wm. B. Langley was really a first class affair in every particular. On as bright and beautiful a day as the season has furnished, in a splendid Joseph river, there assembled not less than 1,500 people intent. on a good time. Their well filled baskets were not forgotten. The programme was well arranged and it was well worked. A stand for the speakers and seats for a 1,000 people were provided. The Con- July. stantine band, the best in Western Michigan, together with a vocal choir

and organ furnished music. The Rev. Mr. Peeke, Hon. Geo. L. Yaple, member of Congress from the 4th district, and Bro. C. G. Luce, were the speakers and came to the front in the order named.

The reverend gentleman did not occupy much time, but his talk was sound and acceptable.

Mr. Yaple was prepared to talk intelligently to Grangers, having been introduced to the goat some years ago in the regular way. His speech was a model of finished orstory, abounding in excellent suggestions, and demanded on the part of the agricultural class more brain culture to qualify for that competition in the race of life which modern improvements' have forced pon all branches of society. If the work he does in congress corresponds with this effort in effectiveness the people of the 4th district will have no occasion to be ashamed of their representative.

A sound, practical, characteristic speech from Brother Luce closed the platform labors of the day. It is not too much to say that Brother Luce always makes a telling speech, holding his audience until the close, as well as satisfying every hearer of his intelligent understanding of the wants of the farmers of to-day, and of his personal devotion to the work of elevating the class to which he is proud to belong.

The other meeting was that of the Allegan County Council. We were present perhaps two hours and have a good word to say of it. Brother Mc-Alpine is a presiding officer who understands his business. When a question was presented some one was ready to talk on it and generally more than one. When a motion was made if not promptly seconded, business went right on, no dallying. If seconded it was discussed and came at once to a vote. In short, business was "expedited" not on the "star route" plan exactly, but in such a manner as to keep all interested and accomplish a good half day's work in a half day.

Masters of Subordinate Granges may some of them take a profitable hint bers by Subordinate Granges shall take place on the first Tuesday of October Their ministry like vesper by from our endorsement of the business energy of Alle an County Council.

WE have several cards from all parts of the State, with complaints of frost of damage to the corn crop the farmers great reliance. Now while some farmers have no corn that will grow, very many have corn sufficiently matured to grow if properly cared for. This is a matter that should not be neglected for a single day. Corn shocked will dry out if the shocks are not large, but should be husked before cold weather, and then made thoroughly dry by being hung up or spread out in a warm room. In some manner be sure to take care of seed corn at once and do it well. You will probably live to be glad of it if you give it personal, reasonable attention.

THE platform adopted by the Chicago Convention should have been printed in the last issue as requested. It was left out by mistake. In this number it has place.

FARMERS are cautioned against swindlers who meet at the farmer's house, aparent strangers to each other, get to stay all night, make a trade together, and get the farmer's signature as a witness to their contract. The farmer afterwards finds that he has signed a promissory note.

MR. LEDUC tried experiments to better the condition of farmers. Outside of sending away his squash seeds, and ousting Prof. Collier, what has Mr. Politician Loring done?

GOVERNOR BEGOLE has appointed Robert W. Dullan of Flint as a member of the board of trustees of the instit tion for the deaf and dumb, in place of James C. Wilson, removed.

Michigan Crop Report for September.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. Lansing, September 7th, 1883. For this report, returns have been received from 732 correspondents representing 600 townships. Four hundred and seventy-two of these returns are from 358 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

In the southern four tiers of counties 114,889 acres of wheat threshed, has yielded 1,737,520 bushels, an average of 15,12 bushels per acre. The acreage reported threshed is eight per cent of the total acreage as returned by sup-ervisors. The yield per acre is four hundredths of a bushel higher than the estimate made in July. In each county of the southern two tiers, the likely to be read with increasing inyield per acre exceeds the July estiterest to the end. Dr. Holmes furmate, except in Van Buren, the extreme western county of the second Chapel," one of the oldest of Boston tier, and the extreme eastern counties, churches," which dates back to and be-Monroe and Wayne. In five counties you the Revolution; it is the church of the third tier, the yield per acre is which Dr. Holmes has for years at-1 set me to thinking. I have just been Paw Paw, Sept. 10.

less, and in two, Eston and Oakland, greater than the estimate, and in every county of the fourth tier it is less than the July estimate. In this tier the decrease ranges from 11 hundredths of a bushel in Shiawassee, to more than two and one-fifth bushels in Clinton and Lapeer; and three and one-sixth bushels in Ionia.

In the counties north of the south the season has furnished, in a splendid ern four tiers, 14,860 acres of wheat grove of oaks on the banks of the St. threshed, has yielded 166,066 bushels, an average of 11.11 bushels per acre. This is nearly two and three-fourths bushels per acre, below the estimate made in July.

The above figures indicate a total yield in the State, of about 23,600,000 bushels, or nearly 600,000 bushels less than the total product as estimated in

To the question, which variety of wheat has given the highest yield per acre, 101 correspondents in the southern four tiers of counties, answer Clawson, 96 Fuitz, 55 Egyptian, 23 Lancaster, and 39 answers are divided between 19 other varieties. To the question which has given the second highest yield, 104 answer Clawson. 101 Fultz; 33 Egyptian, and 26 Lancaster. To the question which variety is third in order of yield, 87 answer Clawson; 47 Fultz; 29 Egyptian; and 26 Lancaster. In the northern counties the order of yield is the same as in the Southern part of the State.

In the southern four tiers of coun ties, 24 183 acres of oats threshed has vielded 710,876 bushels, an average of 29 40 bushels per acre; and in the northern counties 3,442 acres threshed has yielded 103.852 bushels, an average of 30.17 bushels per acre.

We make an estimate for corn. The excessive rains that continued until late in July, and the severe drouth since, have nearly ruined the crop. Corn, on high, sandy soil will doubt-less yield fairly well, but the crop as a whole, is far below an average. In October, after some portion of the crop has been cribbed, it may be possible to make a reasonably accurate estimate of the yield.

Clover sowed this year averages 103 per cent, the comparison being with vitality and growth of average year. Winter apples promise in the north-western part of the State, 49 per cent in the northeastern 45 per cent; in the central, 26 per cent; in the south western, 20 per cent; and in the south

eastern, 20 per cent of an average crop Late peaches promise in the north western part of the State, 49 per cent in the north-eastern 41 per cent; in the central 34 per cent; in the southwestern 43 per cent; and in the south eastern 19 per cent of an average crop.

By-Laws of State Grange Relating to the Make-up of its Legislative Body.

ARTICLE IV .- VOTING MEMBERS.

Section. 1. The voting members of the Michigan State Grange shall be chosen from the embers, in proportion to one brother, and his wife (if a Matron), to each five Subordinate Granges, or the major part thereof, in each county; and one brother, and his wife (if a Matron), chosen by each county or district (Pomona) Grange in

the State.
Sec. 2. Counties in which there are not the major portion of five Subordi nate Granges shall be entitled to a representation in the State Grange of

one brother and his wife (if a matron). Sec. 3 The selection of voting memtober of each year, by a convention of Give exaltation, and excel Subordinate Granges at the county In this, they compass more; seat of each county, unless the place of meeting has been elsewhere located by the last preceding an ual convention.

Sec. 4. At the annual Convention to elect Representatives or voting members to the State Grange each Subordinate Grange, not more than two quarters in arrears for dues or reports to the State Grange, shall be entitled to four delegates, and no more. Such delegate shall be chosen by ballot by the Subordinate Grange, which may also choose alternate delegates. Each delegate and alternate chosen should have credentials from his Grange, signed by the Master and Secretary thereof, and attested by the seal of the Grange. A delegate can have but one vote in the convention.

Sec. 5. Conventions of eight or more Granges may, upon the request of the majority of the Granges entitled to representation, divide the county or district in districts of contiguous Granges, in which case the Representatives of each such district shall be elected by the vote of the delegates of the district so mane.

Sec. 6. A county or district convention shall have the delegates of a majority of the Grange entitled to representation present, before districting or an election can take place. Failing to have a majority of the Granges entitled to representation present. the convention shall, after organization, adjourn to a fixed time and place, and send a notice of such time and place to all unrepresented Granges. delegates present at the adjourned meeting of the convention shall have power to elect Representatives to the

State Grange. Sec. 7. Conventions may elect al-ternate Representatives to the State Grange, or may empower the Representatives elect to appoint substitutes from among the Masters or Past Mas ters of Subordinate Granges in the dis-

trict from which they were elected. Sec. 8. The President and Secre tary of each Representative convention shall give each Representative elect credentials certifiying his election, to be used at the State Grange, and said Secretary shall, immediately upon the close of the convention, for ward a certified statement of the election, with ame and post-office of Representatives elected, to the Secretary of the State Grange. Blank forms and credentials and certificates shall be furnished by the Secretary of the State Grange on application.

The September Atlantic.

"Newport," y Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Lathrop, both of which have attracted marked attention, and are clover seed it is thought is also dam-

timely article on "Our Nominating Machines," which is instructive reading for those who are willing to know just how political matters are frequently managed, and who are willing to lend a hand to reform the management. H. H. writes her impressions of Edinburgh in an article entitled "Glints in Auld Reekie." Henry James con-tinues his series of articles on French country scenery and experience,—this time treating of Bourges, Le Mans, Angers, and Nantes. Edith M. Thomas under the title of "Along an Inland Beach," writes concerning Lake Erie, in the charming style which has made the readgree of the country her so great a favorite with readers of the Atlantic. Other noteworthy articles are "Annexed by the Tsar," by William O. Stoddard; "Poets and Birds," a criticism on some articles by Mr. Phil Robinson in regard to Birds and Poets, by Harriet C. W. Stanton; "Merimee in his Letters," by Maria Louise Henry; "Character in Feathers," by Bradford Torrey; and poems by Dr. T. W. Parsons and A. F., the initials of Mrs. James T. Fields. Several important new books are reviewed, and the number concludes with an unusually diversified Contributors' Club, and the customary running account of books of the month. HOUGHTON, MIFFFIN & Co., Boston.

September North America Review.

THE North America Review for September is an admirable constituted number, whether we regard the timeliness and importance of the subjects presented, or the eminent competence of the authors chosen for their discussion. First comes "State Regulation of Corporate Profits", by Chief-Justice T.M. Cooley, of Michigan, showing how far, by wise legislation and by applying in the spirit of enlightened jurisprudence the principles of the common law, the harrowing exactions of corporate companies and monopolies in general may be restrained and the interest of the people effectually conserved. John A. Kasson M. C., writes on Municipal Reform" and offers suggestions for the abate ment of the evils of misgovernment in our great municipalities that will command the earnest interest of all good citizens without respect to party. Richard Grant White treats of "Class Distinction in the United States", a subject that is destined to occupy more and more the attention of the American peoas great fortunes increase. "Shooting at Sight" is the subject of some perti-ent reflections by James Jackson, Chief-Justice of the State of Georgia, In "Facts about the Caucus and the Primary", George Walton Green unveils the tricks practiced by political managers in large cities. The well-know English essayist, W. H. Mallock, contributes "Conversations with a solitary", in which he sets forth with much ingenuity the arguments adverse to popular govern-ment. The Rev. Dr. D. S. Phelan contributes an article sparkling with epigrams, on the "Limitations of Freethinking." Finally, Grant Allen, the most charming of all living writers on natural history, discourses on "An natural history, discourses on "An America Wild Flower." Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

WORTHY CHAPLAIN. Those watchwords of our Order, Faith and Hope, And Charity have boundless scope,

Their ministry like vesper bells; Of human good for which you pray; As from life's summit you survey The need of those who err; In sympathy with them the tear That softens grief, brings to their sphere The good that you confer; In the exercise of Faith and Hope, And Charity, whose boundless scope

Good Patrons all revere.

-S. P. Ballard.

Aunt Sarah saves her cabbages by dusting them freely once a month with a mixture of salt and fine wood ashes. Will add that her boys plow and hoe them between times, and like Mr. Finney's turnips they grow and they PLURA.

Since my last communication there have been two quite severe frosts, which have started the farmers to cutting up and topping the corn. Potatoes are good in quality but not so large a crop as was expected before digging.

Bro. Cobb :- Will some one of your contributors tell us how to raise broomcorn, everything pertaining to its culture and treatment until it is ready for the broom. Please tell us through the VISITOR and much oblige.

E. F. BOUGHTON. Bronson, Aug. 27th, 1883.

I read in New York Tribune of Aug. 28th, "That G. A. Blakeslee, of Galien. Berrien county, Mich., threshed this year 697 bushels of wheat from 17 acres." Oh! ye chronic grumblers, this ought to redeem Michigan this year. Ye shall reap as ye sow. PLURA.

Quite a heavy frost this morning, doing a great amount of damage to the unmatured crops. Quite a considerable amount of the corn in this locality was only in the milky stage, and consequently will be greatly damaged. The weather is so dry that people are deferring the sowing of wheat until after rain.

Berrien Springs, Mich., Sept. 9, 1883.

There was a frost Sunday morning with thermometer at 30° and another corn crop. There is not a field of corn in which it will be all soft. Late Yours Fraternally,

WM. B. LANGLEY. Centreville, Sept. 10.

Those oats are sprouting. They have

tended. George Walton Green has a reading the newspaper statement that of the multiplication table is incorrect. dozen are a dozen.

GEORGE ROBERTS

Preparing the ground for another wheat crop seems to be the order of the day just now in this vicinity. The crop of wheat just harvested is being threshed and is yielding from 15 to 25 bushels to the acre. The red kinds are principally raised here. Oats are a heavy crop. Corn on rolling lands bids fair to be a good crop. Potatoes fair. Fruit of all kinds scarce. Brighton Grange is booming. J. B. THURBER.

Brighton, Livingston county. Bro. Cobb .- Please say to the readers of the Visitor, that September is a good month to plant a strawberry bed; any land that will raise good corn will grow strawberries. Plant in rows three feet apart so as to cultivate with a horse; plant more than one variety, by setting either the Crescent seedling or the Cumberland Triumph for early, the Sharpless for medium, and the Mt. Vernon or the Kentucky for late. Strawberries can be had for over a month, such is my experience.

W. E. WEST. the last three weeks, and so cold and sow. They naturally conclude that not encouraging. The Grange here is it may be that the cleanest wheat will bound to hold on to the faith that in will reap of what you sow. Respectfully,

Coloma, Sept. 10.

Cortland Hill says Gould Brown is good authority in grammar. May be, but Brown's style is anything but flowing and easy. It is enough to give ally secured in good shape. Wheat one the rickets to read it. He died badly rusted, but gathered without crazy, and it is a wonder to me every child did not who ever attempted to quality. Oats an immense crop and master all his "notes and observa- are generally harvested, and the hum tions." He observes that "Lothe and of the threshing machine is heard all Johnson, who never would agree if over the land. Potatoes are doing they could help it, both agree," &c. finely and are of excellent quality. As if one could agree. Omit both, Corn will be but a poor crop no matter Gouldy. GEORGE ROBERTS. Farmington, Sept. 5th.

last month. Crops harvested in good around between showers. But all condition except some early clover seem to be brushing up and buckling which was badly damaged. We had on their armor and putting on their frost this last week which killed buck- war paint for the next Pomona soon to ful if we have any sound corn this fall. A vigorous campaign is needed in Grange was surprised by a box of re- ing again. ports from the Secretary of State at our last meeting, for which a vote of thanks was returned. Had a bee at our hall this last week to prepare for

J. McDearmid. Pleasanton, Sept. 7.

in Berrien county. The only hope for Michigan than in some places in the favorable autumn; but exempting a some of our young men do not get few early fields the crop is ruined. No some money ahead to start with. It is damage is done along the lake shore, not because they do not earn enough, and grapes in favorable locations may but because they spend or squander ripen, but require much warm weath. all they earn. It is the rule now-aer. Our fruits are too late, and Detroit days and not the exception, to see too far away to warrant a show of many of our young men, yes, and as Berrien county fruit at the State fair. many of our old men, when they are in We may go to Grand Rapids and show town, to first visit the saloon and fill the best fruits we have, but have the themselves with whiskey or beer, or prorest apple and pear crop ever grown play pool, cards, or billiards. The value in the county.

