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15 J. T. COBB, Address, -BC'Y MICH. STATE GRANCE,

SCHAFT. MI

10

to answer Joseph Lannin of South Haven. The fence question is like the tariff a local question. I believe in having road fences. In my opinion the roads look far better with neat, well-built and well-kept fences bordering each side, and the adjacent farms look better too. But no one likes to see old fences tumbling down and out of repair. I wish some of those farmers who advocate taking away the road fences, and who generally live out in the older settled portions of the

in your columns, and herewith attempt

country, would come out in an honest way and say their real reasons for taking the course they do is because they do not enjoy the work of keeping up their fences, and timber is scarce. and fencing is expensive, and they would shirk the responsibility by not allowing any stock to run in the road. If farmers in this wooded country in the great State of Michigan worked their farms as they should, giving intelligent thought to the scientific questions of agriculture, and improved the condition of the soil instead of exporting its fertility, they would certainly realize profit enough to be able to keep up their fences, and their minds would be so cultivated that they could see beauty in good broad thoroughfares and elegant fences and other adornments of civilization.

Some men care little for beauty of highway and meadow, for neatness and cultivation, but continually grasp for a little more land.

I believe that road fences should remain even where the country has become settled and it is not necessary to have cattle running at large. If a farmer must have a pasture it is best to have a system of rotation so that each field shall take its turn as a place for grazing, and be bounded by a permanent fence, No man of science or intelligence will be continually moving his fences, neither will he make any ones field a permanent pasture.

Here in Newaygo county there is a large extent of territory which is nonresident land and affords pasture for hundreds of cattle, and there are many new settlers who keep a few cows who would not be able to do so if they were obliged to shut them up or hire them pastured.

I think I have not merely given my own opinion on this matter but represented that of our Grange and our county. We have plenty of timber here and the road fence is a perma-

nent institution with us Yours truly, W. S. MERRILL. Ashland Center, Mich., Sept. 4, 1883.

on the return trip, Mr. Babcock was one of a company which was delayed two hours at a station to make connec. tions. There was an organ found opened and a young man who had been out to take in the country, and who was brim full, sat down to the organ and thereupon manipulated the tender strains of Home. Sweet Home. He was told he must stop that or he would have the whole crowd boo hoo ing. E. W. S.

farms for sale there pretty che-p. Up-

Care of Tools

When we take into consideration the high price that farmers generally have to pay for tools to farm with, we are, very much surprised to see how many farmers there are, so neglectful and careless, as to leave valuable and high priced tools out doors, weeks and sometimes months after they are done using them; to there rust, decay, and warp, by exposure to the weather. It is astonishing that some farmers, who complain about the high and unreasonable prices of tools, how difficult it is for them to pay for their farms and yet are so negligent about taking care of their tools, that it costs them nearly twice as much in ten years for farming utensils as is necessary. I have seen farmers who were so stingy that they would work themselves down sick rather than hire a few day's work. They would work to a great inconvenience and disadvantage rather than pay a few dollars for a labor-saving tool, or get some utensil improved or repaired; and yet such farmers would waste more by mere carelessness and negligence in not taking care of tools and in not repairing them in proper time than they would gain by their close-fisted penuriousness. It 'does seem that every intelligent and thinking farmer should see that it will be to his interest to act different, but such cases only demonstrate a

O. K. BRUNO.

Cord Binding Harvesters to be Held at High Figures.

fact how strange is human nature.

Chicago, Sept. 13 .- The cord binding harvesters association of the United States held a secret conference here yesterday. It is understood that the object of the meeting is to limit production and prevent a glut in the market, such as occurred last year.

DRAIN pipes and all places that are sour or impure may be cleansed with lime water, copperas water or carbolic acid.

they arose and lovingly licked their offspring dry. This act performed they braced themselves and coaxed the calf to nurse. Then, lying down, reaction occurred. The first flush of maternity had passed, and they were unable to again rise. The starving calves bleat d pitifully around their dying mothers. In answer to the calls of their young, the dams repeatedly endeavored to arise. They were o weak that when they were partially up they pitched forward on their heads. They struggled and struggled until their chins and foreknees were skinned. They died trying to perform their duty. The brutes who live iu log cabins that stand by the banks of creeks that flow through the plains did not perform theirs. They regret the loss of money that repre sented the value of the cow. That was all.

find. After the exhaustion of labor

Is it a matter of surprise that cowboys are cruel and brutal? It is but a step from cruelty to dumb animals to murderous brutality toward unresist iug, because surprised, men.

I think I hear it exclaimed that gentlemen who are noted for their humanity engage in breeding cattle on the plains. Do they? A man who deliberately abu es cattle; who buys a brand with avowed intention of al lowing a portion to starve, because it is chesper to lose some than to feed all: who for the sake of a pecuniary gain premeditates a murderous act of cruelty towa d unresisting animals, may have the manner and speech of a gentleman, but a humane gentleman he is not.-Frank Wilkinson.

"Farm Law."

An interesting paper by Judge Parrish of the superior court on "Farm Law," the third of a series prepared for the West Michigan Farmers club, of which the following is the substance:

By the old common law the owner kept any animal or thing likely to do mischief at his peril, and was prima facie liable for all damages naturally resulting; this whether his cattle in-vaded his neighbor's field, or his out-house filth his cellar, or its stench his premises. In a recent Maryland case, where a train was wrecked by a farmer's escaped ox, the court of ap-peals held the farmer liable for all the damage because the ox had no business on the track, being a trespasser. But this old common law rule is subject to some limitations. Your fire even carefully used, your docile horse carefully driven, your strongly-built reservoir, may escape control through accident, fright or flood and thus damage your neighbor's property; but where the injury is unavoidable and your conduct free from blame you will not be liable; such injuries must be borne by those on whom they fall. So the New Hampshire supreme court.

where horses frightened by a train broke through fences and did great damage, held that as the owner was not blamable he was not liable in damages. For accidental damages arising rity, but this may be gained a without blame in the pursuit of a law-great a cost. - Brerder's Gazette.

ment a d discretion in the applica-tion of labor; who now and then gives a practical proof of his ap reciation of the interest exhibited in the work. and shows that he is willing to impart information to the help for their own sake, will have little difficulty with help. Generally this spirit will beget trustworthiness which is a great point gained.

There is another side to this picture we are willing to admit. Laborers on the farm who get their wages regularly in addition to their board and washing even although the wages are low are often better off than they are willing to allow. They look at the per diem of the workmen in cities and neglect to note that it takes every cent of it to live there. The man with a family who lives in a ten-ant house upon a farm, with no rent to pay, a garden spot upon which to or twelve per cent. grow his vegetables, even if his wages are small, is in a far better position to lay up money than the day laborer in the city or upon the railroad, who

hires his house and buys everything for his family to eat. There is room for a large number of laborers all through the country if on ly those who employ and these employed would take a more generous view of the labor question.

Farmers would do very much better than is usual with them if they would hire by the vear, arranging their busin ss so as to profitably employ the regular amount of help through the winter. This is but justice to the laborer, and if the time be put in caring for stock which are manufacturing large quantities of manures, there is no labor more economical for the farm.

Save the Good Brood Sows.

Corn is high; pork is bigh. It costs much more to winter a full grown sow than it does a spring pig. The old sow, if she has reared a litter of pigs, probably is not so attractive looking as are the best of her som pigs. All these things may tempt one to fatten the sow and keep one of the pigs for breeding purposes. To all contemplating this course we feel like giving Punch's celebrated advice to contemplating matrimony. those This was summed up in one word 'don't" As a rule, with few exceptions, a matured sow will rear more, stronger and better pigs than will an unmatured one. In case a sow shall have proved herself undesirable, there is no question that she should be slaughtered; but if her past perform ance has been satisfactory, the fact that she is two years old is not sufficient reason for sending her to the butcher. Some of the best brood sows we have known have been in active service until they were half a dozen years old-in some cases even longer.