W. A. Brown. Stevensville, Sept. 10.

My construction of the sentence, 'If oats is plural why not wheat?" is correct. The subject of the verb is the word (Oats). A singular nomi native requiring a singular verb, and

Mr. Hall admits as much in the state ment that "the term oats is simply the name of a grain, and does not indicate plurality of idea." But Webster who is the great leveler of opinions, spells the word without an Sas used "commonly," which is vulgarly.

not spoiled are badly injured. All comfortable, respectable, and more tender vegetables are spoiled. Corn, happy than they now do, they could one-fourth of a crop. No wheatsown, have more time to spend socially, and ground too dry, only two light show- improve themselves intellectually. I ers since July 24. Not over fifty per know of some farmers who have wiscent. acreage of wheat will be sown dom enough to exercise good judgthis morning, which will ruin our here this fall. Not very flattering ment in their expenses, they do not prospects for farmers just now. Our labor as hard as some others who live The September Atlantic continues in Nottawa township but what will annual Grange Picnic at Lawrence more expensive, and yet every year the the serial stories "A Roman Singer," have some soft corn in it, and many last Wednesday was a grand success. last Wednesday was a grand success. amount of their property increases, and Brother Holbrook delivered a very they are making a success in life. fine address, which was fully appreciated. Bro. J. J. W. followed in a short but telling speech. We had good music, a splendid dinner, and a

good time generally.

bers to let lawyers alone, to settle their good and kind to everybody.

CORTLAND HILL. Every farmer should use his

C. CLOSE. Grattan, Mich., Aug. 28, 1883.

In a recent trip through a part of Grand Traverse and Lelanaw counties, the following was my observations. Hay in abundance and generrain. Was but a half crop and poor how much good weather we may have before snow comes. Grange matters have run rather low during the hurry We have had fine weather for the of having and harvest and the dodging wheat and hurt the corn some; doubt- be held with our Peninsula Grange. on October 2d, 1883. S. A. GARDNER.

Traverse City, Aug. 27, 1883.

We often hear young men complain now-a-days that they cannot get much of a start in southern Michigan, if they commence with but little, that the prospects of getting a farm and comfortable improvements on the same, The frosts of the past two hights is rather poor and uphill business. We a partial corn crop has been in a late west, but we do not wonder at all that of thousands of farms is squandered every year in such foolish, wasteful ways, and who is to blame? the men who are stupid enough to fool away their hard earned money for something that brings misery, want, pain and suffering and a premature death

O. K. Bruno.

Thousands of men and women, and especially women are carrying too many days of hard labor around on their backs, who cannot really afford it. They act as if they thought that all there was really valuable of a man or there was really valuable of a man or 'Oat," and only allows it to be oats, woman was their dress. It seems to me a lack of wisdom and good sense, In August 16th I said "You must be for a person in moderate circumstances sowed," but my whole fortress was to spend forty or fifty dollars for a demolished, apparently in suicide by dress, when perhaps twenty dollars the playful compositor, who puts it would buy a suit of clothes just as du-'You must be sound." WM. M. B. . rable, as comfortable, and as convenient, but perhaps not quite as showy A severe frost yesterday morning, or fashionable. Thousands of people spoiling corn fodder, late corn, beans, might get along with nearly half the sorghum and buckwheat. Grapes if expense in many things, and live as O. K. BRUNO.

Perhaps some of your patrons would be pleased to know what Tustin Grange is doing. We number at present writing between forty and fifty members. When we consider that our Grange is

One of the greatest benefits we de- but a little over one year old our numat a sale of blooded stock "\$1,500 were rive from the Grange is the giving to ber is not so small. We held a special paid for a single animal." Were should our members a practical education. meeting a week ago last evening for be was. The meaning is, a large sum Men of wealth will send their sons to conferring degrees: one man and his of money was paid, &c. The language college to acquire a knowledge of the wife were instructed in the first and classics, and when they come home, second degrees, also the third and If it is correct to say, two times six are they know nothing of the practical fourth on a class of six. Last eventwelve, then it is correct to say, a duties of life. Their minds are far ing at our regular meeting we had one above honest manual labor, and they candidate for first degree and three to want to enter some profession, but the take third and fourth. We think our places are all full, except at the top, Grange is doing splendidly. We have and they have not the energy to climb but one or two members as yet whoup and fill them. But in the Grange do not take hold with a will for the we teach nothing but what refers to good of the Order. We are talking every day life. We teach our mem-strongly of building a hall. There is no doubt we will build. We are poor, own difficulties, which they can do but what we lack in money we make just as well as lawyers can. We teach up in energy. If there are any broththem to buy their own goods, and buy ers having money to loan at a reasonno more than they can pay for, to do able rate of interest and good security, their own thinking, to use their own I think he would do well to address brains, to vote for honest men, and be the Secretary of Tustin Grange, No. C. C. LAUGHLIN.

Tustin, Mich., Sept. 6, 1883.

It is very dry and cold, not exactly best judgment in determining what the thing for corn. A slight frost last variety of seed wheat to sow. night but no damage done and corn Then try to get a kind that is matures slowly. The pastures are drypure, not mixed with other varieties ing up, and butter has advanced a And more importance should be at- trifle in spite of oleomargarine. The tached to obtaining clean seed, that fruit is a failure and our sauce will which is free from foul seeds, chess, have to be imported. Wheat is \$1.06 cockle, &c. I think I have proved by at the mill here, with considerable many years' experience and various coming in, and by-the-by, our roller ways of determining, that wheat will mills are first-class. The Grange is not turn to chess. Have found more prospering finely, and I think there is difficulty in getting rid of cockle than a necessity for their kind of work. of chess; which would not be the There is some talk of establishing an-Two severe frosts and cold enough case, if wheat by any means ever pro-other paper mill here. Well, let all for two more. Corn backward and duced chess. But whether it does or honest industry come, for there is badly injured. Tomato vines and the not, it is better not to think it will, be- power in abundance. And now, Mr. like about killed. Apples not half a cause those who do believe it, are more Editor, I am an old party man, as you crop and scrubby at that. No rain for apt to be careless about the seed they know, but since the party has left its principles behind, let us act on our dry the prospect for sowing what is chess sown will not produce the same, own individuality. We can expect no true reform from political organizaalive and receiving some additions to produce a large amount of chess, and tions, but we can send good men and membership at every meeting and it is of no use to be particular. You true, irrespective of party, to represent us in the various public positions. I think the welfare of our beloved country rests to-day with no political party, but with the intelligent and independent voters. I think you are correct in your ideas of reform. With few exceptions, the politician is more interested in party success, or corporation schemes, than in the welfare of the country. G. L. S.

Constantine, Sept 6.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The convention for the election of hree representatives to the next State Grange, will be held at Berrien Centre Grange hall, on Tuesday, October 2d, 1883, at two o'clock P. M. Let each Grange send its full quota of delegates. By order of county committee.
THOMAS MARS.

WM. J. JONES.

The next regular meeting of Lapeer county Pomona Grange, No. 29, will be held with Pine Stub Grange, No. 448, on October 2d, 1883. Meeting to be opened at one o'clock P. M. All fourth Potato bugs are thick this year. Our these parts this fall to set things boom- to attend. The annual convention for Lapeer county will be held at the same time and place. J. W. SCHELL, Sec'y.

Program of the St. Clair and Sanilae county Granges to be held on the fourth Wednesday in September at Fremont Centre Grange. An address from Bro. George Smith of Amadore, on bees and their pro-

ducts. An essay from Bro. Beech, of Fort were the most destructive ever known know that land is dearer in southern Gratiot on Sheep Husbandry.

An essay from Bro. Moses Locke on the growth of sorghum and the manu-

facture.
On the Good of the Order, Bro. James Anderson. On flowers and plants Sister Dale, of Marlette Grange, On painting and drawing Miss Pris-

cilla Anderson of Charity Grange. Miscellaneous.
F. W. TEMPLETON, Sec. Forester, Sept. 6, 1883.

Hillsdale County Pomona Grange, No. 10, will hold its next meeting at Pittsford Grange Hall, in the Village of Pittsford, on Saturday, Sept. 29th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. PROGRAMME.
Music by the choir.

Address of welcome, Sister Helen Reports from subordinate Granges.

Recess. Open session, 2 o'clock P. M. Music. Select reading, Brother John Wagoner.

Essay on Pioneer life, Sister R. Southworth. Question: Why do we attend the Grange, and why do others not attend?

Essay on education, Clickner. Question: Have the inventors of the age benefited labor? Opened by an essay by Sister Freeman, followed by Bro. McDougal.

WM. Mc. Dougal, Sec'y. Programme of Oakland Pomona Grange, No 5, to be held at the Farmington Grange Hall, October 9th, 883, at 10 A. M.

ORDER OF EXERCISES. Singing. Address of welcome by A. J. Crosby, r., Master of Farmington Grange. Response by G. M. Trowbridge, Mas-

ter of Pomona Grange.

Singing. •
Report of Subordinate Granges. 12 M. Recess.

1:30 Open meeting.

Singing.
What benefits have Farmers outside the Gates received from the Grange Organization, W. E. Carpenter—Discussions.

Essay, Mrs. E. E. Adams. Pomona's Scrap Bag, edited by Mrs. A. B. Richmond.

Recitation, by Miss Edda Park. Essay, Geo. Roberts.

A. E. GREEN, Sec.

Porticultural Pepartment.

Strawberries.

Has every one who sent for toy patterns received them, if any have not, let me know and I will be very glad to send them again, for sometimes mistakes will occur in the mail Duchess. as well as in anything else.

It is curious and very often amusing to note the variety of opinions on any to note the variety of opinions on any clusters bore a good many small green one subject. To-day while reading berries did not hold true this year. It the various reports on small fruits I could not help but notice the contradictory reports, more especially on strawberries. From one section of the country comes the report that a certain standard variety does not maintain its reputation. One says the Sharpless takes the lead as a market berry, another that the James Vick, (a new variety) is in advance of other kinds, while another reports the Vick to be a small and inferior berry, and to the best of his belief one of the old sorts revived under a new name. The Indiana Farmer gives the Cumberland Triumph the first rank among berries and cannot say too much in its praise, while on our own ground it is only one of the ordinaray sorts, it is a fine looking berry for table use, but does not ripen evenly and as a consequence does not make a good market sort. From careful observation by our own experience and profiting by the experience of others, I have come to the conclusion that every strawberry after adjournment.—From Farm Dep. Grand Rapids Democrat of Aug. 15 grower should grow at least half a dozen varieties and by that means de termine what kinds are best suited to that locality, soil, and temperature, and when the variety is found best suited to his wants, then enlarge on that kind. There is no employment more healthy or remunerative for man, woman or child than the cul- not wait until it is scattered through ture of small fruits. Even a child an entire orchard before removing can grow strawberries, and quite successfully too, if only given encour
Output

Description:

Output

Descri agement and instructions. In our an orchard and caught numerous their misfortunes to themselves, which garden we have eleven or twelve moths. It was a warm, showery time choice kinds of strawberries and with and they were very numerous so that us the! Captain Jack is one of the of a night, but he did not catch a sinvery best, especially as a market sort, gle specimen of the codlin moth. He being of good and uniform size, fine followed it up several nights until he find out by experience," is not the right flavor, vigorous constitution sustaining it under diverse conditions, and a very prolific yielder. Great American is a handsome large berry of good flavor. Col. Cheeney and Sharpless are two very large and desirable mar- He ships mostly to Detroit and the ket berries. Wilson's Albany is a standard market sort, a good yielder and keeps well, though on account and his packages are attractive. of its acid flavor is not as desirable for table use. The New Dominion stains produced upon the hands by is nearly as large as the Great Ameri. picking or picking over fruit may be ican and very similar in appearance, ican and very similar in appearance, fects of burning sulphur. The hands ripens very late after most other variethat are stained if placed over a burnties are gone. Charles Downing, fruit ing match will quickly lose their surfrom medium to large, of unusual delicacy of flavor, a strong grower and fairly productive. Very often we fairly productive. Very often we enough for this time. I love all plants about the coots they will maintain and flowers. It is a pleasure to ob their normal position without the exserve the different phases of plant-life. By writing this I hope to en-courage any who are discouraged with courage any who are discouraged with strawberry growing. Any questions

Monthly Meeting of the Grand River Horticultural Society.

will be answered if stamp is enclosed

for reply. MRS. F. A. WARNER.

South Saginaw, Mich.

The members spent sometime discussing matters relating to transportation of fruit. A canvass of those present offered shipments of over 18,000 bushels to be shipped from Grand Rapids alone and the charges entered into the business as one of first importance. Concessions had been made by express companies but hardly satisfactory.

EXHIBITS.

Mr. W. N. Cook exhibited leaves and shoots of various varieties of grapes that were greatly affected by mildew. The Merrimac was injured the most and one vine of the Prentiss was very badly mildewed. He had showered flowers of sulphur over the vines twice but the disease had made such progress that he feared for his crop of fruit. Strangely the Delaware which usually suffers the most from this malady, was perfectly free from injury. Mr. A. A. Crozier of Hudson ville showed a quantity of Ostants summer pears, which were tested and favorably commented upon.

Mr. W. K. Emmons of Byron showed Cuthbert and Caroline rasp berries. The latter is a delicate amber colored variety which attracted a good deal of attention.

SMALL FRUITS.

Mr. Thorington of Walker said he had 143 rods of ground in his peach orchard planted to black caps of the varieties Mammoth Cluster and Doo little Thornless. He had marketed 48½ bushels of fruit, bringing him in cash \$204 61. The Mammoth Cluster yielded the best but was not quite so firm to handle.

Mr. Emmons was greatly pleased with the Cuthbert, and the Souhegan he believed to be a promising sort.

Mr. Garfield spoke well of the Cuthbert, and especially commended shaffe, a collossal as a berry adapted to canning purposes and a wonderful bearer. His experience led him to were some on the bushes yet.

GRAPES.

Mr. Hayes of Lamont reported his Niagara vines as making a tremendous growth; some canes had grown about thirty feet in length.

Mr. Elwood Graham reported the Prentiss as mildewing quite badly. Mr. Robert Graham gave a very favorable account of the Magara and

Mr. Munson said the Worden was outdoing itself. The objection that had been made to this variety that the will ripen ahead of the Concord, is just as hardy and prolific. He also reported favorably concerning the Brighton. This is a grape similar in color to the Delaware but larger in cluster.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. Mr. Van Buren reported the squash

crop as very unpromising. Mr. Thomas Brown said that melons were a failure.

The president was authorized to select a committee to represent this so ciety at the State and Western fairs wheat. One-third of the kernels were with exhibits of fruits.

Mr. Van Buren just at the close gave as his opinion backed by long years of experience that the month the kernels and would eliminate a of August was the best time to prune great danger of mixture by machines. apple and peach trees; February being his second choice of seasons. The wounds healed more readily and there was less tendency in the wood to de-

Adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in September.

Mr. G. G. Bennett of Walker, showed his fruit dryer upon the side-walk in front of the Democrat office and attracted a good deal of attention on the part of members of the society

Horticultural Notes and Comments.

The yellows continue to develop in our midst, and parties who have a good deal staked upon a peach or chard cannot too quickly become acquainted with the disease so as to recognize it among their own trees. Do the infected trees.

he counted fifty species that he caught caught one thousand specimens, many of them predaceous insects (our friends) but no codling moths. E. H. Scott of Ann Arbor, sold his

blackberry crop this year for nearly eight dollars per bushel, only a few bushels running lower than that price. large price is due in great measure to the fact that he gives large measure; his berries are uniformly excellent

It is not generally known that the readily removed by the bleaching ef

What Wheat Shall We Sow?

A statement was made that farmers make a great mistake in screening out all the small kernels, the danger being that in doing so there is an utter disregard of the principles of breeding.

Mr. John Withey did not believe there was a mistake in selecting the largest grains of wheat for seed, and questioned the statement made that the largest grains grew like corn on the smallest heads, but upon being interrogated said he had never made

any observations on the subject.
M. Adams of Paris thought it was a fact that the best kernels grew upon heads bearing a few of them, and thought the tendency in sowing such kernels would be toward similar heads; but his experience was so slight as to lead him to simply say he thought so—and not that he knew it to be a

The chair said he was going to sow Fultz wheat on low land on account of strength of straw.

I. D. Davis said Fultz ripened earlier than Clawson, would not shell easily, and will not grow in the hear as quickly as other varieties. It yields very well on high land; in his neigh borhood it has yielded from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Mr. Bradfield of Ada said all varieties of wheat as they are introduced in this country grow better after they have been grown for a time; they grade higher in quality as they ciminish in yield. Fultz wheat is no better milling wheat than Clawson, but the C awson has greatly

improved. Mr. Averhill's experience was all against the Fultz wheat. In his neighborhood the Clawson had for ten years yielded much better. inquired if any had tried the Scott wheat, and said he knew two or three farmers who grew it; thought it had been introduced from Canada; was much like Lancaster, rather of a shy yielder.

The president asked who had tried the Findley?

Mr. Miner had tried it one year but had no record preserved. He said he had seen the Fultz doing nicely in Cannon this year on sandy soil.

Mr. Wheeler grew 30 bushels of Fultz

per acre on clay loam.
Mr. A. N. Norton spoke briefly of the Egyptian. He had been for two believe the Gregg was not as hardy a the Cuthbert, although the black caps are usually considered marked than the red berries. The Obio black cap he considered a valuable berry, it held out its size to the observed the considered a valuable berry, it held out its size to the observed the considered well and is a cials. They insured ten per cent. interest on the bonds, and secured their terest on the bonds, and secured their depositors fifty-cent gold pieces, made depositors fifty-cent gold pieces, made of composition metal by a jeweler. It is not," she reterest on the bonds, and secured their depositors fifty-cent gold pieces, made of composition metal by a jeweler. It is not, she reduced the part of composition metal by a jeweler. It is depositors fifty-cent gold pieces, made of composition metal by a jeweler. It is not, she reduced their depositors fifty-cent gold pieces, made of composition metal by a jeweler. It is not, she reduced their depositors fifty-cent gold pieces, made of composition metal by a jeweler. It is not, she reduced their depositors fifty-cent gold pieces, made of composition metal by a jeweler. It is not, she reduced their depositors fifty-cent gold pieces, made of composition metal by a jeweler. It is not, she reduced the part of composition metal by a jeweler. It is not, she reduced the part of composition metal by a jeweler. It is not, she reduced the part of composition metal by a jeweler. It is not, she reduced the part of composition metal by a jeweler. It is not, she reduced the part of composition metal by a jeweler. It is not, she reduced the part of composition metal by a jeweler. It is not, she reduced the part of composition metal by a jeweler. It is not, she reduced the part of composition metal by a jeweler

very last. The Cuthberts he had been picking for four weeks, and there tre Fultz, and stands a great deal of ilar gangs are operating, or where their to do so this summer, moisture.

Mr. Friend of Paris had germinated samples of last year's wheat along with samples of this year's growth. erable activity among the circular "people" and it is to be expected that some He was satisfied after three tests that it was safer to sow seed from last year's crop. He presented a box of spronted wheat to illustrate the reason for his decision.

In answer to a question Mr. Bredfield said millers liked strong wheatwheat with plenty of gluten in it. Mr. Clay wondered if this difference was not simply a point in favor of the bakers who could get more loaves of bread out of a barrel of flour, perhaps becau-e of some property wheat would make the bread stand up better or get more

water in it or something akin. Mr. Bradfield said that this was not exactly true. The fact is a strong wheat has more nutriment in it and is worth more per bushel for food pur-

Several samples of Lancaster wheat were hown and the variety was well spoken of.

Mr. Norton picked up a sample shown and said that is was an illustra-tor of the cause of deterioration in broken by the machine in threshing. If we would thresh our wheat with horses or flail, we would not injure S. S. Bailey was going to sow Lancaster because the seed was better this season; he did not think the Lancaster straw was very strong. Mr. Claments Ca-cade, is going to

sow Clawson because it yields better on his land a gravel loam. Mr. Van Nest said Findley wheat is ten days earler than Clawson and will stand more rain. The straw is strong

and tall. Mr. Dochery of Cannon, had grown Fultza d Clawson under same conditions and the former yielded a great deal the best.

Two points were brought up upon which strangely there was no evidence by the farmers present. First, that the larger grains of wheat grow upon the smaller heads, and secondly, is it worth the while to sow a wheat having a strong straw with a weaker variety which may yield a better grain?

Frauds on Farmers.

is both foolish and selfish. It shows a generous spirit in a man who, having fallen into a pit, puts up a board "dan-ger" for those who are to come that The old orthodox cry, "Let them feeling, and should not exist among far-mers. There should be a healthy cooperation among farmers in protecting one another from the ravages of the tricksters and frauds, and this can only be accomplished by spreading the light. It makes no difference how old fraud may be, it can be used by this department, for it is a settled thing among those who deal with the criminal class that all tricks and schemes are repeated, and when you save all the details and workings of the criminal class who live by defrauding farmers, you will be able to detect a fraud whenever you see it, no matter how well it may be "gotten up."

A "SPOILT" STORY.

A farmer living within a hundred hear people remark their strawberry and the raspberry canes have been prices for his produce. The reason plants bloom very heavily but badly tipped over toward the east in given by the commission house was for some unaccountable reason fail to produce fruit. The reason is be cause the varieties are pistillate and incapable of self-fertilization. But after tiring of such neglect, visited the depot, reported the case, and made spe cial private arrangements with the bos of the gang" who unloaded the cars to have his stuff duly attended to. But still the same cause for complaint con tinued, and he watched matters closely and soon found that the cause was not at the depot, for the firm who handled his produce received more than ordinary attention there; but that they sold his produce at full prices, and trumped up the "spoiled" business so as to cover the pocketed margin. On one or two occasions the excuse was given that the produce arrived too late to be marketa-ble.

Several instances have been known where sharpers have secured the addresses of large shippers, and telegraphed to them soliciting an invoice of butter and eggs at once, signing to the telegrams the name of some well-known reputable hause. A quick assignment is made, and when it arrives at the depot it is loaded on a wagon, and, of course, secretly disposed of. Later on, the farmer would write for his money, and the chances are that a lawsuit ensues, and the whole mysterious thing ends in bad

SAWDUST AND SAND.

We have several times been asked what is ment by the term "sawdust operators" especially since that expression has come up lately, we will answer briefly. It is used by men who advertise to sell "Greenbacks equal to the genunie;" or "green tobacco" or "legal tenders not made by the Government," or any other term used to designate counterfeit money. They beguile certain people anyious to make money easy and ple anxious to make money easy, and unfortunately too many of these are farmers, into "dark" investments. Many of these sharks that advertise \$1,000 for \$100, do not in reality have the stuffthey simply get your money, and in re-turn send a box of sawdust. In the way of variety they occasionally send sand; but this latter ballast is used by jewelry and revolver swindlers.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

In an Associated Press dispatch from Boston, which gives a graphic account of the arrest of a company of swindlers, we read that it was found that the com-pany, besides furnishing thirty-eight dollars for one dollar, was engaged in counterfeiting as well as in a grand scheme to defraud farmers and other people through Maine. Beside furnishing counterfeit money, this gang borrowed large amounts from the farmers, giving assecurity a highly engrossed bond, to which was attached forged signatures of promient Washington officials. They insured ten per cent. inagents will next appear.

The post-office officials report considerable activity among the circular "peospicy developments will soon follow. Taking time by forelock we would say: Don't attempt to have gold dollars for sixty cents; and should you think of answering an advertisement that looks fair, but you think might be doubtful, send it to us, and we will gladly investigate and let you know the result through this department.

DO NOT FORGET That a new counterfeit five-dollar coin is circulating. It purports to have been struck at New Orleans in 1843; is heavily plated, and is 49 grains light.

That the musical album for a dollar is a fraud. It is a complete list of obscene literature. That Ames' Encyclopedia for Biblical

Students is not the "good" book it appears to be.—Tribune and Farmer.

One Farmer's Wife.

BY LAURIE LORING.

For nearly four years I have been at the bedside of a sick and suffering friend; and it was almost with a weary sigh over the exertion it cost to get ready and leave my post, that I set forth one June morning for a summer's rest among the New Hampshire hills in the pretty little village of Darre Speaking to one of the men at the station, I inquired for Mr. Wilder, the farmer with whom I was to board. A short, thick-set man in rough clothes and cream than for the richest cake stepped forward, saying that he was and pastries you could place before Mr. Wilder. He had been waiting for them." me. He was a good specimen of the old-fashioned farmer—sunburned, a relieved look." horny-handed and slow of step.

As we rode along I smiled to myself at the curiously brief answers to all my questions. "Yes-yes, yes," was all the affirmative he ventured upon. If his better half is like himself, only I would suggest only one change as to better, thought I to myself, I sha'n't the meats. You only want to cook be bored with talk.

I learned, however, before reaching the house, that he had three children trifle less tender than you wish, cook-—all girls. I intended to spend the most of my time in the fields and will do much to make it palatable. most of my time in the fields and woods, so I had very little curiosity as to the personal appearance of Mrs. Wilder. I hoped merely that she was a good, plain cook, and a tidy house-

When I entered the house and was introduced to her, however, I fear my surprise was somewhat too visible. I and throat—the refined attire of a re- law. fined woman.

I had arrived at night, and, after the glare and heat of the railway journey, fully. And if anything was needed to this woman in her cool dress looked satisfy me that all would end well, it peculiarly restful.

I was much interested, as, one after another, I saw the daughters. Bess, the oldest, was sixteen; Grace thirteen, and Molly eight, but of the size of an ordinary child of six. Bess was large, strong and rosy.

As I heard Bess busy about the ta ble, I felt some curiosity as to its ap pearance. But there was nothing to offend a taste accusiomed to city niceties and delicacies. There was snow-white napery, real silver, and pretty blue willow cups and plates; and there was home-made bread dain tily sliced, sweet butter, and simple They were more than sati apple sauce. Also, daintily-cut, cold were rapturous over them. meats. Added to these, was such delicate cream cake as I had not tasted for years. The tea was carefully steeped-not boiled; and there was

cream. As I went down to breakfast the next morning, I ran over the expected bill of fare-black, bitter coffee, brown bread, soggy potatoes, fried porkpork was my special abhorrence—state apple pie. When fairly seated, I was ascamed of myself for making out such a list to come from the delicate hands of my hostess.

Fragrant, creamy coffee, small, dain ty rye gems, a tender steak, and nice, baked potatoes, proved that at leasi one farmer's wife understood how to tempt, and wholesomely tempt, a capricious appetite.

These rye gems, by the way, were new to me, and may be to the readers of this paper. I asked Mrs. Wilder for her rule. She had none. She used her judgment. I had great respect for after the rule was established that her judgment from that moment. At terward, at my request she gave me these directions:

For two dozen gems, take two large cups of rye meal; one large cup of flour; one tablespoonful of butter; two eggs; two heaping spoonfuls of Royal Baking Powder. Mix with about a pint of sweet milk. Bake in gem pans in a hot oven.

As I passed my cup for more coffee, I said, "Your coffee is most excellent, Mrs. Wilder, is there any secret about

"No; unless that it is pure coffee, of which I am sure, for I brown and grind it myself. I brown it every morning. It's rather more work, but the flavor is better."

"That mu t be the secret. I fancy few people brown their coffee each she replied.

"It pays, if one is particular about coffee. Indeed, I think it pays to do anything well. But I might sometimes do things in easier ways were I not particularly anxious that my girls should understand the best way to do all parts of housework."

"It pays, if one is particular about the way is good willingly finished. It was so good that I asked Gracie for the rule.

"It's just as easy," she said, looking in her book. "Sift your flour the first thing. Then for one loaf take a half cup of sugar, half-cup of butter, one egg, half-cup of

slight shade crossed her face. After ward I understood both remark and shadow

and went about the house, I noticed something peculiar in her manner. could not understand the reason, but bread, of which any cook might be before I had been there many days, she herself explained. Her story "I j touched me deeply. She told me that she had a cataract forming on her eyes, and that during the next fall she expected to have an operation performed

gan again presently. "Do you wish to do so this summer, Mrs. Wilder?" "One thing has troubled me in thinking of this business for my daughters," she replied. "I wish to get the right class of boarders, if any. There is a small boarding-house about a mile from here filled with vain and

frivolous city girls. I could not take such into the house with my young "Certainly not. And there is no need. If you like to trust me, Mrs. Wilder, I can bring as many as you For instance, my brother and want. his wife and child go into the country every summer. They are in New Hampshire now, but are not satisfied

with the situation there. I'm sure they would like this delicious air. "But my house is not in order, I fear I could not get ready this summer.

"Oh, yes; you can, Let me tell you how few things are necessary to be done. In the first-" "Excuse me," she said. "But aren't your brother and his family used to

different ways and things? Our house is old fashioned throughout." "I will be frank with you," said I.
"They are very particular about some things. They care nothing for others. But the very things they most want you can supply. They want plenty of fresh air. Surely your high table-land farm w ll supply oceans of that. also have. They care more for milk

"Easy so far." she answered, with

"My sister is particular about her coffee. So are you, Mrs. Wilder. Yours will be sure to give satisfaction. Your varieties of rye and corn bread are delicious-your meats excellent. them less-a mere matter of painstaking. If ever you find your steak a Your bread is uniformly excellent.

The table is now disposed of. Shall suggest in reference to rooms?"
"Yes; I know they must be fixed up," she said.
"Only a little. The paint is good.

woman to w sh and scrub, and take up your wool carpets, can get thad expected to see the feminine counterpart of Mr. Wilder. Instead, a tall, slender woman, with a pale, delicate face, rose to welcome me. She the young folks' bric a brac, new jugs was coolly clad in some cream colored and bowls, an abundance of towels, fabric, with a white shawl thrown and lo! your rooms stand temptingly over her shoulders, and laces at wrist ready even for my fastidious sister in ready even for my fastidious sister in

"It will be a good time to begin," answered Mrs Wilder at last, thought. satisfy me that all would end well, it was supplied when she added pleas

antly:
"If at any time you see any little would add thing, which, if changed, would add to the comfort of your friends, don't hesitate to speak. My sight is so poor, you know. And my girls are but children yet. They will neglect some things, no doubt. I should be thank. ful for any little hints about table service. Also about chamber work. I wish to begin right." What a busy week followed! I was delighted with the cool, fresh rooms, which awaited my brother and his family at the end. They were more than satisfied, they

assed for a few trifling changes to tempt my sister's fickle appetite, or for baby's delicate digestion, and they had been readily made What prom ised to make the Wilder farm the perfection of a summer boarding-place, was the willingness of the entire fami ly to make simple changes—more than this, the changes staid changed-

which is not always the case.

One day my sister came into my room saying "Laurie, there is one room saying "Laurie, there is one thing they don't attend to. They don't give us fresh towels. I can't endure it any longer!'

"And you need'nt," I promptly replied. "I'll see to it. I promised Mrs. Wilder before you came that I would give the girls hints now and then. The girls are but children now, you know." And only once or twice you know." And only once or twice did the little chamber maids forget frash towels were to be supplied daily

"Grace and I are going to make coffee cakes next week," said Molly to me one day. "Mother said she'd

I resolved to see the sight, so asked Mrs. Wilder to let me know when she instructed her girls. So the next Wednesday morning I was summoned to the kitchen. After duly measuring flour, sugar, butter, and raisins and beating the eggs, Grace was ready to mix all to-

gether. After putting the most of the butter into two common-sized cakepans, she put a bit in four little round tins. "These are for the cooks, aren't

they?" I said to Gracie. "For us, and for you and mother,"

So when the fragrant little cake was

the time, although I fancied that a of cold coffee, one and a half-cups of stoned raisins, one teaspoonful of soda, all kinds of spice. Mix same as soft gingerbread. Mother don't As Mrs. Wilder waited on the table allow us to use but a little bit of and went about the house, I noticed something peculiar in her manner.

As soft gingerbread. Mother don't allow us to use but a little bit of spice," said Gracie, closing her book.

A few days after, I was busy in my Scon I preceived the nature of the trouble. Her eyesight was very imperfect. Yet she wore no glasses; I rosy cheeks, and a plate of ginger-could not understand the research broad of which any cook might be

"I just made it," she said with par-

but I was out walking quite early this morning, so I will take a piece if you will bring me a glass of milk!"

"Molly's coming with the milk."

I would say here that the Wilders

upon them.

"Sometimes the operation is successful, but as often it is not," she remarked sadly in closing.

She paused. I was silent, for my eyes were full, and I could not speak iust then.

"Molly's coming with the milk."

I would say here that the Wilders were always generous in the matter of luncheons; also, that the gingerbread was even more to my taste than the coffee cake. And to Gracie's delight

"It's just as easy as can be," said little Molly, again. "One cup of sour milk, one teaspoon level full of soda, one heaping tablespoonful cream, one cup sugar, ginger for spice; flour to need. And its so good," she added, quaintly.

The time for my return to the city was drawing near. I had become so much interested in Mrs. Wilder and her family, that I resolved to return another summer, and my brother and his wife wished to do the same. Mrs. Wilder intended to prepare one

more room before that time, so that we could bring with us whoever we wished. That is, if her eyes permitted her to take any one.

If she was blind, she would be obliged to give up all these plans until her girls were a few years older.

We all fervently hoped for a different ending to her trial.

When another lune found me feet

When another June found me free to go away for rest, I turned my face again toward the New Hampshire hills. I started thus early, as my brother was anxious to learn if he could be received at the Wilder farm again.