Persistence in the custom of breeding fr m young and immature parents can hardly fail to tend to weaken the constitution of the stock. It may tend to further develop early maturity, but this may be gained at to

In speaking of ensilage, the veteran agriculturist, John J. Thomas, Union Springs, N. Y., says: ' From observation and personal experience, I think preservation of corn fodder in silos. will be largely adopted by skillful far. mers. It has several advantages, pamely: 1st, comparatively small space required for storing a given amount; 2, the greater ease with which the fodder may be cut shore while solt and green; 3, avoiding the labors and risks of curing in shocks in the field; 4, the readiness with which the stalks may be harvested in all weathers except pouring rains; 5, the whole of the stalks being eaten by the cattle and the advantages of green or succulent food through winter; 6, increase in the flow of milk, some ten

A CANADIAN prize essay has it that "a very true indication of the character of the farmer is the quality and condition of the animals he keeps around him; good farming is almost invariably associated with good stock, and to a man of cultivated taste there are few more prolific sources of erjoy ment. All the different breeds of cattle, sheep swine and poultry have their admirers, who claim superiority for their breed, and doubtless each breed has its particular merits. There can, however, be but one breed of (ach kind kept to advantage on an ordinary-sized farm; it requires wisdom to judiciously select which is the best suited to the place and circumstances. In attempting to raise several breeds at the same time many an enterprising man has failed to earn a reputation for being a good breeder of any kind. 'I he farmer who desires his son to remain on the farm will certainly find the breeding of choice animals one of the most effectual inducements. It has powerful attractions for many, and they who see no beauty in these things are now fewer than in former times. One of the most encouraging hopes for our county is the prospective improvement of i s live stock.

CATTLE and sheep should slways have plenty of shade in the pasture. They like when they have eaten enough to lie down in a cool shade and take their comfort, and if they an do so they will thrive much better. A few shade trees for this purpose will pay well for any drain they make upon the fertility of the soil. If there are no trees it will pay to erect a cheap shed, even though it be but a rude structure of four posts set in the ground and a roof covered with brush wood or pine limbs. It should be open to the north always, and may be open on all sides if more conven-ient. The effect of a blazing un on a cow's back when lying down seems to be more marked than while she is feeding, and can not fail to make the animal feverish, and thus injure both the flavor of the milk and its keeping qualities.-Rural Record.

Strong lye cleans tainted pork barrels.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCOOLCRAFT, - SEPTEMBER 15.

The Grange Visitor

Single copy, six months,. Single copy, one year, . Eleven copies, one year 5 00 To ten trial subscribers for three months we will send the VISI-

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Hepartment. ecretary s J. T. COBB, - - SCHOOLCRAFT. FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR 50 CENTS.

Will the friends of the VISITOR and of the Order, give proof of such friendship by adding to our list of subscrib. ers on this offer.

We will send the VISITOR to all new subscribers from October 1st to January, 1885 for 50 cents. We should like to hear from the Committees appointed in the Granges of the State, as recommended by the State Grange, to work for the VISITOR. Are the com. mittees ready to report?

TO DETROIT.

for breakfast.

Holstiens, Ayershires, Jerseys and posed to monopolies, can have no sym- AGRICULTURE: ITS NEEDS AND OPPORothers that show the careful attention pathy with the doctrines of socialism of the breeder. The same remark will and should avoid all political affiliaapply to other farm stock. Of the tion with those who advocate and susstock entered for speed we know tain such theories. nothing as we have no taste for that In all the testimony before the com- tributed to Science, a weekly journal most certainly demands. This is a

it's true all the same.

fied as well as surprised us. This has lected. And there was.

The State Fair was pronounced a ber is the first time that this could be claimed for it when held in Detroit. This with the election of a Detroit state of the grounds will be likely co give the next State Fair to Detroit again.

From all we saw we concluded that the patronage was largely from the eastern part of the State.

There is no question but what the inevitable fast horse draws quite as many to a fair as all the other attractions combined, and the expense attending this branch of the exhibisatisfied with so much and no more, but a regular organization with a circuit larger than that of the Methodist preacher of pioneer times is established and successfully worked. We say successfully because the scheme involves a large expense, a vast amount of training, scoring, jockeying gambling, drinking, the transfer of money from one pocket to another with no sort of advantage to the gen. eral public that we can see.

Now it strikes us this State Fair Association has run in this rut quite long enough. We think this whole Fair business needs a radical revoluhorse men have the fast horses, fat women, wonderful serpents and such with all the beer and whiskey. Then let us have Fairs of special

ties which will draw together men interested in improvements in certain lines and we believe they will prove more profitable than these overgrown institutions.

There is too much to be seen, and too many people congregated together. There is neither opportunity for

farm products and manufactures at a The third meeting was called for Sept. We were not disposed to ignore the county fair may do, though this is of 25, and the following questions were "Complimentary" to the State Fair doubtful expediency, but to get every- to be discussed: "What is the best train at 2 A. M. Wednesday, we reached few acres of ground to remain three and second, "Do justices' courts affect inflicted in this way is not isolated and The amount of money unjustly exscheme that largely defeats the pri- business interests of the people. The rooms of the Detroit Art Loan mary object of the association, is at As justice fees are regulated by that the growers of cotton and to- percentage which the present stockother papers, accounts of the large col very hard up-they like to get away client while his money lasts." very commendable enterprise and in- is all right and we only wish they ested in the public good" are invited and prairie leas. Why not ex- property, Mr. Gould intimates, must dustry, and, so far as my judgement could get mere real good for their time to be present.

kind of sport. A quarter of a second, mittee descriptive of the hardships now in its second volume, published more or less in getting over a mile is of labor and the bondage of the labor- in Cambridge, Mass. too fine for us. Perhaps it is a pity er, no available remedy has been prowe can't see the fun there is in it, but posed. Several witnesses argued that perusal, but have gathered from it the government should take charge of ideas, some of which, in a condensed The show of fruit on the tables grati- all industrial enterprises and should way, we shall present to our readers. are large in proportion to the amount been such a bad year for fruit that we estates. It is strange that no sugges- comparatively recent period, very were happily disappointed in the ex. tion has been offered that the poverty- little of the best thought of any peohibit. But Michigan is a great stricken operative might be induced country, and with a great country to to change his occupation when he ed to advance agriculture. draw from there ought to be even in finds that his labor is too poorly paid a poor year a good assortment col- to support him, and that he and his a hundred years, the United States of changing one's occupation seems improvements for the furtherance and great success. Which as we remem. never to occur to the mind of the ordinary labor reformer. The skilled artisan may have devoted many years to parts of the earth, in search of astrowhy not try some other kind of labor. But when the importance of agricul-In the crowded countries of Europe, a ture is compared with other subjects but in this country, no industrious, that this basis of all prosperity has healthy man, should permit himself received but meagre support. "Even and family to suffer from extreme private gifts have gone to endow litepoverty because his employers refuse to pay him living wages. If he can natural science, astronomical obserfind no mechanical labor that will improve his condition, then he can re sort to agriculture. While perhaps tion forms no inconsiderable part of all cannot, very many might the sum total. The horse men are not go where land is cheap and then they need have little uncertainty about securing a support. Whatever may be the oppressions of capital, it will make no attempt to prevent a laborer from deserting an unprofitable occupation. It would be better for the laborer if the professional labor reformers would devote less attention to the machinery of new political parties, and attempt to inspire the laboring classes with more confidence in their own ability to leave the over-crowded cities of the east and become independent of oppressive employers by the cultivation of their own soil. Jay Gould, in his testimony betion. It needs subdivision. Let the that most of the poor laborers do not want to go to a new country and engage in farming. "They prefer," he says, "to remain in New York city and be beggars to embracing a good chance of becoming nabobs out West." And there is too much truth in that statement.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

These are days of association. Everybody associates. The newest peace in Monroe county, a notice of To congregate machinery, stock, which we find in the Evening Journal.

TUNITIES.

We have given this paper a hasty

For a nation of but little more than intended to encourage agriculture." "But," says the Professor, "There are gifts in the interests of agriculture." "Where agriculture thrives, there we he would be in precisely the same always find a prosperous people. She position as it he had purchased at a needs more trained minds to work in premium, with a higher percentage of her interest. With better thought dividend. The new issue and distribuwould come great and needed im- tion of stock is called watering, and is

provements in the Agricultural de- generally denouced as an imposition upon the public. In either case, the partment of the nation." In tracing the greater neglect of the original stockholders make a clear application of science to agricultural profit which may appear as a premium interests than others, Dr. Kedzie is in the market, or as new certificates of

quoted as follows: "No industry, ex- stock. cept navigation, is so completely at The great evil of stock watering in the mercy of the weather as agricul railway and telegraph companies, is ture in its widest sense. In the mag- that it becomes a species of fraud upon nitude threatened, agriculture out- the public. The profits appear to be weighs in importance all others. In- small when computed on the par

deed, without the sustaining influence value, yet they may be enormous when of agriculture, commerce itself would based on the real expenditure of capivanish like the dew of the morning. tal. The business must be conducted Timely warnings of impending me- with a view of securing a good perteorological dangers might be given centage of profit on the entire by the signal service which would be issue of stock, and rates for of incalculable service to agriculture." freight and passengers The wheat harvest of 1882 is referred made accordingly. After a large careful and complete inspection or thing in this line that we have seen to an illustration. "The approach of part of the depleted stock has been sufficient accommodation for those is the association of justices of the a protracted storm was known for days before damage was done. If spec days before damage was done. If spe- have a fair percentage on the stock cific warning had been given our which they own, without regard to farmers at that time, most of the wheat original value of stock, and on acmight have been safely housed, and the count of the lack of competition or farmers of Michigan saved from a loss by pooling arrangements they are ensent us by the President. Taking the thing that can be thought of on to a method of securing impartial justice?" of more than \$1,000,000. The damage abled to enforce their demands.

the City of the Straits in good time or four days for everybody to see is a the political, religious, social and exceptional." Some progress however, torted from the public by a corpora- will result in adding largely to the has been made, as we are informed tion is not truly represented by the population and wealth of the State.