A stranger took me from the depot to Mr. Wilder's. I hadn't the cour-

age to ask a single question.

My heart beat fast as I neared the house. Should I find a sorrowing or a rejoicing family? Would Mrs. Wilder recognize me-could she see me; or were her eyes closed to all earthly sights? I was so excited when I stepped from the carriage that I could hardly walk to the door.

Grace opened it. I looked in her face before speaking. It was the same womanly little face, yet I fancied I

saw more joy there.

My mother can see! My mother can see!" cr.ed Molly eagerly before any cr.ed Molly eagerly, before any one could speak.

"Yes; it is true,"; said Mrs. Wilder, in answer to my question look. And it seemed to me the sweetest smile I ever saw on a mother's face lighted up hers as she looked down on her little daughter.

"There were months when I could not see their faces;" she said softly. "But God has been very good." She said no more, but her brightly illuminated face was beautiful to look

"And you will take us all back this summer, won't you?" I said, when we were able to talk a little more calmly "We have been so happy together since I came from Boston, that I have scarcely thought of boarders or any-

thing, but just my family. I should have written to you before. I fear I was too selfishly happy."
"Don't apologize. Still we do want to come back. My brother and his wife are just as anxious as I. And if you are willing to take more, there is a friend of ours, with her little girl, who would like the room I had last

year. And I will take that room in the attic, if it is ready." "We prepared it, not knowing what would happen," said Mrs. Wilder. "You can go up and see it before you decide."

We went up into the large, roomy attic. Everything was new, and fresh, and clean. It seemed to me the perfection of a summer room. Blue and gray predominated-my favorite colors. I turned to the three west windows and opened the blinds of one before I spoke. The distant hills and mountains were just tipped by the setting sur. The whole west was

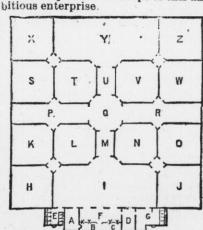
a beautifully tinted picture. "Don't ever advertise, Mrs. Wilder,' I exclaimed. "If you once describe the beauties of this place, all Boston Wilder farm."-

Good Cheer.

The Detroit Art Exposition.

The Detroit Art Loan Exposition which opened September the 1st, promes to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the projectors, both as to size and quality, numbering over four thousand exhibits, one thousand of which are paintings by the best living artists or originals and valuable copies of the old masters.

The building is of brick, 135x153, and has eighteen exhibition rooms. besides the necessary offices, etc. The ground plan herewith will measurably show the scope of this am-



It is impossible to give briefly an adequate idea of the details of the exposition; as a help, however, to the proper understanding of the same, it will be well to know that each of the twelve smaller rooms, 30x20, will be as large as any apartment in the Louisville Art Exhibition, the latter having but four all told.

Several of these in the Detroit Art Loan are occupied by single exhibito s, whose collections, in some cases, will be of at least \$150,000 in value. Such citizens of Detroit as the Hon. James F. Joy, General R. A. Alger, Senator Palmer, Mr. James McMillan, together with Mr. Hurlburt of Cleveland, and many of his friends, are fully indestified with the work, and their choicest treasures will be placed their choicest treasures will be placed on exhibition. Among the articles of special interest will be fine painting sent as a gift from Pope Leo XIII., at Rome, with his blessing upon it and the Loan, a bit of gold and silver embroidery once belonging to Queen Elizabeth, antique bronzes from Commander Goringe, who brought the obeliak to New York, and Cyprian antiquities from General de Cesnola, many elegant silk textile fabrics cost. many elegant silk textile fabrics, costly laces, curious almost without number, exquisite etchings and water col-ors (a room full of each); more than twenty fine marble statues form a single feature of the exhibit.

The various railroad and steamboat lines have decided upon offering ex-cursion tickets at extremely low rates.

A PRETTY POEM OF THE WAR.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

I walked the streets at midnight. But my thoughts were far away, For my leaf of light, now withered Was green again with May.

The snows of twenty winters Had vanished from my brow, And I (ah me!) look forward, As I looked backward now

Why should I not look forward? I knew my soul was strong;
I knew there was within me
The might there is in song.

My heart was light and friendly; I loved my fellow-men,
And I loved - how much! - my comrades, For I had comrades then.

Where are those dear old fellows? Ah! whither have they flown? I asked myself at midnight, As I walked the streets alone.

There was Fritz, the Irish singer, And Fred, the tender heart, And, Harry who lived for Woman, And Tom, who lived for art.

Poor Fritz's song is over, And the heart of Fred is still; One went down at Yorktown, The other at Malvern Hill.

They buried them where they lay; And elsewhere Tom and Harry, Who wore, poor lads? the gray. As I walked the streets at midnight. And remembered the awful years

Wrapped in the blue they fought in,

That snatched my comrades from me, My eyes were filled with tears. I thought of bloody battles, Where thousands such as they Had met and killed each other,

For Wearing blue and gray, Of happy homes that were darkened, Of bearths that were desolate, Of tender hearts that were broken, Of love that was turned to hate.

I pitied the wretched living; I think I did the dead: I know I sighed for Harry, And dropped a tear for Fred.

"Poor boys!" I said. But pondering What was and might have been (What I am in the sere leaf, And they were in the green.)

I pitied my dead no longer; I did not care to. No. They went when they were summond-Before, they could not go.

When we know what life and death are, We shall then know what is best; Meanwhile we live and labor-Their labor done, they rest.

The earth lies heavy on them. But they do not complain; They do not miss the sunshine, They do not feel the rain.

If they are ever conscious, In that long sleep of theirs, It is when past the winter, We feel the first spring airs.

When birds from tropic countries Come back again to ours,
And where of late were snow drifts.
The grass was thick with flowers—

Such flowers as will to morrow Be scattered where they lie, The blue and the gray together, Beneath the same sweet sky.

No stain upon their manhood, No memory of the past, Except the common valor That made us one at last! - Harper's Weekly.

The Tariff Question

The following essay by Freeman Franklin was read before Berrien County Grange, No. 1, Aug. 14th, and by vote of the Grange, is sent to THE VISITOR for publication:

Worthy Master, Ladies and Gentle men:

The subject assigned me to discuss, viz. "The Tariff," is one of great importance to every America citizen, and ought to engage the attention and secure earnest thought on the part of a very profound and intricate one which has engaged the attention of the best minds and greatest statesman of America, as well as the most noted ests, and I am sorry to say that they financiers and writers on political economy of the old world, and yet remains ments may justly by termed class legisa problem without a satisfactory solution, a vexed question in the politics of our country.

It certainly cannot be that you expect me, a farmer, unskilled in financial lore where protection is necessary, it is with but little knowledge of our system therefore not a perfect solution of the of revenues, to discuss this profound problem. It seems to me that no one question with any degree of ability or who will give the subject careful conof interest to you. It seems to me our sideration will advocate the doctrine of Worthy Secretary was fully aware of the free trade. The Government must fact, and therefore he very appropriate. have about \$350,000,000 annually for ly and tersely stated the case in his no- its current expenses, and this, as I tice of this meeting, that Brother said before, must be raised either by Franklin would labor with the tariff direct taxation or by a tariff, and if I question. I was not aware, until a few may be allowed to digress, I would add days ago, when I took up the GRANGE it ought, in part, to be raised by an in-VISITOR, and there saw it announced come tax. If raised by direct tax, that I was expected to take any special who, think you, would pay it? I anpart in the deliberations of this meet- swer, those who have visible property, ing. Therefore, whatever I may say to- viz: those of moderate means, such as day will be without much time for the farmer, mechanic, merchant, &c.;

thought or research. iff. What I understand by tariff, is a and child in the United States, you introduce and establish this great inused to designate a sum paid by foreign would be a grievous burden, and that to many thousands, diversify promerchandise coming to our country for the bond-holder and money loaners duction, and be highly remunerasale, for the privilege of entering and would escape their just proportion, tive to those engaged in it, and being offered to purchasers, and is of which would still further increase the not only save but largely increase two kinds, specific and advalorum. A burden. While by a judicious tariff, our national wealth, and in the end specific duty is a specified amount to be the bond-holder, the millionaire and collected on certain articles without re- rich corporations must pay their part, able to buy it for less than he does gard to cost, and an advalorum duty is and last but not least, the large class, now. It is estimated by the national a certain per cent. on the cost of the called society young men, (the dude of bureau of statistics that two per article where produced. Congress atone modern society) children of rich par- cent. of the acreage devoted to corn has power to levy and regulate these ents, who think themselves too good would, if planted to cane, supply all duties as well as the manner of their to wear anything of domestic manucollection. The tariff has always been facture, and must have foreign goods United States, and a larger per cent. a prominent political issue, hence a foreign cigars, foreign liquors, &c., would make us extensive exporters of great difficulty arises on my part, as a contribute no small proportion of Patron, in discussing this question. as this \$350,000,000. I would have a high be accomplished by protecting this you all know the Grange prohibits the duty on luxuries and a low one on nec- industry in its infancy until fully esdiscussion of partisan political ques- essaries. tions, and you readily see how difficult. There are three great industries in itself. To follow the advice of those the bloom by heavy rains and the it is for me to ventilate my views with- our country, viz: Agriculture, Manu- demanding free trade would be the grain had failed to fertilize. He as-

it shall be my earnest endeavor to so ganization, and only give you the views another means of taking money out of the pockets of the people, to put it into commerce, and in many cases prevents between nations and the interchange of commodities; that it fosters monopolies and forces the consumer to buy in the highest market and to sell in the lowest. Now I acknowledge that an needed, does this; but a proper one does not. A just tariff enables the government to raise revenue sufficient to pay its running expenses, and a large proportion is derived from the wealthy class, who are the largest consumers of a direct tax for the same. A fair tariff does not restrict commerce or hinder the interchange of commodities, neither does it force the producer to sell in the lowest market and buy in the highest. To illustrate: Four-fifths of all we produce is consumed at home, one-fifth exported. What, then, governs the price of what we sell? Certainly the fourfifths. Now what enables this nation to consume four-fifths of all it produces? Unquestionably its great manufacturing and mercantile interests, whose hundreds and thousands of employes are all consumers and not producers. What would be the case if our factories were closed and the vast hordes of laborers employed by the same were to become producers instead of consumers? The tables would be turned, and as farmers would have to depend upon an export demand for at least one-half of all we raise, and the result would inevitably be extremely low prices, and I venture to say that the loss on our products would more than balance the extra cost we have to pay for what we consume, which pays a duty, and it does not end here. With the close of our factories competition would cease, and foreign countries would be able to dictate prices to us. which they would not hesitate to make as high as possible. So that in the end a judicious tariff enables us to get more for what we have to sell, and to buy cheaper than we could without it. Free traders call it class legislation. Now I do not concede that any legislation that conduces to the general good is class legislation. On the other hand the most earnest and persistent advooften men who have an ax to grind, and do so out of selfish motives. They would make it so high, if they could, it exclusive, and stop all importations of the goods they manufacture, thus subjecting themselves, and justly too, to the charges preferred by the advocates of free trade, viz: a restricted commerce, a difficulty in the interchange of commodities, and enable them to exact from the consumer more every Patron of Husbandry. It is also than is just. This class represent the other extreme, and are always lobbying in Congress for the passage of some act favorable to their particular inter-

lation. The doctrine of a tariff for revenue only has much to recommend it; but as it fails to provide for special cases and when you reflect that this would First, a definition of the term, a tar- be a tax of \$7 for every man, woman dition to the duty it already pays,) to rate or scale of duties. Duty is a term necessarily see that direct taxation dustry, which would give employment

too frequently succeed. Such enact-

tical sentiment. But Worthy Master, portance. And these three beget a sustain our own mill, thus making a fourth-commerce-all closely allied, temporary gain and be obliged to pay treat this subject as to avoid all partial mutually dependent upon the other, dearly for our folly in the future; or sanship or allusion to any political or- and if for any cause either should de- to copy their language, buy in the cline or be crippled, the others must cheapest market. of a plain farmer, not a politician, on suffer. See what magnitude our manuthis important question. In consider- facturing has attained. With a capiing this question, like all others, many go tal invested, according to the census tion in order to fully explain and unto extremes; some advocating absolute of 1880, of \$2,790,223,506, employing free trade, and others a high protective 2,742,450 persons, paying in wages durtariff, while a third class urge a tariff ing the year, \$947,919,674, using raw all by this quite lengthy and dry disfor revenue only. I shall have to differ material to the value of \$3,394,340,029, sertation upon what to too many is a with them all. It is urged by the advo- which sold for \$5,369,667,706, leaving cates of free trade, that a tariff is but an increase of \$1,975,327,677 over the value of the raw material, more than enough to pay the national debt to inthose of manufacturers, that it restricts crease the wealth of this country, and gress watch carefully the workings all of which had we been obliged to of the tariff and revise or change it it, and hence destroys free intercourse depend upon foreign countries for our supplies, would have been shipped any industry no longer needs protecfrom our shores. And do you sup- tion, cease to give it. pose that this would have been the case if left to themselves in their ininjudicious or a high tariff, when not ment given them? With free trade. them all; and here let me add, that thought of. what England wants, we do not. England is the acknowledged champion as a manufacturing nation. She, with her low rates, of interest and pauper imported goods, thus saving the masses labor, can, in many things, more than compete with American manufacturers, and she must necessarily find an outlet for her surplus. Hence her great solicitude to instill free trade doctrines into American minds, and how anxiously she watches our Congress, hoping to perceive legislation in

that direction. Any one doubting the policy of England has but to become a student of Irish history, and he will be convinced. Ireland was once a great manufacturing nation, and consequently wealthy. Even English capital was greatly invested there. But after the union between England and Ireland was brought about, and England became mistress of the situation, she shrewdly enacted laws which have pauperized Ireland and enriched herself. She made a tariff which permitted the raw material to be shipped from Ireland to her harbors free of duty. Placed a high tariff on all goods manufactured in Ireland which sought an English market, and made a very low tariff on all English goods seeking an Irish market, thus protecting her manufacturers and crippling Ireland's, and the consequence was that it soon closed nearly all the factories in Ireland. and capitalists withdrew their money and invested it in England, thus throwing thousands of operators out of employment, and forcing them to be tillers of the soil, and as a consequence, Ireland is poor. In my opinion, the same result would follow in America, should England succeed in establishing her absolutely free trade

It seems to me that what holds good with individuals and municipalities cates of a high protective tariff, are too ought to hold with a nation. Villages Clark, "that all societies who are makand cities offer great inducement manufacturers to get them to locate in the State, have the influence and symtheir midst, and reap decided benefits under the plea of protection, as to make thereby. The growth and prosperity of South Bend, Ind., is due entirely to this principle. By inducing many to engage in manufacturing we create competition, and in the end actually cheapen the articles to the consumer. For example: salt is now a great deal cheaper than it was when it was admitted duty free, because by stimulating its production with a tariff, protective in its nature, many were induced to develop the valuable salt deposits of the country, until we not only produce all we need, but are enabled to become exporters.

We have valuable tin mines, yet for the want of protection or the proper encouragement, not a sheet of tin is made in the United States, and millions of dollars are annually sent abroad for what we ought to produce ourselves. Sugar is another noted example. We import many millions of dollars worth of sugar every year, all of which could be produced at home, and thus save the nation and the consumers a great deal annually. But for want of proper inducement on the part of Congress this great industry languishes. Other nations do not act as foolishly. France paid large bonuses to those who would engage in the manufacture of beet sugar, and further stimulated its production by a tariff until it is now a great national industry, and bringing them hordes of wealth. I would rather pay a duty of two or three cents per pound on sugar for a few years, (in ad-(like salt) the consumer, would be the sugar and molasses used in the this prime necessity, and this could all tablished, when it would take care of

Worthy Master, much might and ought to be said upon this great quesderstand it. But I fear I have already wearied you and taxed the patience of dry subject, and in conclusion I would say, I favor a tariff for revenue alluded to by Bro. Jones; and also by ways, and protection in all cases where necessary or wise. I would have Conwhenever necessary, and whenever

I presume, Worthy Master, that I have been radical enough in my views ly, but it was impossible to foretell the fancy, with no protection or encourage- to induce comment, and I expect and invite criticism, for this subject canhow easy for England to have crushed not be too much talked upon or

Berrien County Pomona Grange.

Berrien county Grange, No. 1, convened at Buchanan, on Tuesday, Aug. 14th. Worthy Master Levi Sparks called the meeting to order in the 4th degree at 11 A. M. The attendance was quite large for the season. Written or verbal reports were given from nearly all of the Subordinate Granges in the country, which showed them in a prosperous condition, or organizing for more active work the coming winter. Dinner was soon announced which was served by the sisters of Buchanan Grange in their elegant and convenient rooms with great profusion, and true Grange hospitality. The meeting was opened in the 4th degree at 1 P. M., when after the usual routine work, Brother Thomas Mars read a paper, on the "Benefits of Necessity," which was well received and a motion was made and carried that Bro. Mars be requested to furnish a copy of his essay to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. The next business in order was an

essay by Bro. Freeman Franklin, "Ought the Grange to labor for protection or free trade?" This paper elicited a protracted discussion, which was participated in by Brothers Clark. Phelps, Jones, O'Brien, Chamberlain, Sparks and Brown. Motion was made and carried that Bro. Franklin be re quested to send his paper to the Visi-TOR for publication; the secretary agreeing to reply through the Visitor if published. A resolution was introduced by Bro. O'Brien; pledging the Grange to assist temperance organizations, and to aid in the enforcement of the liquor laws. After full discussion the resolution was lost. A resolution was then offered by Bro. John ing efforts to enfore the liquor laws of pathy of this Grange." W. A. Brown moved to amend the resolution by adding the word aid. The question on the amendment was sharply discussed and lost by a small majority, when the original resolution was passed. Suggestions for the good of the Order were made by Bro. Jones, of Coloma, and others. Bro. O'Brien spoke of parliamentary forms. Remarks were made regarding the workings of the local institutes of last winter. The secretary suggested that the State Board of Agriculture be invited to hold a Farmers' institute at some point in this county during the coming winter. Visiting members were assigned places for the night; when a recess was taken for supper. During the evening a session was held in the Fifth degree, the usual routine of work in this degree was done, and three members of Buchanan Grange were initiated in an impressive manner, when the meeting closed to meet at 8:30, A. M. on Wednes-

The meeting was duly opened on Wednesday morning, by Worthy Master Sparks and work commenced under rule 8 in the 4th degree. A motion was made by Bro. W. J. Jones, "that a committee of three be appointed to suggest plans for the holding a series of institutes the coming winter and to report at the next meeting. Motion prevailed, and W. J. Jones, A. N. Woodruff, and W. A. Brown, were appointed to act as such committee. A resolution was introduced by Worthy Lecturer John Clark, that Berrien county Grange, invite the State Board of Agriculture to hold one of the series of State institutes, the coming winter, at some point in Rerrien county.

The motion was agreed to. A momotion was made by Bro. T. Mars, that the place of holding the State institute be at Berrien Centre. A motion to substitute Benton Harbor, as the place the original motion prevailed. Inquiry was made regarding the shrinkage in wheat this season. Bro. W. J. Jones thought the pollen was washed from out coming in conflict with those of facturing, and Mercantile, and I have same as to buy our plaster of the cribed the failure in apples to the same the unspeakable torments which rendered the present system so wasteful and some other brother, of a different poli- named them in the order of their im- combination, and cease our efforts to cause. Bro. J. H. Feather believed the barbarous?

feeble condition of the wheat in the spring, and the excessive wet weather to be the cause. Bro. Franklin thought the rust the cause of the shrinkage, and instanced some fields where no rust accrued, which gave a full yield of plump grain. A great shrinkage was apparent in most parts of the country. The inaccuracy of the State crop reports in the comparative acreage and yield as given by the supervisors and the State reporters was althe secretary in the apple prospects for Southwestern Michigan, which had been placed at 31 per cent by the last report when it is evident that the crop of good apples will not exceed 10 per cent. Bro. T. Mars thought the reports were made honestly and conscientious condition of the crops. Bro. Chamberlain thought the reports of more value to dealers and speculators, than to the

An invitation to hold the October meeting with Fruit Grange in their new hall in Royalton, having been made by Bro. Spaulding, was duly accepted. A motion was made, and carried that our next meeting at Fruit Grange hall, be open to the public during the afternoon of the first day, and that a speaker be selected to make a public address, and that the program of the meeting be duly announced. The Lecturer announced the subjects for the meeting in October, as follows: "Economy of labor in the household," by J. A. Jones, of Coloma. "How to Economize Labor on the Farm," Bro. O. P. Miller, of Stevensville. Essay Miss Genie Mars of Berrien Centre.

After the concluding exercises, and parting song, a late and bountiful din ner was partaken of, when Bro. Jones of Coloma offered pertinent resolulutions of thanks to the members of Buchanan Grange for their liberal entertainments, and the visitors has tened to their homes, some of which were nearly forty miles away.

W. A. BROWN, Sec.

Plague and Panic. The panic which cholera is apparently exciting in Egypt will hardly increase the respect in which the Western world is held by Orientals who have to submit to its guidance. The knowledge of life in which the West excels the East is in part compensated by the undignified dismay and confusion with which anything like a general notice to quit is received among the Western races by whom the art of living has been so effectually studied. Mr Kinglake described, with even more than ordinary vivacity, between forty and fifty years ago, in his "Eothen," the contrast between the conduct of the Levantines at Cairo, pallid with terror, and shrinking from the touch of every fluttering garment or cag in the city, as if it we death—and as if, too, but for the plague, men would be immortal—and the conduct of the Mohammedans who calmly pitched their tents for the celeoration of their religious festival, and hung swings for their children in the burial grounds where the howls of the arriving funerals were heard, hour after hour, proclaiming the rapid depopulation of the great city. The Oriental, whatever his faith, does not seem to consider prolonged life as the only conceivable and intelligible contingency for himself, outside of which all is unmeaning and chaotic-contingencies not even to be approached with dignity and presence of mind. On the contrary, he seems to regard life and death as alike contingencies which he s bound to meet with the same equanimity-alternative branches of the same inscrutable decrees. But the average-European can only die with dignity where the steady pressure of opin ion and expectation in the class in which he lives supplies a stimulus that enables him to do so; and if that pressure is removed by the contagion of a general panic, such as is caused by the rout of an army, or by a frightful epidemic, all restraints vanish at once, and the result is a general demoralization and bewilderment, of which flight appears to be the only fixed idea. Kinglake contrasts with this undignified flight the grave demeanor of the Mohammedans. "I did not hear while I was in Cairo that any prayer for a "I did not hear while remission of the plague had been offered up in the mosques. I believe that however frightful the ravages of the disease may be, the Mohammedans refrain from approaching heaven with their complaints until the plague has endured for a long space. Then at last they pray God, not that the plague may cease, but that it may go to another city!"—London Spectator.

THERE is a report that Mr. Fink, the trunk-line railroad commissioner, has determined to advance the freight rate on Chicago dressed beef from 64 to 77 cents per hundred pounds. The dressed beef men indignartly say that this would be a killing rate, and if maintained must necessarily put an end to the business. While such a result would, perhaps, be injurious to eastern consumers and western producers of meat, it would certainly be beneficial to eastern live-stock owners, the value of whose animals would be appreciated by lessening the severity of competition with stock raised cheaply on the western ranges for which comparatively little or no rent is paid. The railroads maintain that if the dressed meat trade be maintained, it will soon fall into the hands of a few of holding the meeting was lost, when the original motion prevailed. Inquiry consumer. Should the railroads destroy this growing competition with the live-stock traffic will they furnish facilities to insure the public wholesome meat, save the extortionate charges of cattle yards, and preserve the poor beasts while in transit from

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

Accommodation leaves, arrives, Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail	2 05 3 07	1 38
Day Express,American Express,	12 15	2 56

Night Express

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:38 P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:37.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit, J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent, Chicago. O W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. Passenger Time Table. GOING NORTH

Cincinnati Lv. 3 05 PM 11 10 " 10 20 " 10 8 15 AM 10 20 " 10 20 " 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	STATIONS.	NO. 1.	NO 3.	NO. 5.	NO. 7:
GOING SOUTH.	Kalamazoo Ar. Kalamazoo Lv. Grand Rapips Ar. Grand Rapids Lv. Cadillac Ar. Cadillac Lv. Trayarso City	7 45 A M 12 05 PM	11 10 " 6 08 PM 7 50 " 8 05 " 10 00 "	10 20 " 5 42 AM 7 2" " 7 40 " 9 50 " 10 20 " 3 15 PM 3 30 "	11 03 AM 12 50 PM 2 25 " 4 25 " 5 15 " 10 10 " 11 00 "
		GOING	SOUTH.		

STATIONS. | NO. 2. | NO. 4. | NO. 6. | NO. 8. Mackinaw City Lv

No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No 8 leaves Mackinaw City daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

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; also Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos 7 and 8 between Grand Rapids and Mackinaw City.

A. B. LEET, Genl Pass, Agt. 7 and 8 between 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 & C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way Fr
Le, Grand Rapids Ar, Allegan Ar, Kalamazoo Ar, Schoolcraft Ar, Three Rivers Ar, White Pigeon Ar, Cleveland Ar, Buffalo	9 17 " 10 15 " 10 50 " 11 18 " 11 45 " 5 35 P M	5 40 46 6 40 46 7 22 46 7 52 46 8 20 46 2 45 AM 7 05 46	8 10 " 11 40 " 1 40 Pm 2 45 " 4 50 "
GOING	NORTH.		
	NY&B Ex&M	N & & C Express.	Way It.
Le. BuffaloAr. Cleveland	12 45 PM 7 35 "	12 25 AM 7 00 "	8 50 PM 9 50 AM

Ar. Three Rivers r. Schoolcraft_ Grand Rapids

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on nain line.

M. E. WATTLES,
Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R. Corrected Time-Table-June 24, 1883.

Т	RAIN	is i	VE	ST	WA	RI),			
STATIONS.	No. 2. Chicago Pass'g'r.			No. 4. Day Express.		No. 6. Pacific Express			No. 8. B Creek Express.	
Le. Port Huron _			7	50	MA (8	10	PR	4 10	PM
" Imlay City	7 50					-			5 18	66
" Lapeer	8 12		9	15	**	9	35	64	5 42	"
" Flint	8 55		9	55	"	10	20	**	6 25	46
Ar, Durand	9 45	66	10	29	"	11	03	66	7 05	
Lv. Durand									7 25	
" Lansing			11	35	46	12	13	64	8 38	
" Charlotte		**	+1	210	DPM			AM	9 20	
Ar. Battle Creek	12 10	PM		00	16		40			
									Way	
Lv. Battle Creek	12 30	"	1	20	46	1	45	44	6 30	
" Vicksburg	1 15	**	2	10	44		37	46	9 00	"
" Schoolcraft	1 25	44	2	21	**		47	41	9 35	44
" Marcellus	1 46	46				1-			10 35	**
" Cassopolis	2 17	44	3	10	66	3	32	**	12 (5	PM
" Grangers	2 40	46					_		1 50	**
" South Bend_	3 00	66	3	53		4	13	44	2 52	46
" Stillwell	3 46					-			5 30	46
" Haskells	4 20	44				-			7 30	+4
" Valparaiso	4 38	44	5	30	44	5	50	44	7 50	66
" Redesdale	5 21	44				-	-0		. 00	-
" C,RI&P Cros	6 05	**	6	48	44	7	06	44	100	
Ar. Chicago	7 00	44	7	45	46		00	46		

TRAINS EASTWARD

STATIONS.	No. 1. Mail	No. 3. Lim ted Express.	No. 5. Atlantic Express	
Le, Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale	10 10 "	3 30 PM 4 21 "		
Ar. Valparaiso Lv. Valparaiso " Haskells	11 30 " 11 50 " 12 07 PM	5 30 "		6 00 AM 6 50 "
" Stillwell " South Bend " Grangers	12 42 " 1 30 " 1 50 "	6 55 "	12 10 AM	9 05 " 11 20 " 12 35 PM
" Marcellus " Schoolcraft _	2 45 "	†7 32 "	†12 53 " †1 39 "	217 "
" Vicksburg Ar. Battle Creek	3 22 " 4 15 "	9 00 "	1 50 "	5 22 " 7 30 " No. 7.
Lv. Battle Creek "Charlotte	4 20 "	9 05 "	240 "	Pt H Ex 4 40 AM
" Lansing Ar. Durand Lv. Durand	5 55 "	10 27 " 11 27 "	†3 37 " 4 15 " 5 23 "	6 20 " 7 30 "
" Flint " Lapeer " Imlay City	8 05 "	11 58 " 12 32 AM	6 00 "	7 50 · · 8 80 · · 9 15 · ·

Ar. Port Huron 10 20 " 120 " 7 50 " 10 40 " All trains run by Chicago time.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, da! y. All other trains daily, exept Sunday.

'Trains stop for passengers only when signaled.

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E. P. KEARY, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich.

Department.

A SONG FROM THE SUDS.

Queen of my tub, I merrily sing While the white foam rises high; And stu dily wash, and riuse and wring,
And fasten the clothes to dry;
Then out in the free fresh air they swing, Under the summer sky.

I wish we could wash from our hearts and

The stains of the week away; And let water and air by their magic make Ourselves as poor as they: Then on the earth there would be, indeed, A glorious washing day.

Along 'he path of a useful life Will heart's-ease ever bloom; The busy mind has no time to think Of sorrew or care or gloom.

And anxious thoughts may be swept away, As we busily wield the broo

I am glad the task to me is given To labor day by day, For it brings me health, and strength, and

And I cheerfully learn to say, "Head you may think, Heart, you may feel,
But Hand, you shall work away!"

—Miss Alcott.

Have a Purpose.

Did you ever watch a leaf or chip, caught in an eddy, how it will float round and round, ever coming back to the self-same spot, never floating out quite far enough to be caught by the current and escape? It is like the man without a purpose caught in the never ending, ever recurring petty cares of life without force enough to struggle toward freedom of choice in

work and thought. There always seems to be one spot where the leaf if it only had will might by a little effort free itself, and I believe the like

is true of every man.

Said the greatest of all England's great men, "There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune," and if one has the settled purpose, he is ready when the tide comes, and floats out with it to success. Did you ever see an old hen alarmed for her own safety or her chicks? With what a commotion the yard is filled as she flies at you and runs back and flies at you again knocking the chickens right and left, mayhap killing them out right in the flurry, all the time possessed with the idea, (if a hen can be supposed to have an idea) that she is doing her best to protect them. Many an one kills every chicken of promise in precisely the same way. Have they a farm? They neglect it in the hope of getting an office, and so living without work, or they sell or mortgage it and speculate with the idea of growing suddenly rich. If they are in debt, the new house goes up and is furnished and thrown open to guests, the girls are dressed in silk and tum tunes on the piano and the boys patronize the tailor and drive a stylish horse before an equally stylish honest pride. Give your children a Many of us are leaving all responsibilicarriage. In short every detail must chance to be well educated intelligent ty with others. This is wrong, brother sult of other than natural causes. be precisely like their friends and men and women, for the more they and sister Patrons. What can we exboasts a bank account of ten thousand cents. Surely some better purpose than this ought to nerve the hand and With as good purpose as this you'll accomplished is making ones self ri- lifetime. diculous first, then miserable; too

back and forth, while the cloth steadily grows. There is no fluster, no hurry, not an unnecessary motion, but Have a live active purpose that your every flash of the shuttle means an Grange shall be a success, and it will added thread. Every wheel and band and screw in the whole mill is put been. Let not "I could," wait upon "I there for a purpose; not alone that the would," in anything, once your purcloth in the loom may grow in length but that it shall be firm and smooth; if one's purpose is a good one, if it be ing always that: broad enough and high enough, and "Honor and fame from no condition rise, takes deep root enough, 'twill ennoble Act well'your part. there all the honor lies.

honor for mere fuss and feathers.

any character. I remember a man who was plain and awkward. His feet took up too much room and he used to say he wished he could take off his hands, they troubled him so, at whom his pupils were inclined to laugh, the first week, but at the end of a year I think if they could have had their choice they would rather have faced a cannon than be sent to him for a wilful misdeed. Not that he puni shed have him think I don't try to help myself. There was the secret, he had a purpose, and every pupil had found it out. No remarks now about personal appearance, for the man's purpose was more than all the elegance in the world, and had completely over-shadowed any awkwardness. I remember

be of some use and know something,"

was significant. Too poor to attend

school regularly, she would teach one

term and attend school a term, all the

time keeping up her studies, translat-

ing and writing her grammer exerci-

ses every day, and no matter how

busy, sending them to the old profes-

sor a hundred miles off, once a week, to be corrected. So, working her way

until she graduated and became a lan-

guage teacher herself.

would have called her homely. She they had proper guards on watch, so was so bright and intelligent, so thor that if disturbed they could easily oughly a good comrade with every one clude their persecutors in the dark and for prohibition.—The Advance. who was going up step by step as she intricate windings of the passages. had done, that I imagine she looked beautiful to more than one friend. I don't believe in luck. We do or leave undone the things that make or mar our own fortunes.