OCTOBER 1, 1883.

GENERAL NOTICE.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sept. 28, 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,

130, 292.

 150, 202.
 Cass—1 Rep. 42, 125, 162, 427.
 Clinton—3 Rep. 140, 202, 225, 226, 342, 343, 358, 370, 439, 456, 459, 505, 659. Eaton-2 Rep. 67, 134, 223, 224, 260, 301, 315, 360, 361, 619, 625.

Genesee-1 Rep. 249, 386, 387. Grand Traverse-1 Rep. 379, 469,

24, 638, 653, 655. Gratiot-1 Rep. 391, 431.

Hillsdale-2 Rep. 74, 78, 106, 107, 108, 33, 183, 251, 269, 273, 274.

Ingham-2 Rep. 7, 54, 115, 235, 241, 262, 265, 287, 322, 347, 540. Ionia-3 Rep. 163, 168, 174, 175, 185, 186, 187, 190, *191, 192, 270, 272, 325 640,

30, 646,

Jackson-1 Rep. 2, 28, 45. Kalamazoo-2 Rep. 8, 11, 16, 18, 21, , 49, 61, 171.

Kent-4 Rep. 19, 39, 73, 110, 113, 170, 210, 220, 221, 222, 295, 316, 337, 348, 350, 353, 479, 563, 564, 634.

Lapeer-1 Rep. 246, 396, 448, 549, 607, 345, 656.

Leclanaw-1 Rep. 374.

Lenawee-2 Rep. 167, 212, 213, 277, 78, 279, 280, 293, 384, 660. Livingston—1 Rep. 90, 114, 336, 613.

Macomb-1 Rep. 403, 623, 637, 657. Manistee-1 Rep. 557, 580, 633.

Mason-1 Rep. 415.

Mecosta-1 Rep. 362, 517.

Monroe-1 Rep. 509. Montcalm-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, 458, 039, 347, 652.

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. Sanilae-1 Rep. 417, 566, 641, 654. Shiawassee-1 Rep. 151, 160, 180, 228,

29 252.

Tuscola-1 Rep. 513, 526, 548, 582 593, 642, 649.

Van Buren-3 Rep. 10, 23, 26, 32, 36, 30, 89, 157, 158, 159, 230, 346, 355, 610. Washtenaw-2 Rep. 52, 56, 59, 92,

39, 298, 351, 399, 476, 631. Wayne- Rep. 268, 367, 368; 389, 8, 622, 636.

Wexford-1 Rep. 632, 644.

are

FROM the commissioner of mmigration located at Detroit we have received a copy of the third edition of 'Michigan and its Resources." The former editions covering over 60,000 have been distributed and it is presumed by the Commissioner has

ance; and secondly, to keep before our readers the fact that legislators do not

give this foundation industry, the im-This is the subject of a paper by Prof. portance which its extent and the de-Beal of the Agricultural College, con- pendence of other industries upon it valuable paper, but we cannot in this number make further reference to it.

WATERED STOCK.

When the profits of a corporation

assume the ownership of all landed The Professor first shows that, until a of capital invested, under old usage, the dividends appeared as a high percentage on the par value of the stock. ple has been given to subjects intend- Now if the prosperity of a business seems likely to be permanent, the market value of the stock rises so that a purchaser, after paying the premium family are starving. The possibility has been liberal in support of many makes but a moderate percentage of profit on his investment, although he protection of navigation and naviga- appears to receive a high percentage. tors, in explorations to uninhabitable Each original stockholder might sell out a part of his stock and still receive the development of his peculiar skill, nomical knowledge, and in a thousand sufficient in dividends to pay a reasonman for president, and the prepared and if it fails to yield him a support, ways has been lavish in expenditure. able annual percentage on the invest ment which he made at first. It thus appears that when heavy profits are change of vocation is very difficult, of her generous regard, we find made, a process similar to the so-called watering of stocks results inevitably. Instead of declaring dividends as high percentages on small nominal value, rary colleges, schools of physical or it is usual to make additional issues of stock to be sold for the benefit of all vatories, public libraries, but not to the stockholders, or a distribution of endow something which is directly such stock may be made in the form of stock dividends, increasing the amount of stock held by each one approaching signs of better days for without requiring from him any adagriculture." And he mentions Cor- ditional investment. After such a nell, Bussey, Purdue, Valentine, and change, it is evident that the same Storrs in this country," as names profits will be computed as a amaller which will be long honored for liberal percentage, and a purchaser might be enabled to obtain the stock at par, yet

leave for those more appreciative to things differently. goes, good taste and skill in the con. and money. struction of the building and arrangement of its contents. Mr. Brearly THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON EDUseemed constant in his attentions to visitors, as were also gentlemen and ladies connected with the management. During the forenoon we chanced to meet our old friend Ford, former- conversations with a variety of people tions to papers in the winter months. ly of the Kalamazoo Telegraph. He favored us with an introduction to J. E Scripps, of the Evening News. As Mr. Scripps was quite a large contributor to the collection and was familiar with off-hand talk is dignified by the name rate. Even some people who are not every department, we were fortu- of evidence. Several distinguished Grangers think it all right to club tonate in meeting him as he gave us an citizens have been called upon to en- gether and get their papers at a dishour of his time that we fully improved.

Aside from sight-seeing our ac- portant facts have been elicited. The usefulness of the legal profession as ists of various grades, some of them, the editor of the VISITOR.

sulta.

think it generally conceded that the formulated upon them. display of fine cattle of different breeding first-class cattle.

But a few years ago there were on has been openly denied. The aboliexhibition at a Fair, of really good tion of land ownership has been procattle, little beyond a few beautiful posed as a remedy for all the poverty Devons, and a liberal variety of Short | and distress among the laboring class-Horns and perhaps some well-matched es. The agriculturists of this country,

CATION AND LABOR.

This committee seems to be organized for the purpose of holding gossipy questions of the day. The persons giv ing their opinions on these interesting this matter of getting what papers gage in a pleasant chat with the gen tlemen of the committee and some im

To lovers of art, here is an opportu-men of such ability and influence that ity for indulgence that should not be their visionary suggestions are receind is large. nity for indulgence that should not be their visionary suggestions are receivmissed, and we hope those who pro. ed with favor by many of the labor jected the scheme will not meet with organizations of the country. The sing will be supplied with sample valuable cultivated grasses, as he says granted, and under which this multi- more from the temper of the reporter disappointment in its pecuniary re- deep public interest excited by the in- copies of the VISITOR and solicit sub- the grass family contains "From

The afternoon and the following is significant of the attention which igan Central Fair. We hope the or more species, while a dozen sorts, day until three o'clock we devoted to the people are concentrating upon friends of the VISITOR in attendance probably cover nineteen-twentieths of the sundries of the fair ground. The such questions. The same problems will aid him what they can, "For the all the cultivated meadow land from from seedsmen well got up, tastefully display in all the departments we ex are continually coming to the surface good of the Order." amined seemed large and despite the in political platforms, but they are threatening weather large numbers of usually set forth in pleasing generali- Manning under date of September 22, people were in attendance. We ties so that no definite issue can be

Among the radicals who have testibreeds proves most conclusively that fied before the committee there is a demore attention is given each year to cided tendency towards socialism. The right of private property in land

CLUBBING.