We would think the man foolish who would stand on the fence and cry be called a "secret society", or in other fire to a neighbor half a mile off, when words an organization on great and a pail of water would put the fire out good principles, held in common, in two minutes, and equally foolish is the man who will stand idly by, and whine because he thinks himself not appreciated, or not find life as he would like it. Have a purpose, for what right has any one to put burdens on other shoulders, may hap already overburdened? Be not like a ship of danger, as the helm which enables dangerous to the general welfare of the vessel to go safely through the dangerous channel. Our needs are different. One person will save every dollar for books, and that need may to you. Wastever the purpose, let it to our membership, while these only be a worthy one for the purpose see a fearful conspiracy to pervert the moulds the man, not the man the pur ballot and the jury and overturn the

If one desires wealth, for the freedom from petty cares, and comfort against the best church in our land, for those nearest and dearest, its a and utterly destitute of all truth. We very different thing from the desire for possession of so many dollars or so much land. If one can only be con tented to work with the means at hand much more can be accomplished and insinuations against our Order. than one thinks.

It is told of Macauley that he the Patrons of Husbandry seem very mastered Greek by giving five miuutes study every morning while wait- fling. But there was a time when some ing for his coffee. It is t ld of Pallissay of us thought them strong and conclu- Aug. 11, 1883, and is published at the the discoverer of the art of enamelling sive. We recognize among our earnest request of that Grange. dishes, that he split up his only table assailants those we desire to welcome to furnish fuel for his furnace.

Franklin was once asked, how he came to know Paris so well. O!, said he, they talked of sending me there, and I looked it up. And looked it up a Frenchman with his accurate knowl- guidance. We need their wisdom and multiplying examples. It only shows minds of the prejudice which they have that the man or woman who would against the Order. succeed, must do something more than say, when my ship arrives, I'll do so tious men and women of the farming ing and the ship will come.

of your farm and yourself. Let your home be bright and pleasant, your farm not only a potato patch and union and a living earnestness in place wheat field, but a beautiful spot of of the counterfeit, which I am sorry to earth in which you can justly take an say does exist among us as an Order. know the less they'll care for shams, remembering always to give yourself and their own is something like ten and the faithful wife an opportunity to grow in knowledge as well as wealth. quicken the brain, for the only thing find good work for every faculty for a

Watch the busy shuttle flashing tion never yet was formed that would us individually? run itself. If you can say only one word, its better than being dumb. be a success, such as it never yet has

MRS. WM. RANDALL.

Secret Societies and the Grange.

[Read before Centreville Grange No. 76.] Worthy Master, and Patrons:-Organizations for mutual aid and protection are as old as human society itself. Even such as are now termed 'secret societies" have undoubtedly existed from a very early period.

They, probably originated in the form (for he never did) but his grave and of treaties and covenants, between sorrowful reproof sank deeper than families and tribes, for mutual aid and any punishment. For said one, he defense against common dangers and means to help every one of us up, if enemies. These involved more or less he can, and it makes me ashamed to of secrets with solemn pledges of support and assistance.

Associations for mutual aid seem to have been demanded by the inevitable necessities of men and families, and to have had their origin in the mutual dependence of mankind on each other. Religion itself derives its name from another, a class-mate. Plain as a girl the fact that it binds together and well could be. But her plucky, tends to the formation of compact be-"Well I can't be handsome but I can tween fellow believers and fellowworshippers, as well as between them classes of women vote, and they have and the Being worshiped. Individual

worship is designed to be secret. Jesus especially enjoined secrecy in ciples were given in secret. The per-

tion in meeting together for worship.

The last time I saw her, no one der the Catacombs at Rome, where And when mingling among the crowd of heathens, they had signs of recognition known to the faithful only, and thus whether a single household or many united was what would now pledged to mutual aid and support, using secret signs for recognition.

The unparalleled increase of the Patrons of Husbandry has aroused the apprehension of some who desire to, and are engaged in crushing out what they assume is an evil. "secret societies." without a rudder cast about at the The fact that our members are obligmercy of winds and waves, and liable ated to aid each other under certain to shipwreck at any moment, but let conditions and that our Granges are your purpose be as the compass guid- affiliated in a Fraternal Order so that a ing the mariner safely into port, as member from any Grange is recognized the anchor that holds all fast, in time as such, in any other is regarded as mankind, and to our government. In our network which extends its immense benefits all over the land, we be just as imperative to him as bread claim to be doing good to all as well as government itself, we declare their suspicions as unfounded as if brought wish it clearly understood that we urge no controversy with either sect or

> Some of the objections urged against unreasonable, and the enquiries triinto our Order. Not for its sake alone, but for theirs, and their families. They need the lessons and advantages our Order would impart, and the Order

We want all industrious, conscienand so. Say it shall be so, God will class in our Granges, and did they not If you are a farmer, make the most be found there. It appears to me the stand in their own light they would only thing wanting in our Order is pect if we withhold our interest and care and work?

It is true we have become a power in the land and acknowledged as such We also have abundant reason for If you belong to the Grange, remem- congratulation for what has been acoften wrecking home happiness and ber the workers and not the drones in complished. But in the mean time, a hive make the honey. The associa- have we fulfilled all that is required of

Have we been zealous in gathering in among us many who ought to be helping add to the strength and intelligence of our membership. In short have we done our duty in the Patron's field of labor. These are questions we pose is formed, and my word for it should ask ourselves. We have the sucyou are on the road to success, whether cess of one of the greatest organizations have beauty as well as strength. So, the work be high or low, remember in our own hands. Let us never forget each Grange is just what its members make it. With these facts in view all been the most loyal people in any should aid in its progress, by contributing their product of thought and experience, taking an active part in all that will promote good in our Order, we should attend all meetings if possible, not once in two or three months, general thing, it is not as farmers, but but every one.

We should make the Grange a school where each and every one may fit themselves for the different positions in life in which each must take a more or less important part. Did Patrons all at its full face value. do their duty this Order would wear a ing in communities, more happiness in families and individuals, a stronger reaching out for that which makes every Grange a success, and our "secret Order" would be a still greater blessing ation. in the land, MRS. W. B. LANGLEY.

Woman Suffrage.

"Bill Nye," the well-known humorist and editor of the leading Larame paper, passed through this city last week. In answering the question concerning woman suffrage in that territory, he said: "It is apparently a great success. All so transformed the polls that an eastern man would never recognize a voting place in our territory. The men are very respectful, and when ladies appear they doff their beavers in a most deferential prayers, fastings, and alms-giving. dolf their beavers in a most deferential manner. They generally vote as their male relatives do, but occasionally they assert their independence and vote the other ticket. They do not take part in secutions of the early christians in Ju-dea required great secrecy and precau-they are entitled to serve as delegates.

on the ticket. There has been no direct temperance issue in the territory, but when it does come the women, irrespec-

A Proper Use of Wives.

It is not to sweep the house, and make the beds, and darn the socks, and cook the meals, chiefly that a man wants a wife. If this is all he wants, hired servants can do it cheaper than a wife. If this is all, when a young man calls to see a young lady. send him into the pantry to taste the bread and cakes she has made; send him to see the needle work and bedmaking; or put a broom in her hands and send him to witness its use. Such things are important, and the wise y ung man will quietly look after them. But what the true man most wants of a wife is her companionship, sympathy and love. The way of life has many dreary places in it, and man needs a companion to go with him. A man is sometimes overtaken by misfortune; he n eets with failure and defe t; trials and temptations beset him, and he needs one to stand by and sympathize, He has some stern bat tles to fight with poverty, with enemies and with sin, and he needs a woman that, as he puts his arm around her, feels that he has something to fight for, will help him fight; who will put her lips to his ear and whisper words of counsel, and her hand to his heart and impart new insp:ration. All through life-through storm and sunshine, conflict and victory; through adverse and favorable winds-man needs a woman's love. The heart yearns for it. A sister's and mother's love will hardly suply the need. Yet many seek nothing further than housework. Justly enough, half these get nothing more. the other half, surprised above measare, obtain more than they sought. Their wives surprise them by giving a nobler idea of marriage and disclosparty, but solely with their charges and love.—Chicago Herald.

Taxation.

The following report was unanimously reported to and adopted by Ashtabula Grange, No. 1312, Ohio,

Worthy Master Sisters and Brothers:—Your Committee appointed to inquire into the question of unequal taxation and suggest some remedy, if a remedy can be found, present the following partial report:

Referring to our published "Declara. to such purpose as to utterly astonish needs their cautious watchcare and tion of Purposes" we read: "We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness, protection for the weak, r straint upon edge, who had lived all his life in the influence, and they need the fellowship the strong; in short, justly distribgay French city. So we might go on of our members to disabuse their uted burdens and justly distributed power. * * We appeal to all good citizens for their cordial cooperation, to assit in our efforts towards reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption." Also referring to the report of the es pecial Committee on the state of American Agriculture, as made to, and unanimously adopted by the Na tional Grange at its session in Canan daigua N. Y., Nov. 19, 1879 we quote, 'American Agriculture is growing less and less encouraging. In a country possessing so many faciliti-s for cheap production, this discouraging aspect of agriculture must be, and is the re-Agricultural property is made to bear an unequal and unjust proportion of two shops and roundhouses in Ashtataxation, to afford exemptions and bula nor the one at Conneaut, nor any influence. What do we have without privileges to other industries. It is found that it is over-taxed and overburdened with unnecessary, unjust, nies value their property in this Coun-unequal and flagrant imposition, that ty at a much higher price than is rea just sense of right would transfer to where they justly belong. The farm ers of America have on all occasions shown themselves to be a patient and enduring people, and further submission to wrong and injustice vill be a sacrifice of manhood and exhibition of cowardice" Among the "decounty to over \$5,000,000 and the tax of the United States; therefore, be it of cowardice" Among the "demands" we find, 9th, That taxation shall be equal and uniform and all values made to contribute their just proportion to the support of the government." In the light of these high precedents and injunctions, and in the

true spirit of our Order we say: Farm property should be, and for ages in all highly civilized nations has been assessed for taxation at a comparatively low rate. The reasonableness of this will at once appear when we remember that the owners and tillers of the soil, are and always have their interest, and that, although they constitute a majority usually in every civilized nation; that to them is justly chargeable only a small part of the of administration. When so as something else.

property. Money, as it can by law be made to produce a liberal income, much greater than farm property, is by law required to be assessed

The admitted true principle of taxation is, that other things being equal, la Telegraph of May 25, 1883 has the new smile, there would be less bicker- if there is to be any discrimination, those industries and callings which are most useful and essential to individual and National life shall be taxed east. Hence it is that, in some States property used for religious or educational purposes is not assessed for tax-This too is God's law, water, air, light and heat are given freely, without money and without price. Pay in all departments of life should

be in proportion to services rendered. This rule applies not only between the forms of aggregation of men. Hence we find that in England afare both heavily taxed, that about one-

from the Income tax. Further, the law is explicit in sayon in meeting together for worship.

We read of their secret worship un
The sobserved, however, that the candidates for nomination who are acceptable to the ladies are the ones that get the control of the control o

that value is, we are not now called put in at \$21,000 of which Conneaut

u, on to consider.

Upon these reasonable consideraity, and depends on no human enactments for that foundation, is assessed for taxation at one fourth (1) of its selling price, that other property which by the life and power given it by law is enabled to pay its owners four (4) times as much income as farms can be people themselves. made to pay, should be at least as-sessed for taxation at its full selling price.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS

Farms, which are in no way dependent on law for their life or fertility, are assessed for taxation at 60 per cent or over of their selling price. The average assessed valuation of farm lands in this township is \$43 per acre. A part of the farm of the late Phineas Morse has been sold at auction, after being duly advertised, at \$54 per acre. Your committee is personally acquired with the property, and is of the opinion that it is fully equal to if not better than the average of farms in Ashtabula.

We call your attention to the followng table. You will see by comparison with Ohio Statistics 1881, that we have taken the cost of the L. S. & M. S. and A. & P. and Mahoning Coal road from official and reliable sources. We cation of life. Legislative bodies are have no such sources for the cost of manipulated in their interest, courts the J. & F. railroad, it not being reare corrupted by favors or money; exported in Ohio Statistics 1881 for some ecutive officers bend in humble submiseason unknown to your committee. We have placed it as costing about 20 per cent. less than the A. & P. The N. Y., C. & St L. was not at that time built, but its actual cost should not be less than that of the A. & P. ZZDDI

Totals.	S. & M. S. J. & F. & P. Y. C. & St. L. Coal R. R.	Names of Railroads.
	\$79,391.87 40,000.00 50,304.52 50,000.00 63,735.40	Cost reported or estimated per mile.
	\$40,000.00 6,000.00 8,445.00 11,900.00 9,200.00	Appraisal for taxation per mile.
	\$39,391.87 34,000.00 41,859.50 38,100.02 54,535.40	Difference between appraisal and real value per mile.
1:	27.78 30.00 30.00 27.50 8.00	Length of line in Ashtabula Co. miles
\$1,945,500	\$1,111,300 180,000 253,350 327,250 73,600	Aggregate for taxation.
\$4,854,1	\$1,094,3 1,020,0 1,255,7 1,047,7 436,2	Unassessed for Taxation in Ashtabula Co.

We have not included about 30 miles of side and spar tracks, the extensive and valuable docks and machinery at Ashtabula Harbor nor the

real estate in this county. That the various Railroad Compaported in the accompanying table tions have forfeited 105,000,000 deduct as much as can be for overwhich this vast amount of property should pay is charged up to other in dustres, and no small part of it to the equitably earned by construction of farmers

With all these deductions we find that the property of the various rail- restore the same to the public domain roads in this county is assessed for for the benefit of actual settlers. taxation at less than 29 per cent. on its actual value.

but reversed. How this strange anomaly and palpable injustice is ac- except by residents. complished, your Committee has no puted.

Grange at the public meeting Aug. Taxation on any property should be this county. The Cleveland Penny in proportion to the income from the Press in May 1882 after noting the We demand that meeting of the various Co. Auditors to apprise the property of the L. S. & M. S. for taxation adds, "Then they went over to the Windsor club and took dinner with Auditor Leland of the Lake Shore road." The Ashtabuthe Lake Shore road. following significant article as editorial. The recent meeting of the County Auditors apprised the Lake Shore Road for taxation at \$24,000 per mile through Ohio, second track \$16,-000. Pier branch \$10,000. Jamestown branch \$6,000, side track \$5,000, and side track of Jamestown branch at \$2,500 per mile, each.
On Monday and Tuesday of this

week the Auditors of Ashtabula, Lake, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca, Hancock, This rule applies not only between ron, Sandusky, Seneca, Hancock, man and man but among men in all Putnam and Paulding Counties took a trip over the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad to Ft. Wayne, ter real estate and personal property Ind., upon invitation of the company, for the purpose of examining the road sixth of her vast revenues are derived and structures in order to intelligent-Iv assess the road for taxation. Manager Williams accompanied the party ing that property shall be assessed for and was untiring in his efforts to taxation at its true value in money. make the trip a pleasant one. Rethat it be speedily and radically re-What then is "true value in money." turning the body organized on the formed, and free trade established as The true value of money depends on train with Auditor Bauder of Cuya- soon as the transportation and money the income it will produce. Inasmuch hoga in the chair and Pool of Lo-monopolies shall be so regulated as to as farms do not pay on their held value only an approximate income to money loaned, it is apparent that assessed valuations; Main line \$8,500 In constituting this independent potential organization, we pledge our-

gets \$15,000.

If such are the facts, the election of tions your committee is of the opinion that if farm property, which is the foundation of all wealth and prosperfling favor or personal attention from well paid officials, loads the people with taxes which these corporations should pay, "will be a sacrifice of man-hood and exhibition of cowardice." The remedy is in the hands of the

WM. A. CHURCH, HENRY BOWMAN, C. E. FRARY, L. K. AMSDEN, S. NEWTON, C. E WILLIAMS. A. D. STRONG. Committee of Ashtabula Grange

Anti-Monopoly Platform-Adopted July 4th. 1883.

No. 1312.

PREAMBLE.

To the People of the United States: The people are sovereign; their servants usurping power are oppressing them. Let the people see how this is being done. Monopolies created by unjust laws crush the working men, the toilers in the mines, in the workshops, on the farms, and in every avosion to the dictates of the monopoly magnates. Thus the people are robbed of their just earnings. Political parties declare themselves friends of the people, but obey the mandates of railway, banking, tariff and land monopolies. Congress has abdicated the power conferred on it by the constitution to regulate interstate commerce in favor of the soulless railway corporations. It has given up its constitutional right to control the currency to heartless money-lenders. It permits transportation lines to levy and collect a tax on the products of the country more than equal to the entire expenditures of the national and state governments. It legislates for the interests of the few against the rights of the many. The people are powerless because they are not united. We ask you to form yourselves in phalanx for the right. We entreat you to break the chains which bind you as captives to the chariot wheels of monopoly—chains which be-come more galling with each revolution. We ask you to arouse yourselves and force your servants to honesty and economy, and we present to you the platform of the national Anti-Monopoly organization, which we believe, if successful, will break your chains, re-

PLATFORM. All corporations, including those formed for the transportation of persons and products, are creatures of the states and general government, subject to their control; and it is the duty of the government to regulate transportation, prescribing both maximum and minimum charges, preventing pooling and other like combinations and discriminations between towns and individuals, and the consolidation of competing lines, thus protecting the corporations in their legal rights and the people from extortionate

store your freedom and give good gov-

ernment to the nation.

To secure these things we demand that the next congress, by one of its committees shall thoroughly investigate the cost of railways and transportation, so that it may act intelligently on those subjects, and enact such laws as the protection of the people demand.

A postal telegraph system is demanded by every interest of the country, to be operated by the postal department.

Under a liberal and equitable construction of law, states and corporathere can be no reasonable doubt; -for of land, a territory as large as the five great States of New York, Pennsylvaestimates, errors, etc., your Commit- nia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, now

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to declare forfeited all lands not the designated roads within the time prescribed by law for completion, and

We view with alarm the acquirement of lands in the United States by non-Every known rule of justice, equity resident foreigners, and we favor such and law has not only been violated changes in the law as will prevent the ownership of any part of our soil

We oppose the issue and control of means of knowing other than that the currency by banks of issue, which nation; that few laws are made in gleaned from public sources, and their interest, and that, although they which so far as we know are undischarging interest upon their own promise to pay and we demand a restoration All who listened to the able address to the people's government of its full of the Master of the Ohio State Sovereignty over all money, both me-Grange at the public meeting Aug. tallic and paper, to be full legal tencalled farmers appear in court, as a 1882, will remember the reason he der. We favor the coinage of gold and general thing, it is not as farmers, but gave for the low assessed valuation of silver upon equal terms, and demand the property of the L. S. & M. S. in that the volume of money be carefully

We demand that the national banking system be abolished, and the national bonds paid off as speedily possible in the lawful money of the United States.

safe depository.

Gambling in the necessaries of life and combinations which enable mo-nopolists to control the prices against the natural laws of trade must be

The patent laws should be so amended as to protect inventors, give the people the benefits to be derived and prevent the formation of monopolies which rob the inventor and the people. All public officials, as far as practicable including the president and vice president should be elected by a direct

ote of the people. Congress has no authority to tax the eople except for the purpose of raisig necessary revenue and in framing tariff laws that object should be kept constantly in view. We denounce the present tariff as being wholly in the interest of monopolies, and demand

Read These Testimonials.

We have furnished the paper for the FARM FIELD AND FIRESIDE for several months, and have always found its Proprietors honorable in their dealings, and prompt in their payments.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21, 1883.
The Proprietors of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE have paid me several thousand dollars for press-work on their paper. I have always found them prompt in all transactions.

A. G. NEWELL

I am highly pleased with your paper. The information concerning Poultry manage ment alone is worth five times the price of your paper, saying nothing about the valuable Farm information and interesting stories, etc.

SLIPUP, Morgan Co., Ala.

BLIPUP, Morgan Co., Ain.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Aug. 11, 1885.

I am very much pleased with your paper.

Every number seems to me to become more
attractive and profitable. I have shown it
to everal of my friends, who were at one
delighted with it.

Mrs. J. F. ENLE.

delighted with it. Mrs. d. F. Effica.

WAUSEON, O., Aug. 11, 1883.

I received a copy of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE some d ys ago and must say that I was well pleased with it. I find it a first-class journal for the farmers, of whom I amone. With such an agricultural journal every farmer can receive much benefit.

M. H. HAYES.

MEXICO, Junia aCo., Pa., July 24, 1883.

I herewith send you the names of fifteen subscribes to the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, which I seemed in less than as many minutes.

R. L. SHUMAN.

SO'TH UNION, Ky., July 13, 1882.
It is certainly the best paper I evers: as ment, pain, instructive and beautifully illustrated.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., July 9, 1883.

CHICAGO PAPER CO.

Bepartment.

"THIS IS LIFE."

BY SARAH K. BOLTON.

"I have planned much work for my life," she said, A girlish creature with golden hair, And bright and winsome as she was fair,

"The days are full, till he comes to wed; The clothes to buy, and the home to make A very Eden, for his dear sake"

But cares soon come to the wedded wife; shares his duties, and hopes, and fears, Which lessen not with the waning years;

For a very struggle, at best, is life: we knew the burdens along the line, We would shrink to receive this gift divine

Sometimes, in the hush of the evening hour, She thinks of the leisure she meant to gain, And the work she would do with hand and

"I am tired to-night; I am lacking power To think," she says; "I must wait until My brain is rested, and pulse is still."

Oh! woman and man, there is never rect. Dream not of a leisure that will not come Till age shall make you both blind and dumb.

You must live each day at your very best: The work of the world is done by few; God asks that a part be done by you.

Say oft, of the years, as they pass from sight "This, this is life, with its golden store; I shall have it once, but it comes no more.

Have a purpose, and do with your utmos You will finish your work on the other

When you wake in His likeness, satisfied.

A Few Words From Augt Prue.

September is here, yes, half gone, and our summer is almost a thing of the past, The stately golden-red along the wayside, the aster and the gentian, the quiet that follows the busy, hurrying season, all signify its reign is over.

Something has whispered it to the wanderers, for they are turning toward home, leaving the seaside and summer resorts.

I often wonder how people can venture to the city before October, "the loveliest of months" is over. Although nature may lose a few of her charms at the first w ning of summer, she regains them with interest during the brilliant month of October.

With the approach of autumn comes the annual opening of our schools, and there is a more serious expression upon the faces of the youth, than during vacation. They look as though picnies, boating, lawn-tennis and base-ball had been put aside, and they were preparing for work. May the coming year abundan.ly add to their store of knowledge, and at the same time create an unconquerable desire for more.

"Sixpence," we were glad to hear from you. It matters not under what guise you come, only so you come. AUNT PRUE.

Curiosities.

Ellen Mar:-Being interested in your description of your geological collection I send one of mine. I think it a good plan for every one to see what they cangather together in going through life. I began a year or two ago and this is what I've collected so far:

A large hard white stone four inches thick, from near the top of Mt. Washington, N. H., several handsome Lake Superior agates, one blue and white lined, one black and white, one resembling a knot of wood, and one about four inches in longest diameter, of a clear amber color, with geode in the center. some amethyst, purple and wh.te, from the same place, a dull, dark stone of clay formation from Howe's Cave, N. Y., another, resembling it, from the falls of Montmorency, Quebec, a stone covered with a thin green moss from the falls of Minneha-ha, Minn., a smooth, round stone containing minute shells from Orchard Beach, Me., also shells from the same place, two stones that resemble gypsum, except that they are harder and pinker, from Duluth; gan, and a bright brick-red chip from the rocks at Red Rock, the most northern point of Lake Superior, and only four hundred miles from Hudson Bay.

These already mentioned, I have picked up from the places named. The following have been given me by friends: Geyser specimens, from the Yellowstone Park, pebbles from Petoskey, Mich., specimens of ore from Colorado, cotton-balls, a rattlesnake skin over four feet long, and rattles of not prevent him in future from giving nineteen rattles from Texas, Chinese his place of residence and thus renuts that look like cow's head and horns Chinese coins, Italian chestnuts, clam shells from the Mississippi river, a book over one hundred and fifty years old, and one not quite so old, an artificial snake in case made from the vegetable ivory nut. This last I obtained from the permanent exhibition in the Main Building, Philadelphia, and among the queerest specimens are what-for want of a name-we call "Earth formations," from a roller such as is used by most farmers. There are four distinct shapes, some resembling a large petrified peachblow potato, and others being as symmetrical as if formed by man. The smallest are about an inch in diameter and convex on both sides. All are graphs. smooth and hard except when wet. About a wheelbarrow load was taken missionary and me the heathen to be when the carpet is laid.

vears.

Now let us hear from others on the subject of curiosities.

To the Girls.

I always take a great interest in girls, perhaps it's because I am one myself. communicating a few of my thoughts to you, who have the privilege of society. The interest I mention is the use you are to society and of what use you can

Twenty years ago there were eleven labor has widely expanded within the time, for we now find eighty-seven.

Of late, more pains have been taken for the cultivation of her intellect, more thought has been given for the consideration of her views, and the result has been worthy of the painstak-

These things being acknowledged, you women of to-day, should have your points which others have made for you, ceal, These were ages like the Sahara desert with nothing growing in them for hundreds of years; and there are others that have budded, blossomed and borne irnit."

It has been our great privilege to live in this fruitful age, and one of the fruits the world now holds for woman; and that the intelligent reader may conwith this given fruit my girl friends, it is our right to multiply it a thousand the intellectual dwarf. fold. Nay, i will not say our right but

In preparation for the enlargement of woman's usefulness we should begin at the foundation-the morals.

I would say that upon the morality of

education, position or wealth cannot unable to distinguish the difference compensate for the lack of true moral- between an article on the character of ity; and if you would ask my definition of morality, I would say, the moral courage to commend all that is pure, principally on the latter. high and holy to all humanity if it be nece sary, and it is this we most need; for many have good morals within themselves, but not force of character enough to use them. The next most all that I have said, and further states essential element for the progress of that boys are "rough, awkward, disawoman, is health, bright rosy health. greeable human belngs," who may be What is there better that God can give to man or woman?

Many of us tire of the monotony of home life and aspire for avocations formerly untried by women. She such business. The outgrowth of this lines, if it was not for the purpose of experience is that women are studying | maligning his fellow-man. In one parthe laws of their physical nature and agraph he makes it appear that I addoing more to promote health. By fol- vocate the use of the whip to "make lowing woman farther on in her advancing steps, we find that she is in the possession of true christian morality, a fair education and good health has some of God's best gifts; and what she has more than these must be brought forth by her own exertions. Whatever sphere she occupies, let her carry into it a hoaround her, and leave behind her, holy and benificent influences. Our laws regard us inferior to man, but we are fast ology. proving those laws essentially untrue: and by our united efforts we hope to sweep away all prejudice and gain an equal footing with man. Girls, be preparing for this, for by dilligence and perseverance each one can prove her own worthiness to equal rights with

Boys-Continued.

Mr. Editor:-My article in the Vis-TOR of Aug. 1st, furnished an opportunity for a transcendent genius to display himself or rather to display the product of his great intellect. Had I product of his great intellect. Had I the time and not have twen ty-five cents a year to use, he may ask the privilege of spending a day in fishthe privilege of spending a day a box of pebbles, green stones and geodes from the shore of Lake Michi-him from the shades of seclusion, the line during the year, and that would be readers of the Visitor might never have known that there is such a prodigy in existence, but he has not yet fully revealed himself, he has not made known to us the locality that has the capacity to contain him, therefore I conclude that the name subscribed to his article is fictitious. But now that he has made his debut on the literary stage, I trust that his modesty will lieve my impression that F.H. Spalding is a nom de plume. Unfortunately when he came out of his secluded retreat and grappled with my article, he forgot his discretion, lost his reason and prostituted the character he tried to assume by stooping beneath the dignity of a gentleman and exhibiting some of the weakness and some of the baser passions of frail humanity. He waxed angry and gave vent to his spleen on your humble servant who was entirely innocent of the intention of wounding the feelings of anyone, when I wrote those insignificant para-

He commences by making himself a

from the roller after being in use five converted and explodes a magazine of epithets for my destruction.

He mockingly repeats fully one-third of the language of my article, expresses substantially the same ideas, (adds one idea of his own,) and concludes with a cowardly thrust at me showing conclusively that he appears in print sole-Circumstances allow me but little ac- ly for the purpose of gratifying a cess to the social world, and therefore, spirit of revenge and animosity rather I cannot withstand the temptation of than to favor the readers of the Vis-ITOR with a sensible article on the management of boys.

He evidently forgets that in the discussion of a subject .honorable argument should be employed, and that kinds of employment by which woman vituperation is unmistakable evidence could obtain a liverihood. Her field of of an uncultivated and vulgar mind. Insolence is not logic, epithets are the weapons of the malicious and are not used by "refined gentlemen," and "ornaments of the home-circle."

I would consider your correspondent, the exemplary character he endeavors to portray, one who in dealing with men "treats them as gentlemen," had he used the language of a "refined eyes open to all opportunities, that will companion," instead of a bar-room help you to a higher plane in life; and slugger, and thus clearly reveals the girls, you can commence from the stand- cloven hoof he so artfully tried to con-

Does he think that the readers of his article are so stolid and so obtuse that they cannot perceive the fangs of malice and personal spite couched in its language? Does he not know that a malevolent spirit does not indicate a has been, the reverence and respect that noble and magnanimous mind, and sider him the "pitiable" object and

Does he think that his neighbors and mine cannot quickly tell where missionary work" should be done and who most needs a change from a "rough disagreeable being" to a! "refined con.woman depends the moral standard of panion?" Permit me to allude more pointedly to the statements of my un-By observation I have learned that friendly critic, It is clear that he is boys and one concerning the rearing of boys, mine treats on the former his

He has not refuted or denied a single assertion of mine, but in a working, indirect manner, seems to concur in "changed" to "refined companions." ly proper training.

If he differs from me in the sentiment expressed in my article, does ! e boys smart." If he will refer to his lexicon he will find two definitions of the word "smart" and the general tenor of my article clearly indicates the sense in which the term is used.

As my "dwarfed intellect" is unable to comprehend the meaning of some of ly heart, and life and power will radiate his sentences, I will reproduce them and respectfully ask the readers of the Visitor to examine their phrase-

ology.

1. "It is quite natural for similar beings to like each other, and so your correspondent holds a high opinion of Adam simply because he never was a Adam simply because he never was a

As I admitted in my former communication that I was a boy myself once, and am accused by my critic of having never become a man, how can my similarity to Adam he made to appear.

2. "But my subject is Boys. To be sure they are chips of the old block, but did the boys make the block or the

There are passages in the works of Milton and Shakspeare, that the common mind cannot comprehend, nevertheless we think they possess deep signification, and it may be that it is to this class of literature that the pro-There are passages in the works of this class of literature that the production from which the above is quoted belongs, but with all due respect for the feelings of the author, candor compels me to say that in my humble opinion that language is too ambiguous for an average intellect.

In conclusion, let me say that I harbor no ill feeling toward your corres- was a member of Garland Grange, and not pondent, but rather a feeling of pity and commiseration. He forced me to the alternative of submitting to his aspersion or repelling it, and if he is his fault and not mine. Yours truly, J. W. KELLEY.

Berlin, Mich.

THICK brown paper should be laid under carpets, if the patent lining is not to be had. It saves wear and prevents the inroads of moths, which, however, will seldom give trouble if salt is sprinkled around the edges belonging to our Order.

Resolved That our charter be draped in mourning, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, also to the Grange Visitor for

This Offer Good Till Thanksgiving Day Only.

FOR 50 CENTS

Partial List of Presents to Be Given Away backs of 31 even.

a Watches, English Movement
dd Watches, English Movem't
er Watches, American Move't
jamond Finger Rings. itaire Diamond Finger Ring tent Harvesters amandy Work Horse. exant Oleograph Pictures av silk Parlor Suit Furniture old Finger Rings. Ladies' In s' Scarf Pins, Lockets, Fans av

And 92,935 other presents valued from 25 cents to \$1.00, which ents, thus guaranteeing a present to each and every new sw makes a grand aggregation of 1 THE 50 CENTS which you OUR PROFIT will be your future patrenage, as we believe your SUBSCRIPTION FREE. Get them. Send us \$2.50 and we will send FARM, FI LO AND FIXESIDE for six months, and one extra for Your Park nd 12:

ones, and we are successful to 160,000 at the time set, and the distinguishment presents will take even that date. It contains Stories, Sketches, Poetry, Farm, Carden, Household and gricultural D-partments by the best Contributors of the day, as we have filter that ship of Department, Need e and Embroidery Work. Illustrations of different parts of the NITED STATES and Biograpical Sketches of Eminent also and Women. In short, it contains THE PROPRIETORS TO THOSE WHO DO NOT ATTEND THE FESTIVAL WE

Hillustra.ed.

ILPERTON, ONT., Aug. 3, 1883.