Some people have exact system in what they do. More do not. But there is a very general usage of subscribing for, and renewing subscripon all the important and puzzling And we propose like good Grangers, before federal and state legislators for tal. The towering accumulation of to be prepared to aid our friends in

Remember for the next three months quaintance developed one fact; Mr. doctrines of socialism have been ex. from and after this issue, many papers beneficial insects, irrigation, crossing and control this concentrated wealth. corn made a good fight against the Scripps has as little confidence in the pounded by enthusiasts and extrem- taken by our readers and their friends of seed plants and originating new can be had by clubbing with the VISas Mr. George and Mr. Moody, being ITOR for less than the regular sub-

> BRO. W. C. WEST of North Lan- should have such a limited number of unsurrendered right in the franchise formal proceedings of this committee scriptions on the grounds of the Mich- thirty-one hundred to four thousand wrong upon the public.

quotes choice combing wool two cents higher, and about one cent advance on all wool of good quality. With this advance the market has been strong and active. The opinion is expressed that an advance on present prices could not be maintained; but dred pounds to the acre, would add these prices are likely to hold good for a while. The market for woolen productive wealth of the nation." goods has steadily improved, which accounts in part at least for the imnatives. Now, we have besides these, however strongly they may be op- provement in the price of wool.

all and the four

Association" were opened during Fair tended with a vast amount of discom- statute, it is fair to presume that this bacco in the south, and of cranberries holders are realizing on their investweek at 9 o'clock and we were on hand fort and friction and as we have al- new association will stick to the ques- in New Jersey, have been recognized ments, but it is to be sought in addifore noon. What is there we shall go forward in this business and do association we hardly think these approaching frosts have been prompt- to time on purpose to absorb and conthat every paper in the state will have been well attended which indicates to do it," and "The true philosophy land as over sea, over cornfield as the Western Union Telegraph Comlection more or less complete. For from home a little while, get away We hope to hear farther from this as over cotton plantation, over the profits can be computed at a seem myself I can only say that the pro- from the cares and labors of the sea- new association, and shall expect a orchard and vineyard and the ingly fair rate on the whole volume moters of this work have exhibited son and break up its monotony. This favorable report as "All persons inter- cattle upon a thousand hills of stock. The value of corporate

tend this work into wider fields by be measured by its earning capacity. doing for the producer what it has so A small amount of stock is diluted to well done for the carrier. There is need any extent which the capacity and of scientific experiments relating to power of wealthy monopolists may the control of contageous diseases of require, and then the earning cadomestic animals! Dr. Law says says pacity is correspondingly increased, "Agitation for the extinction of the whereupon the whole mass acquires lung plague began in America in the consistency and true commercial 1878. The subject has been continually value of an actual investment of capi-

five years, and but little real progress stock has become solid wealth, with has been made. This condition of foundations as deep and lasting as if subjects are styled witnesses and their they take for them at the very lowest things he charges to a considerable ex- it had been wrought out by honest intent upon the ignorance of legisla- dustry. The earning capacity is maintors, of ex cutors and electors on this tained by a direct tax upon the prossubject." Among other subjects enu- perity of the country. In this way count and it is not considered very merated as demanding scientific inves- enormous private fortunes are built tigation, are "How to economically up and the workers of the world are ed as less in quantity when threshed feed domestic animals, injurious and made to contribute to those who hold

varieties." The professor marvels that with necessity of such legislation as will sity of soil and climate we charges wherever the public hold an

the wants of so great a variety of soil stances. But we have too much to do and climate. Experimental farms are to go into the seed business and really needed where the value of new grasses can't make a very good use of these and kindred questions can be deter- various and sundry catalogues-they mined. A single new grass 'that must go to the always hungry waste would aid but an extra yield of a hunbasket.

millions of dollars annually to the first; to the subjects and their import- tical farmers and is opportune.

This edition has been enlarged and is a pamphlet of 220 pages, containing a at that hour to see what we could be- ready said we think it high time to tions presented. If this was a Bar by the government, and warnings of tional issues of stock made from time its geographical features, its agricultural and mineral resources, its State inquestions would find a place on the ly given. The general government, ceal the vast accumulations of profit. stitutions, educational, charitable, redescribe. Such persons, if not of the From our exchanges we notice the programme. Something like this through the signal service, should After the amount of stock is doubled, formatory and penal. These features majority, are sufficiently numerous so fairs that have been held so far have would be more suitable: "How not hold the shield of its protection over or even quadrupled, as in the case of of the State's excellence are 10 well set from correspondents of their own or that the people of the country are not of retaining the confidence of your over tobacco-plant, over hay-field pany, the rates are increased and the prise if its very extensive circulation as cranberry marsh, over wheat-field wages of employes are adjusted until did not add materially to the population of the State. Copi s can be obtained on application to the Commission of Immigration, Detroit, Mich.

article we shall endeavor to show the

We had several postals intended for the "jottings" that came a day or two too late for the last number.

One from Sturgis with the common complaint of killing frosts, drought, average yield of wheat say 16 bushels, oats 32, potatoes short crop, onions also light crop, with a good market demand for every thing the farmer has to sell.

One from Berrien County that represented the wheat a light crop, corn crop ruined, grapes, tomatoes, beaus, etc., badly damaged. All farmers blue and some "dusting in their wheat."

From Otsego, wheat was representthan anticipated, but of fair quality; In pursuing this subject in another dry weather, but frost was king. The Grange was prosperous and felt the infusion of some young blood in its

The damage by frost was so general over the State that reports varied plication of stock has inflicted a great than from other causes.

THE following Granges are still delinquent in their reports for the quarter ending June 30th, 1883. 2, 47, Maine to Texas. It can hardly be printed and covering some good 199, 226, 230, 239, 241, 249, 253, 274, 275. 548, 619, 622, 623, 625, 634, 636, 646, 647, 648, 653. March 31st, and June 30th, 1883. 57,

92, 163, 172, 176, 200, 220, 229, 255, 257, 276, 286, 289, 320, 321, 331, 340, 380, 421, 427, 437, 466, 471, 589, 606, 635, 649. December, March and June, 1883. 3, 68, 182, 281, 310, 338, 556, 568. Delinquent for a year, 310, 430, 466,

An opportunity for clubbing with other good papers will be presented in the next number of the VISITOR.

WE have a valuable article from Hon. Henry Chamberlain which will We have referred to this paper, and appear in the agricultural department made these extracts, to call attention of the next number. It is for prac.

OCTOBER 1, 1883.

THE DRIVEN WELL.

This recent decision of the invalidity of Green's driven well patent and its reissue, for which see article on fifth page, seems to the users of driven wells as sensible and sound and tends to confirm an opinion very generally we have the monthly report for Aubeld that the first contested case was made up to establish a precedent, as lows: all know who have kept in any way posted that the half dozen subsequent the history of the State. The estimated decisions of the United States District production will be something over courts, followed by courtesy, the lead of that first decision.

Two or three recent decisions of the case on its merits and as in this instance are not calculated to afford per cent. much comfort to Mr. Green, his assignees, or the sharpers who have made it a business for some years to extort money from owners of driven wells by threats of suits.

It will be remembered by our readers, that the State Grange of Michigan undertook to aid in the defense of a suit commenced nearly two years ago in the United States District court at Grand Rapids and that money was contributed by individuals and Gran es to sustain such defence.

We have had occasional enquiry as to the status of the suit and also as to the disposition of the money collected and this seems a proper time to make a brief sta ement now that the matter has been refe red to.

The parties to the suit when the case was called asked for more time to collect evidence: This request was granted and there the case hangs.

Our lawyer went from Detroit to Grand Rapids either two or three times prepared for trial. Attorney fees and the expense attending the collection of evidence have been paid from the funds collected and the larger part remains in our hands unexpended subject to the order of the Executive Committee of the State Grange

It is quite likely that action may be had at its next meeting upon this m tter.

We may safely conclude that the course pursued was a wise one as the sharpers ceased their work when everybody refused to pay, and everybody refused to pay as soon as the State Grange advised non-payment and declared its purpose to protect every man who paid a dollar into the Defense fund.

This judicial decision may not be conclusive. The case may be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. If it is, or has been, until a final decision is reached the driven well sharks will find it necessary to turn plunder.

to talk to them about this matter before they go to Washington to winter.

KANSAS CROPS.

From Wm. Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas gust from which we gather as fol-

"The crop of corn is the largest in 200,000,000 bushels. An excess over the zation. It should be presented and crop of 1882, which was a good one of enforced by good solid talk until the over 50,000,000 bushels.

The oat crop was good-figures not have been the result of actual trials of given. The increase over 1882 of grass rights of property owners respected. land under fence has been nearly 100 is a public highway owns the soil on

which the highway passes, subject to the right of the public to use it for the Sorghum planting shows an increase of 48 percent over 1882 and in improved purpose of a highway. He is enti-tled to the timber and grass upon its condition 10 per cent.

This is a crop to which far more at- surface; and the minerals below it are tention is given in the States farther his; and he may maintain trespass for west than in this State. no common right of pasture in a highway. You are under just as much

Potatoes are reported better than any previous year by 25 per cent.

Sweet potatoes are raised to some extent and promise a better yield than last year by 15 per cent.

In every branch of live stock there will permit or deem necessary." has been an increase over last year. In horses 6 per cent., mules about 5 per cent., cows 9 per cent. The year's increase of other caftle was 16 per cent. have the matter in mind. Those who In the year ending March 1st, 1883, butter produced is reported a fraction derive a little advantage by sending short of 24,000,000 pounds, being an increase over 1882 of over four million pounds.

Hogs have increased over 13 per cent. which with the large corn crop Paw. A man stole a horse, was arrested, plead guilty, and was sentenced promises good returns to Kansas farmto 18 months' imprisonment, all in ers this year.

The increase in sheep takes the lead being 18 per cent. over 1882 and that in the face of 125,111 dogs reported as necessary to the happiness of the good people of Kansas. Of the 42 counties reporting, sheep have been killed in 35. The number is given at 4,523 and their value, \$9,046. But that is not much money to offset against the satisfaction afforded the people of Kansas by keeping 125,111 dogs as it only furnished each dog on an average with $7\frac{1}{4}$ cents

worth of mutton. Only about a square meal for a whole year. From this we General Notice to Masters of Subordinate see the dog keepers did not get much out of the sheep men after all. The Secretary neglected to report the percentage of increase in dogs but as the report makes in every direction a very favorable showing it is safe to assume that Kansas has more dogs than last still larger number have as yet failed year.

ENTERPRISE.

We have lived in Michigan a half century and have just come to appre- at once. Of course this is not for those their attention to more promising ciate the enterprise of the people of who have reported, but for those who fields if they must live by this kind of the northern part of the State. We are have not. So far as received the reindebted to the remarkable foresight ports are very encouraging. and shrewd business qualities of the

as presented by Judge Parish, of well. The early varieties such as are requested to notice the instruc-Grand Rapids, and it would be well Beauty of Hebron, Early Ohio, &c., ing it the duty of Masters of Suborfor farmers to understand that when I have in excellent condition. dinate Granges to see that these comtheir hogs are summer fallowing the White Elephant, a medium between munications are brought before their roadway in front of your house, the early and late did well. Late pots- Subordinate Granges, and the queshogs are as much trespassers as though toes a total failure; cabbage ditto; they were inside your door yard fence beets, tomatoes, extra good with us. plowing up your lawn. This subject My poultry never did better than should be freely discussed in Grange during the dry burning days of the large by giving timely notice of the mactings. There are some farmers, past six weeks. Sold eggs by the questions presented in these commu-Grangers, too, for that matter, who bushel. Tell you all about it in the nications for each month, respective. do not comprehend this sort of civili- next issue.

GUITILIUS SNYDER. Three Rivers, St. Joseph county, truth is recognized, and the highway Sept 21, 1883.

> Groveland Grange 443 will hold Grange speaking, music, with a good Grange sessions. business program, and a tip-top time Drowned, the forepart of the summer, The drouth still prevails, and very little wheat is sown here yet. Farmers are afraid to sow the ground is so very dry. Not 75 per cent. of the acrelast. The ground is baked like a brick WM. CAMPBELL. can't plow. Groveland, Mich., Sept. 15, 1883.

All the new political parties have a mission. Once in the world's history the people all belonged to one party. That party became so corrupt that it tried to build a tower whose top should reach heaven. God divided that party by dividing its language. We have a large and growing people of one language. The different parties among free us will take the place of the different prejudices. tongues of old. If we all belonged to one party great corruption would re- Is named for December, and we trust sult. With two great parties, each that this subject will be well considcharging the other with corruption, something must be wrong. With the the other the importance of third, fourth, and fifth parties, each work. coming before the people on its hobby, the result will be greater purity in the people. Yes, Bro. Cobb, let the agi tators from their parties, give all a

ST. JOSEPH. ladder of progress.

At last we have received that long looked for, long wished for and long prayed for blessing-rain. On the morning of the 21st, there fell a nice gentle shower. Just enough to lay

the dust and moisten the grass roots. And again on the 23rd two or three fine showers, wetting the earth to the communications closes now take root and grow." Seeding is very backward here this fall on account of the continued drought. Some farmers are through, while others have just commenced, and still others have not sown a kernel, yet all agree. that with plenty of rain and warm weather in October, the outlook is good for a bountiful harvest next year. Although the drought has done a great deal of harm, yet it has enabled farmers to better subdue their lands than they could have done had it been wet. Corn was about used up by the frosts of two weeks ago, a great deal of

Masters of Subordinate Granges tions from the National Grange, maktions therein contained be considered in session of the Grange.

THE GRANGE PRESS

will confer a favor upon the Order at ly, so that members, as well as the offi cers to whom the questions are sent, may know what the subject is to be considered in advance of the meet-

Questions for this quarter are only one for each month, believing that these, together with the local ques their annual picnic at their hall on the 11th of October next. Good sufficient to fully occupy the time at

For October we name the subject of co-operation. This question has been may be looked for. Brother Cobb presented in previous communica come out and help us. Our poor corn tions, and has been well considary injury done to them. There is has turned up it's toes at last, ered and discussed in many Subordinate Granges, and is getting to be well understood in many locali then dryed up for six weeks, then on ties; but the subject is not exhausted, the mornings of the 9th and 10th of and much more can be learned by September froze dead, and the farmers thorough study and discussion, and are cutting it up. There is about 10 indeed, we must learn how to practiare cutting it up. There is about 10 cally apply co-operation in all Grange per cent of a crop and poor at that. work before we will accomplish the What about seed corn from this crop. objects of our Order. The more familiar we become with the subject and its use, the more readily will we employ it in all work.

For November we name the subject of Tariff. This question is an imporage will be sown this year that was tant one in which we are all interested, and should be well considered, not only by Patrons but by all farmers. after being so wet, and the farmers The present tariff laws discriminate against agriculture, which is an error, and whatever error or evil there may be in the present tariff, will only be remedied after the subject is correctly understood.

The cry of high tariff, or no tariff, is dle talk and amounts to nothing. But argument based upon facts and principles carry weight with it, hence the necessity of studying and under standing the question correctly. We can then exert greater influence in regulating it. Let all discussions in the Grange be in a fraternal way, from selfishness and partisan

SUBORDINATE GRANGE WORK

something must be wrong. With the the Subordinate Granges and their Members should fully realize the

fact that they, the Subordinate Granges, are the Order of Patrons of body politic, greater education for the Husbandry, and that they can shape people. Yes, Bro. Cobb, let the agi its destiny, guide it for the present, and direct its course in the future. The order is in their hands to make it hearing, accept the good, discard the what they desire it, a power in the bad, and thus help humanity up the land for good, or an organization of life only. It is in the province of the Subordinate Granges to mould and

shape the future destiny of our Order. that will enable it to accomplish the object for which it was instituted. When this is once fully realized I am sure members will work faithfully in Subordinate Granges and carry the work to a final success. GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

With this issue of these quarterly the year of depth of one or two inches, making 1883. The preparation of these docuthe farmers look up and say, "Our ments, to make them of interest and value to our large membership, scatwheat that we have in the ground will tered throughout the whole country, who have been isolated so long and divided in their own interests, is not an easy or pleasant task. We have en. deavored under the circumstances to do the best we could. and present subjects in which we are all more or less interested. We have added to these monthly questions such suggestions and hints as we believed to be calculated to aid and refresh the mind in the researches after knowledge upon the question considered, with a hope that they might lead to a wider range of thought in their discussions. What good may have been accomplished by these means, the Subordinate Granges only can tell. If they have failed in their mission much of the rosponsibility must rest with the officers of the it is hardly fit for boiling. Patrovs Subordinate Granges is not making proper use of the means at their command.

even side by side in the same direction by a like number in an individual capacity. The first important step toward co-operation is through organization. Collect the farmers and their families in a community into the Grange, this gives strength from num-bers. Then by educating how to cor-rectly apply this power in a co-operative way, will lead to success in any legitimate effort undertaken. Co-operation means the united and

combined efforts and influence of all the co-operators in the same work, for the same purpose, in the same way, and at the same time. This develops the strength of co operative effort, and when intelligently directed its rise and power will always accomplish the results desired, whether in social culture, in education, or business enterprises. Organization, education and co-operation among farmers should be mission of every member. We the should work co operatively in every community until every farmer is en listed.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

nThe next meeting of the Washte aw county Grange will be held at Ypsilanti Grange hall Wednesday-Oct. 17, 1883 All fourth degree mem bers are invited.