I have lately been a subscriber to your tasty and profitable paper, and mrt say I am more than pleased with it. I gave my subscription, in the first place, more to have a chance for one of the many presents than for anything contained in the paper; but I find the paper is worth three or four times the money beside all presents.

S. W. PAISLEY. e Copy which will be Sent Free. FARM, FIELD & FIRESIDE ONLY 50 CENTS

REMEMBER these are Presents to our Subscribers given to them absolutely Free. Cut this out and show to friends, acquaintances and neighbors, as it will not appear again, and is the last opportunity you will have to take advantage of this extraordinary offer. Two-cent Postage Stamps taken in sums less than \$1.00.

I received the paners all right and am de lighted. My friends and subseribers say the are surprised at its size and beauty. Ever person that has seen the paper acknowledge it to be the best paper printed, and say it i worth \$2 per year.

TIMOTHY MOSELEY. The FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, 89 Randolph Street, Chicago, III. The state of the s



Good Situations open for all who are qualified to fill them. The demand for our graduates is greater than we formerly untried by women. She preaches, practices law, fills the editor's chair, takes up claims in Dakota and raises wheat, and finds that pale faces, thin hands and wasp waists are not for the counse of the counse of instruction is given by the actual business plan. Students buying and selling Real Estate, Bank and Brokers, Reilroad Stocks and Merchandise; acting in turn as Wholesale, Retail and Commission Merchants, Bankers, Real Estate prompted him to pen those unsayous thin hands and wasp waists are not for the course of instruction is given by the actual business plan. Students buying and selling Real Estate, Bank and Brokers, Railroad Andreas, Grant Sales, Invoices, Norteages, Assignments, Leases, Contracts, Abstracts, Bills, Address for Journal styling particulars. Address for Journal, giving particulars,

W. F. PARSONS, Pres't, Kalamazoo, Mich.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—Wheat, new western winter, dull; &s 9d.

 Receipts
 1,035
 34,320
 4,373
 10,930

 Shipments
 none
 46,032
 5,423
 895
 Shipments...... none 46,032 5,428 895 CHIOAGO, Sept. 12.—Regular wheat, weaker; 97%,697% Oct.; 99%,699% Nov.; \$1,01% Dec.; 98 Nov. and year. Corn. strong, higher; 51% Sept. Oats, higher; 27% Sept. Pork higher; \$11,27% Sept. Lard, higher; \$8 20 Sept. and

Groceries. New York, Sept. 12.—Butter, firm, quiet western, 9@25; Pennsylvania creamery, 25. Cheese dull: 1@10%. Sugar, quiet, steady. Motasses, unchanged, quiet. Coffee, dull, unchanged. Fallow, steady, 7%. Western eggs, 2:@23%.

Live Stoom.

THE REAPER DEATH.

ALLEN. - Died July 31, 1883, Mrs. Permelia Marble Allen. Mrs. Allen was born in South Adams Mass.

in 1835, and came to this State with her parents in 1842. In 1855 she married Mr. George Allen. She leaves a husband and four children, also her aged father and mother. She only will be missed there, but also by the whole community, for she was one who found more pleasure in doing for others than for

BRINKERHOFF .- Died at his home in aspersion or repelling it, and if he is lowered in his own estimation, or the estimation of the reader, it is clearly Whereas, It has pleased the Great Master of DeWitt Grange, No. 459. of the universe, to remove from us by death,

a brother, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our brother,
the Order has lost a true and worthy member,
the community a social and pleasant friend,
and the family a loving husband and father. Resolved, That we tender the bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy, and in-voke in their behalf the kind protection of all

belonging to our Order.

Resolved That our charter be draped in

U. S. STANDARD WEIGHTS. The Michigan Scale Company.

304 North Burdick Street, Kalamazoo, Mich,

Manufacture the best and most convenient Scales for farm use ever invented EVERY SCALE PERFECT and FULLY WARRANTED. PRICE LOW.

If you want a Scale, and you ought to have one, for a reliable Scale is AS USEFUL ON THE FARM AS THE PLOW OR HARROW It will pay you to call and see us or send for an illustrated Circular free.

Clean tea or coffee cups with scouring-brick; makes them look good as

One of the civil service commissioners says that the people think the govrument is an almshouse, which can afford employment to those who cannot earn a living in the ordinary employments.

JACKSON Mich. Feb 5, 1882.

DR PENGELLY: Please send me \$5.00 worth of your valuable medicine. It is doing wonders for some ladies here, one in particular. who a year ago was confined to her room, and most of the time to her bed. Every one said she had the consumption I knew she had diseases your medicine was recommended to cure, and persuaded her to try it. In a few weeks there was a decided change; in a few more sho let her hired help go, and has done her housework ever since, and walks every day a distance of a mile and a half,-all due to ZOAPHORA. Respectfully yours

MRS. GEORGE COREY.

Mr. Editor: - We painted our Grange hall with the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber paint and it wears well and I now propose to paint my house with it. Fraternally. JOHN W. NICHOSON.

Kent county, Mich. [See advertisement.-EDITOR.]

NOW READY! DETROIT ART LOAN EXHIBITION

Open until Nov 1, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily. Over 1,000 Oil Paintings of the highest artisti merit.

merit.
250 Water-color Paintings.
250 Water-color Paintings.
25700 Choice Etchings and Engravings.
25700 Choice Etchings and Engravings.
25700 Choice Etchings and Engravings.
25700 From Foliation of Antique And Medern Laces.
25700 Petrope Collection Cyprus Pottery.
25700 Antique Pottery from Peru.
25700 Orringe collection Egyptian Antique Bronzes.
25700 Pesides over 2,000 Art Objects and carios of value.
25700 Fifteen Exhibition Rooms.
25700 Fifteen Thousand square feet of area.

Magazine.
Colonial Room conaining Revolutionary Furniture and Relics of great historic value.

Exhibition Building Corner Larned and Bates Sts., near both depots Admission 25 cents. Excursions over all Railroads.

Never let tea boil.

MULCAHY says the statement that John Roach's ship is the first iron vessel launched in America is a mistake, as Mrs. Mulcahy frequently launches iron vessels at him.

CONTINENTAL HOOF OINTMENT

CRACKED HOOFS, SPRAINS. SCRATCHES, and SORES

Horses, Cattle and Sheep. Ask your Storekeeper for it, or write direct to the manu-

American Lubricating Oil Company, Isep6t Cleveland, Ohio.

facturers.



WOMAN'S FRIEND.

Without puffery, simply on the good words of those who have used it, it has made friends in every State in the Union. NOT A CURE ALL

But a gentle and sure remedy for all those complaints (no naming needed), which destroy the freshness and beauty, waste the strength, mar the happiness and usefulness Girls and Women.

Sold by all, Druggists.

Testimonials concerning this Medicine or my Pamphlet on "Diseases of Women and Children' sent gratis. Every woman, especially Mothers, them. Address R. PENGELLY, M. D., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS





BUTTON,



After 33 years' experience as a su cessful Dentist, and for 13

good work in Dentisity uone of 1617
All work warranted, as usual.
Please call before going elsewhere.
R. Button, Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
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MENTION GRANGE VISITOR.

NATURE'S TRIUMPH

FERTILIZER

CARBONATE OF LIME

Is the basis of fertility of all soil. I hereby inform the farmers of Michigan, Northern Ohio and Indiana that I am grinding pure Carbonate of Lime Rock which is the cheapest fertilizer made. Thousands of testimonials can be given. Keep this notice in mind and send for N. DAVIS, Ida, Monroe Co., Mich,

German Horse and Cow

This powder has been in use for many

years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Ober-holtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price HILL & CO., 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., DETROIT THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (leose), price Eight Cents per lb., 30-lb boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, Ten Cents per lb.

Established in 1867.

CHARLES D. ROSE, Steam Dyer

Scourer & Repairer.

31 Kent St., and 32 South Division St.,

We color all the new shades of ladies' garments, Gent's clothing colored or cleaned without skinkage or rubbing off. The best tailors employed for repair-ing and pressing.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Mention Grange Visitor.

Kent Co. Pomona Nurseries Peach Trees a Specialty.

We offer for the Fall trade a good assort-ment of Fruit Trees. Grapevines, Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, and Evergreens at the lowest living rates.

BUY AT THE NURSERY AND SAVE COMMISSIONS.

We Employ no Traveling Agents. Send for our Price List. BUTTRICK & WATTERSON, Props.

CASCADE, KENT CO., MICH.

OAK PARK SEMINARY, PAW PAW, MICH.

DEPARTMENTS.—Normal, Commercial, Musical, Preparatory and Kindergarten. LOCATION.—Heathful, pleasant and moral. ADVANTAGES .- Eighteen teachers, low rents and living, sufficient apparatus, beautiful village with seven churches, excellent pub-lic schools, and good society. Tuition low. Telegraphy, Phonography, Book-keeping and Music specialties.

Send for circulars to JAMES F. JORDON, Sec'y.

AAICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARR.

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. Sprague, Principal.

Alabastine

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

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

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

M. B. CHURCH, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich.

New Harness and Trunk Store. T. KININMENT & CO.,

Manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers in Harnesses, Trunks, Blankets,

WHIPS, Etc., 117 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. All work our own make and guaranteed all Hand Made.

Farm Harness, white trimmed, Breeching, Round Lines, Rum straps,
Spreaders, etc. complete.......\$29.00 Same without Breeching.... Same with Flat Lines..... Same without Breeching Farm Harness, stitched 6 to the inch. stock all selected, an extra fine arti-cle, Breeching, Round Lines, com-

Mr. T. Kininment for the past five years has been foreman for Mr. A. Vandenburg, and now in order to build up a trade offers special inducements to the Grangers of Michigan,

guaranteeing a better class of work than was ever given to them by anybody.

All orders received under seal of Grange will be attended to at once and goods may be re-turned at our expense if not found satisfactory. Address all orders to Yours very respectfully

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

LEONARD A. WARD, Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

All Legal Business Promptly Attended to. 26 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan. lsep6t Mention Grange Visitor.

Greenwood Stock Farm

A CHOICE LOT OF PURE BRED POLAND CHINA SWINE

For Sale at Reasonable Rates. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. Parties wishing stock of this kind will find it for their interest to correspond with or visit me.

B. G. BUELL.

Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich.

"WOODBUGGY" IS THE BEST.



I employ no agents, pay no commissions, but sell direct to conumers at bottom prices, believing in the well established principle that one man's money is as good as another's. In buying this Buggy, you are not experimenting, paying commissions, nor taking the word of smooth-tongued agents or roving peddlers.

ARTHUR WOOD,

(BRICK SHOP,) 33, 35 and 37 WATERLOO ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

I have used one of these Buggies four years, and can heartily and cheerfully recommen them. E. A. BULINGAME. [Mention the Grange Visitor.] 15aug6t

STANDARD Laundry Wax

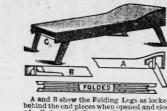
Preserves Linen, gives a beautiful finish, prevents the 'iron trom sticking, saves labor.

5 Cents a Cake.

Ask your Storekeeper for it. MADE BY

Standard Oil Co., Cleveland,

THE "BEDETTE."



A and B show the Folding Legs as locked behind the end pieces when opened and clos-ed. C shows the Tension Cord, which takes all the strain off the hinges and regulates the spring sides.

The "BEDETTE" is a soft, easy spring bed without springs or mattress, which is not true

without springs or mattress, which is not true of any other spring bed, whether folding or otherwise, whether cheap or expensive.

It is a delightful warm weather bed, there being only one thickness of soft flexible cloth under the sleeper, thus giving an even cool temperature on all sides, which can be regulated to suit the weather by putting the necessary amount of clothing under the sleeper.

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

The "Browners" is prographed for sick.

The "BEDETTE" is unequaled for sick rooms, as the temperature can be regulated m below as well as from above, thus obviat-ing the necessity of cooling the room by the use of ice in cases of fevers, etc.

No family should be without one at least. It can be folded up to six inches square by its lt can be folded up to six inches square by its length and is easily put out of the way when not in use and makes a perfect bed in itself when wanted. Weighs only 25 pounds and is strong enough to hold the weight of three heavy men.

heavy men.

Do not punish yourselves and children by trying to sleep on hot, musty matresses through the warm weather but procure "Benettes" and sleep peacefully and healthfully.

Price \$3.00. Finished with stain and varnish, 10 cents extra. For sale by furniture dealers everywhere. If not for sale by your dealer we will send to any address on receipt of price. Liberal discount to clubs of one dozen or more. en or mcre.

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

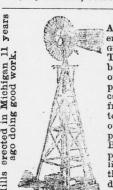
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eign Languages.
Three hours labor on each working day except Saturdays. Maximum rate paid for labor, eight cents an hour. RATES

Tuition free. Club Boarding. CALENDAR. For the year 1883 the terms begin as follows: Spring Term February 20
SUMMER TERM May 22

AUTUMN TERM..... September 4 Examintion for Admission, February 20 and September 4. For Catalogue apply to T. C. ABBOTT, President, or R. G. BAIRD, Secretary.



OVER TEN YEARS AGO we commenced erecting WIND En-GINES in this State. To-day they are doing better work than many of the so-called im-provements. We still contract to force water from wells or springs to any point. All of to any point. our work put in by experienced mechanics Buyers can have the practical benefit of a living spring put into their house, thence to different points for stock by means of

valve tanks. Write for Lithographs, illustrations of different jobs u 110 of work

B. S. WILLIAMS & CO., Kalam co Mich.

LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American



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

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

tamp for College Journal. Address, C. G. SWENSBURG, Proprietor, GRAND RAPIDS, MICS.

NOW IS THE TIME

To go west and select from 2,000,000 acres of lands which I offer for sale in the best part of the west. But, before you go west, please look over the long list of lands which I now look over the long list of lands which I now
offer for sale in Berrien county, Michigan.
This list comprises about 4,000 acres of fruit,
farm, and stock lands, among which may be
found fine fruit farms, with palatial residences,
and every variety of fruits indigeneous to this
unrivaled Lake Shore region.

A large number of small fruit farms, of ten
to forty acres, located in the center of the
fruit-growing region at prices from \$25 per

to forty acres, located in the center of the fruit-growing region, at prices from \$25 per acre, and upwards.

1,000 acres of timbered lands of best quality for fruit growing or general farming, situated along the line of the C. & W. M. R. R., between Stevensville and Bridgman stations.

These lands have but recently been placed on the scale of the most the market, and consist of some of the most 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.

2,000 acres of wooded, hill and vale, on the

Lake Shore, at prices from \$2 to \$4 per acre, cash. These lands were partially denuded of timber by the great fire of 1871, but are now covered with a dense second growth of timber, schrubs, wild fruits and grasses, and all favorably located for fruit growing, and have been proved well adapted to sheep and stock grow-

ing.

For maps and pamphlets, descriptive of western lands, and rates to all western points, or for bills and circulars giving lists of Michigan lands, call en, or address

WM. A. BROWN.

Emigration and immigration Agent, Fruit grower, and dealer in Real Estate, Stevensville, Michigan.

Paint Your Buildings



It is made Pure White and ALL COLORS FOR EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR

It dries hard, glossy and beautiful. It will not peel, chalk or blister. Having greater covering qualities than ordinary paints are FAR MORE ECONOMICAL to use. Call or write for Color Card and Prices. For sale in Schoolcraft Mich., by McLEAD & ROBERTS,

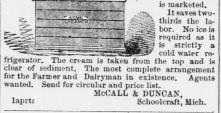
DAVID FORBES. ENGRAVER.



GRANGE SEALS. BAG PLATES,

Stencils, Dies, and Stamps. 29 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich.,

ACME CREAMER and BUTTER COOLER A combina-tion by which all farmers can make Cream-ery Butter as well as keep it in a nice con-dition until it is marketed.



GRANGER & HAMBLIN. LIVERY, SALE AND BOARDING STABLES,

Nos. 42 and 44 Louis St., Grand Rapids Mich. Farmers Teams Fed and Cared for as Ordered, We make a specialty of the sale of horses. We guarantee every horses we sell to be as represented. Our stock cannot be excelled. Our Hambletonian Stallion, Troubler, is one of the best in the State. Mention this

I. J. WHITFIELD.

Physician and Surgeon, Special attention given to diseases of the OFFICE 128 MONROE ST GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Please mention this paper.

FENNO & MANNING,

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RHEUMATISM. All Pain Cured by First Treatment.

MABSOLUTE CURE WARRANTED When Directions are followed For full information, Testimonials, Circulars, etc., Address with stamp or apply to PROF. GEO, M. RHODES. Universal Dispensary, 351 Lyon St, Grand Rapids, Mice.

Specifics for all Chronic Diseases on hand

(Continued from last week.)

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