J. E. SMITH Sec'y. Yosilanti, Sept. 24, 1883.

The second annual Fair of the Bedford Grange Agricultural Society will be held October 11th and 12th, 1883, at Grange Hall, Bedford, Mich. Mr. John Holbrook, Lecturer of the State Grange will address the people on the last day of the fair. Yours Fraternally, M. M. FOSTER, Sec'y, B. G. Agl. Soc. Battle Creek, Sept. 16, 1883.

Bro. C. G. Luce will dedicate Cannonsburg Grange hall in the after-noon of Oct. 18. And the next meeting of Kent county Grange will he held at the same place the following day commencing at 9 oclock A. M. The program will be announced at the meeting. Yours fraternally,

JOHN PRESTON. Pleasant, Kent county, Mich.

Programme of meeting of Allegan County Pomona Grange to be held at Monterey Grange hall, Oct. 4th, 1883: Opening address-Mr. V. B. McAlpine. Response -E. N. Bates.

Temperance work in the Grange A. Slade.

"Is the Grange a woman's right organization?" Mrs. N. Dean. High license vs. prohibition, Dr. M.

Chase. Is strict discipline necessary in Grange work, M. Eldred?

The one thing needfal, Mrs. Elizabeth Chase. The young in our order, Mrs. Ella

Gordon. The advance of co operation, Mrs.

L. E. Drake. Is our work thriving? Mrs. A. McNett.

Conveyance furnished from Hopkins Station to Monterey Grange hall Otsego, Sept. 11, 1883.

Berrien Coun y Grange, No. 1, will hold its next quarterly meeting at Fruit Grange Hall, in Royalton, commencing on Tuesday, Oct. 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M. and closing on Wednesday at 2 P. M. The meeting will be open to the public during the atternoon of the first day, when a competen: speaker will discuss the educa-tional advantages of the Grange. The programme of the meeting will inlude essays as follows: Economy on the Farm, by Bro. O. P. Miller. Economy in the Household, Sister J. A. Jones Essay, Miss Genie Mars. Bro. O. P. Spaulding will welcome the visitors in behalf of Fruit Grange, and the committees appointed to arrange work for the several institutes the coming winter will complete their arrangements and report.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

HERE is some common sense law Potatoes planted early have done

"The owner of land on which there

obligation to restrain your cattle from destroying the grass, trees or herbage

you are to keep them out of my corn-

field, except as far as the public use

In the next VISITOR we shall pre-

sent a good clubbing list and we give

this early notice that our friends may

are already taking the VISITOR can

their orders for other papers directly

BUSINESS is booming down at Paw

"One sparrow does not make a sum-

mer" is a trite old maxim, but it is

supposed to signify at least summer is

coming. We should be glad to believe

that this instance of judicial busi-

ness, on business principles was an

omen of reform in the administration

of the judicial business of the county.

But we suspect this thief had no

money to fee a lawyer. Here is a

Granges.

Bro. Cobb:-Some weeks ago I sent

blanks for reports to the Master of

each Subordinate Grange in the State.

A large number have responded. A

I very much desire to receive all of

them as soon as the 6th day of Octo-

Brothers, please do not fail to forward

chance to be sorry for the lawyer.

one day.-Lansing Republican.

to this office.

to do so.

ber.

in the highway along my premises, as

A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Undoubtedly a strong concerted movement will be made in the next Congress to persuade that body to au thorize the purchase of the existing telegraph system, its present owners being perfectly willing to self it to the Government at their own figures, say one hundred millions. But their very willingness, however skillfully disguised, is what will chiefly excite suspicion. It is asserted that Mr, Jay Gould has finally got the whole matter just where he wants it. He and his associates, it is said, would be willing to sell the Western Un on Telegraph property to the Government, to be paid for in three per cent. bonds, by instalments, on which terms it is claimed the Government would get a good bargain.

Such a project is very likely to have a strong support in Congress and out, and its supports will naturally be the politicians, jobbers, speculators, and general lobby. In view of such a contingency, it will be well for Congress to pause before taking a single step which it cannot retrace. If it can construct a postal telegraph system for twenty millions of dollars, it had far better do so than buy Jay Gould's system for one hundled or even eighty million dollars. Besides, there are considerations other than that of price involved, one of which is the increase of government the right employes. Yet if this is time to propose it, it is the right time to discuss it also.-Exchange.

This is very well said. The people are becoming better informed every year and have come to understand that it is hardly the fair thing for a half dozen men to secure a franchise from a State or national government which means from the people who are to be served, and who still retain legislative control over the corporation, and then by the manipulation of three or four prices for the service rendered.

Old party issues are practically played out, and a war of words about the mean things that political parties have done somewhere in the pastwill have less influence than ever before with the people. Congressmen who can see through a mill-stone that has a hole in it must know that they can't take care of their own political future and at the same time remain indifferent to the demands if the people for protection from the exactions of corporations that hold their franchise subject to legislative control.

With the power to construct and operate lines it would be inexcusable folly for the government to pay three or four times their cost to the owners of existing lines.

township board of the township of Grayling, County of Crawford for opening the eyes of our understanding to this fact. We are sorry that we have no personal acquaintance with these officials, for men of such large ideas are not plenty, and Crawford county may well feel proud that at her county seat she has men of breadth who grasp the future and provide for posterity.

The proof we offer is an order for a "Cemetery Record of Grayling".

Reference to authority shows Grayling had at the last census taking, 500 inhabitants, and the "Cemetery Record" which these provident officers ordered contains 600 pages of 50 lines each with finely printed headings stretching across two pages of this superbly bound book. The representatives of these 500 as will be seen have made provision not only for a city of the dead of 15,000 inhabitants but for an abbreviated history of each. The maker of the Order for this "Cemetery

cers in the northern part of the State generations may not be fully comprehended.

We have a lurking suspicion that perhaps after all the drummer who secured the order for this high-priced "Cemetery Record" may be entitled to some of the credit in making such liberal provision for the historic burial of something out of nothing, to exact the present and future generations of Grayling. We know the gentleman to be a worker, but we had no suspi-

cion that he was equal to such results as this in the Cemetery business. If we visit Grayling a hundred years hence we shall be curious to know how much blank space there is left in its "Cemetery Record."

Do not overlook the communication of Worthy Master Luce on another page. While the Master of the State Grange is earnestly striving to do his duty, his request for the co-operation of Masters of Subordinate Granges seems a very reasonable one, and if not complied with will lead to the suspicion that the wrong man was elected Master of your Grange.

Do not overlook our offer to send the VISITOB until January, 1885, for gardens were badly injured. Grapes It may do congressmen a little good 50 cents to all new subscribers.

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C G LUCE M. Mich. Gilead, Mich., Sept. 24th, 1883.



Beautiful thoughts like diamonds sparkle in the atmosphere of the mind. May we ever cultivate them. that what the rainbow is to the natural eye, our minds may be to the eye that never slumbers. S. P. BALLARD.

As I see some crop reports in your postal jottings, perhaps a few words from Marlette might be acceptable. Wheat averaged 10 bushels per acre. Oats 30. Barley 20. Corn almost worthless. Potatoes a small crop. The frost of the 16th and 17th hurt clover badly also the corn fodder, what there was of it. Seeding pretty well over. R. F. W.

Marlette, Mich., Sept. 21, 1883.

The GRANGE VISITOR this time is a very welcome visitor, as it finds me fifty miles from home, flat on my back Record," as we suppose to incite to nursing a broken arm, happily it is my good work adds, "We shall want left. How can Michigan Patrons make several more," but we are left in the their paper a weekly instead of a semidark whether he means "Cemetery Re- monthly visitor? Seeding half done. cords" or Records for marriages and farmers have postponed further work births, but we charitably conclude for in that direction until dryer weather. the latter purpose. We refer to this Rains have been frequent and copious matter for the benefit of township offi- from the 19th inst. to date, the 24th. Wheat that is sown will be somewhat where possibly the wants of future injured from water standing on it. Looking for a speedy recovery, I remain GEO. N. FISHER. yours.

Cass City. Tuscola Co., Mich.

The farmers in this section give their attention to butter and potatoes. The former is selling for 20 cents and the latter for 40 cents which pays to Philadelphia to supply the mining districts. Corn is very poor just fit to roast. A great many fields of beans are seen between here and Buffalo, but they were too late for this season, and the frosts have cooked them. Apples are very scarce and small, The Granges held a public picnic at Ithica last Saturday, and it seemed so odd to a Michigander to see so many Grangers together and no speaking, or literary exercises of any kind. In Michigan we think the speaking and the music is the cream of the feast.

CORTL'AND HILL. Dryden, Tompkins county N. Y.

The rain last night set the wheels in motion in all directions, and a large per cent of the wheat will be drilled in at once. The frost of the 9th will long be remembered, for the corn and are totally ruined only on high ground | ered and understood.

look out for your seed corn. RABBI. Prairie Ronde, Sept. 23rd, 1883.

Only one lot of melons in this market raised about here this year. Georgia melons quite abundant. Potatoes quite good. Price 35 cents per proves that some farmers are wise. They are not selling hogs at 41 @ 5 cents live weight. Arthur Stark and Dr. Chase were at West Casco Grange, working up Pomona Grange interest. Casco Granges are ready to help it along by work and money. They seem to realize that if good is to come out of Pomona Grange work that money must be put into it. The ride from here to Casco on the 15th, was the dustiest I ever encountered, and the Pine Barrens seemed worse than useless. They will furnish a subject better than to raise wheat. They ship to puzzle terraculturalists for a long time to come. We had a good rain on the morning of the 21st, the first since July 26th. At date of 25th we have had plenty of rain and seeding is progressing rapidly.

Otsego, Mich., September, 1883. National Grange, P. of H.-Lecturer's Department. COMMUNICATION TO THE SUBORDI-NATE GRANGES. The documents for this quarter, as heretofore, will be sent to the Secretaries of State Granges for distribution to the Subordinate Granges in their respective States, except where the address of the Subordinate Granges are furnished me, when they will be mailed direct. Lecturers of Subordinate Granges

are reminded that it is their duty to bring these and all questions properly before their respective Granges; open the discussion and solicit others to fol- lect and influence of individuals, low, so as to have them well consid- which then becomes a power of ten-ered and understood.

THE GRANGE PRESS.

Is entitled to the thanks of the Order for their kindness in gratuitously pub-lishing these monthly subjects. While only one copy of these documents are sent to Subordinate Granges, hence bushel. There is more than the usual the question is not generally known amount of old corn on hand. This until presented to the Grange by the officer to whom it is sent. But the Grange papers reach the general membership, and gives them an opportunity of preparing for the discussion at Grange meetings.

PERSONAL.

With this communication ends my labor in this branch of the service-as Lecturer of the National Grangeand I tender my heartfelt thanks to the members for their uniform kindness extended me, and ask that my successor may receive like encouragement.

My efforts and influence shall always be exerted in the interest of our noble Order and for the advancement of our principles. With best wishes and kindest regards to the membership at leaving. I remain,

Respectfully and Fraternally, H. ESHBAUCH.

Hanover, Jefferson County, Mo.

SUBJECT FOR SUBORDINATE GRANGE

Question 55-Co-operation, its rise and power. How can we apply it to

best advantage? Suggestions — Co-operation in its comprehensive sense has a wide range. It is not confined to special objects or locations. It is applicable in all efforts where force of numbers are re-

quired. Its use rests in consolidation of numbers; it has no force to be used single-handed by individual efforts. Co-operation requiring united ac-tion, shows clearly and conclusively

the importance and necessity of consolidating numbers into organization, they then become one power for operation. By organization and co-operation we unite in a measure the intelW. A. BROWN, Secretary.

Branch County Grange will meet with Sherwood Grange on Thursday, the 18th day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

Open in 4th degree, Music by Sherwood Grange. Reports from Subordinate Granges. General remarks for the good of the Order, and transaction of such miscell-neous business as may be presented. Recess for refreshments, after which there will be an open meeting, when papers by the following mem-

bers will be presented: M. Marsh, Farm economy. Mrs. M. Travis, Mrs. S. M. Treat, Mrs. J. C. Pierce, Stephen Reid, the subject is not named, the writers to make selection.

C. B. Ward, The Book agent.

At the close of the public meeting the 5th degree will be conferred in form. A full attendance is solicited. A. A. LUCE, Lecturer.

The Cass County Pomona Grange will hold its next session in the Grange Hall at Volinia on the 16th day October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

PROGRAMME.

·1st. Secret session of Pomona

Grange. 2d. Music by Choir. 3d. Paper by B. G. Buell, "At what age can Cattle be most advantageously fattened, and marketed?"

4th. Discussion.

5th. Refreshments.

6th. Music.

7th. Oration by Master of Michigan St te Grange.

8th. Music.

9th. Paper by M. J. Gard, of Volin-FOR OCTOBER IS NO. 55. ia, "Does uniting with the Grange in-

crease our duties and obligations to society?' 10th. Discussion.

11th. Music.

Paper by Mrs. Bina Wiley, 12th.

Which oos the greatest influence on

Society, Money or Character?" 13th. Recess and Refreshment.

14th. Music.

15th. Paper by A. C. Glidden, of Paw Paw.

16th Music.

17th. Paper by Mrs. O. M. Sykes, of Van Buren.

18th. Music and adjournment. All fourth degree members invited. All except 10 o'clock session will be open to the public, and the people generally are invited to attend.

G. HEBRON, Lecturer Cass County Pomona

Horticultural Pepartment.

STRAWBERRY TIME.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER

When the strawberry ripening, blushes, To meet the sweet locks of the sun, Then faintly the fair laurel flushes, Then gaily the eager winds run To tell, upon hillside and meadow, The coming of festival days, While out from its nest in the shadow The bird pours his jubilant lays.

The pasture lands dimple with clover, The buttercups dazzle and shine; The wide fields of summer brim over With dreams of perfection divine; And forth go the children, as merry As harvesters seeking for sheave With bright eyes discerning the berry, A ruby 'mid emerald leaves.

Brown-handed sun freckled, they linger To eat the sweet globes while they pick; What care they for the stain on the finger, So ripe is the treasure, and thick? Like music their innocent laughter Rings out o'er their frolic and haste. Ah! never such berries hereafter Hold nectar so rich to the taste.

Hereafter, when shrill voices cry them, Discordant through streets of the town, And gravely they bargain and buy them Their value in silver pay down, Yet happly remembering childhood, They'll say, as at the evening they eat: "The berries we found in the wildwood, Unsurgred were surely more sweet" Unsugared were surely more sweet '

And yet can the dear, evanescent, Illusive, full charm of the fruit Be known to the children whose present Suffices unto them? The root Of every glad hour of pleasure Must grow deeply struck, in the past: And so is our berry a treasure Less prized in the first than at last.

For now as the shy things are blushing Low down mid their leaves on the ground As the delicate laurels are flushing On hillock and meadow and mound.-We, working and weary with labor, Shut in among houses of brick, Hear sounds, as of pipe and of tabor, From fields where the berries are thick.

Strawberry Culture.

Since my last article which was on strawberries I have been asked a variety of questions. Although a little late in the season I will endeavor to men competent to prune trees and answer them. Strawberry plants may vines judiciously are exceedingly be set as late as the 1st of October. Select a piece of warm, light soil, well enriched with rotted manure or compost from the stable. Plow or spade and work fine and even to a depth of ten or twelve inches, and as thrifty pear trees of nearly every one cold weather sets in give a covering of their fruit spurs which had been of straw or any course litter. In the many years in forming. They were spring, free the crown of the plant, leaving the ground covered until the gruning without a thorough under crop is gathered, when the litter may standing of its objects and purposes is be removed and the runners kept cut like blind man's buff-you may hit and the ground cultivated during the rest of the season, with a dibble or pointed stick make a hole where the plant is wanted to stand and set just to the crown, pressing the soil firmly around the roots. There are various opinions about the distance to set plants. Our idea is in rows two feet snug and symmetrical. Instead of ma-Mrs. H. L. you can set as many va rieties as you choose in one bed it will do no harm, but of the two it will be an improvement, as they will have a botton sharper for fortilization MRS. F. A. WARNER. S. Saginaw, Mich.

THE GRANGE VISITOR. dy soil. There is no profit in the Dele-

Gresham on the Telegraph.

ware on light soils. As a general thing the most profit-WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-While the able apple orchards are those planted other members of the Cabinet are enon heavy soils, although there are some varieties that succeed well on the lightjoying themselves in different parts the country Postmaster-General er soils, among which we may mention Gresham remains in Washington, the Red Astrachan, Jersey Sweet, Mai-den's Blush, Baldwin, Wagener, and Golden Russet. The Rhode Island hard at work on his forthcoming an-G.eening, Spitzenburg, and Northern Spy will rarely prove satisfactory on sandy soils. I will add to those who ment assuming control of the tele-graph service of the country. The wish to grow some of the varieties mentioned as adapted to the heavier question of paramount importance. soils, on sandy soil, that a liberal dressing He has kept a careful watch of the of leached ashes to such soils will manewspapers. His private Secretary cuts out all of the editorials in the terially aid in their proving a success. J. N. Stearns, Kalamazoo, Mich , in leading dailies, and pastes them in a Grand Rapids Dem.crat. book for the Judge's future reference. Gresham is convinced that the sentiment of the country is in favor of Le ning Trees.

the Government taking charge of the telegraph lines. It is understood that The Rural Canadian makes a good point concerning the treatment of leaning trees. Often in a fine orchard

we find one or more trees leaving over so far as to destroy the beauty of The only serious obstacle Gresham office-holders. He is convinced that under the system, "to the victors bethe whole orchard. It is also much more difficult to cultivate around a leaning tree. This may be easily long the spoils," it would be imprac ticable if no dan zerous to increase the office holders. Civil-service reform principles would have to be strictly remedied, while the trees are young, by partially digging up and replant-ing the tree. The roots will usually be found smallest on the side from enforced. The Eiglish system might be adopted with safety. In that country the telegraph operators hold which the tree leans, and therefore these roots should be loosened from their positions for life or during good the earth, the tree set in a perpendicular position and carefully fastened by behavior. The operators are compelled to take an oath something like stakes or guys, and the earth replaced our oath of all-giance, binding them around the roots. It would be well to add some rich compost to promote not to reveal the secrets of the service. A violation of this is punished their growth. If, as is very probable, severely. the top of the tree has become one-

sided, it should be pruned so as to re-The people of this country have little protection in sending messages. The Western Union Company, says store the balance. In this way pear The Western Union Company, says the Judge, is practically irresponsible so far as this is concerned. Parties is concerned. Parties lieved, these successful men aiways lieved, these successful men aiways when six inches through the stem, but the best way is to look after the young trees and not permit them to detrayal of a private message, but that would entail a long fight in the courts, making it too expensive a luxury for the masses of the people. The majori-mal they traded for a spotted heifer. the masses of the people. The majori-ty of the Democrats were arrayed with fruit growing about which there against the proposition of absorbing dation of the herd. They worked and the telegraph service, but the fact remained that the scheme was first proposed by a Democrat. In 1837 Cave rich. That is the r-gulation tale. The Johnson, a member of Congress from Fennesse e, in roduced a bill providing for the purchase of the then exist- all the calves they could catch. When ing telegraph lines. Ten years later James K. Polk's Attorney-General, Reverdy Johnson, rendered an opinion that Congress had authority to the other butchers, who did not own assume control of the telegraph. The herds of cattle, to desp ir by the low Constitution, said this Attorney General, gives Congress the right to regulate the commerce of the country, and the telegraph can be included in this provision.

Judge Gresham is making a tho . ough study of the question, and has by no means arrived at a definite con- the price of beef, until the other butchclusion. He believes the precedents ers could not affore to dull their and authority are on the side of Go /- knives and saws in cutting reasts and ernment. The only danger lies in steaks. Again they shut up their increasing the offices, but a properly conducted civil-service should do away with any trouble .- Exchange.

THE influence of women in the Grange is iddeed great. Let any member call to mind all his observations regarding Grange work, the achievements of the Order, its progress, its general character. and mark if he will the impelling for e. He will find that many brothers have brought in personal ambitions and labored earnestly for their gratification, that ulterior purposes have absorbed their efforts, for they have lacked that unselfish desire which is absolutely essential to wholesome progress of the O der. Not all of them, it is true. perhaps not even a great proportion have been so half-hearted, but hose who have been so moved have exerted deleterious influence, inasmuch as they have diverted others from real work for which the Order was planned. Now this relates almost exclusively to the brothers. There are not many women who have brought in political ambitions or who have entered the Grange with hurtful selfishness, but le this as it may, it is wise to recognize the facts as they ex ist when looking aft r the influence which tends in the Grange to health ful progress and perpetuity of the order. It cannot live upon mere selfish purposes; it cannot have whole some existence when distracting influences weaken attachment to the genral objects contemplated in the establishment of the Order: there must be in it a dominant influence bearing all minds toward the true purposes that incite wholesome effort. The candid observer must say, if he expresses his thought at all, that the influence of women has been very great in holding the Grange to its true work; ti at wo-men impart large measure of vital ty, because of their singleness of purpose. perhaps because of their fuller and keener appreciation of the grand ob-jects to be accomplished. The need herder. of praise bestowed by tie brother who credited a half dozen sisters with paramount influence that kept his Grange in useful work was none too great. Bis remark will apply to a thousand other Granges upheld by the same in-fluence.-From the Husbandman, Elmira, N.Y.

A Coming Grab.

There is an act of Congress, called the desert act, under the provisions of which 1,000 acres of land can be se cured. The settler has to irrigate the tract, fence it, and at the end of three years pay \$1 25 per acre for it. It was nual report. Exceptional interest supposed by the members of Congress will be attracted to this, as he will from eastern states that desert iand review the question of the Govern-ment assuming control of the tele. The trouble is that desert land is not taken, and the originators of the bill recent strike, he says, has made the did not intend that lands actually desert should be taken. The plan is to claim the oasis of the plains, the natural meadows, to fence and irrigate them, and thus get possession of the hay land, which will in the future control the grazing land. The lands located under this act always skirt the rivers, and so control the water, and through the water the hay lands and all the adjoining range. This process the Department is in favor of the of absorving the range can best be scheme. river. There the river is fenced f.r finds about it is the increase of the miles, and the process is complete. It can be seen in various stages of advancement in any of the western territories; in some but just commenced; in others almost finished. This law was devised by the cattle men for the purpose of defrauding the government out of the public grazing lands. Cunningly devised, it answers perfectly. The hay lands of the plains and the mountain valleys, will soon be in the possession of men owning large herds.

CATTLE KINGS. Certain men, who have been suc-

cessful in cattle raising, are seized by the coat collar and daugled before the eyes of the eastern public as remarkable examples of what industry and paying close attention to horned stock certain towns astride of a spavined, This helfer is represented as the founevery cent they earned they put into female cattle. Gradually they became truth is that they invested considerable money in cattle. They branded their herd was filled with steers fit for the butcher, they opened a butcher shop in the nearest town and drove prices of the beef they sold, and finally drove them out of the business. This accomplished, they promptly increased the price of beef until there was 500 per centum profit in It. They kept the price up until the other shops resumed business. Then down went The very instant the black leg shops. and kindred d seases oroke out in the merchant, who swayed it gracefully in curvillinear lines-giving it a sheer eastern states, and skyward went the price of beef. For fourteen years I have seen this same played in the

Another exceedingly profitable branch of the cattle business was, and is, the supplying of Indians with beef. An Indian beef contract is a prize; it is a fortune for any western cattle breeder. A thin, scalawag Texan steer, that has been reduced by hard driving and alkaline water until it is doubtrul if he will tip the scales at 600 pounds, staggers off of the platform under the weight of 1,300 pounds of beef. It is astonishing how heavy a steer is when an employe of the de-

west.

gaged in arraying roses and leaves not ten feet away. "Here, Jenny, will you be so good as to try this on?" Jenny was a lovely creature, wh evidently could make any bonnet seem other than it was by simply wearing it. She did not seem to like the idea of disporting herself before two strange men in order to show off the becomingness of an elegant head covering as an inducement to them to purchase the same; but she came for-ward and tried the bonnet on, blushing gloriously all the while, making a most fascinating picture, which the editor and his triend regarded with

OCTOBER 1, 1883.

his literary friend's advice, Knowlton became a customer at the store where the now famous example of the milliner's skill had been purchased. Ac "I promised to buy my wife a new

A Love of a Bonnet.

BY CHARLES B. BAKER.

bonnet," remarked the editor of the Recorder as he crossed Canal street,

arm in arm with his bosom friend, Al.

Kuowlton, dodging a truck as, he ut-

tered the words, and stubbing the toe

of a tight boot against the earth in

and on Broadway, you ought to keep your word, and buy her as nice a bon-

net as you can find," answered his friend as he steadied the newspaper

man, restoring him to his equilibrium.

we country editors are not blessed,

usually with as many dollars as there

are quads in the case. I have come

on to New York to buy material, and to see about commission merchants'

ads, and I must not run myself short.

Then again, it is a matter of two hun-

dred miles to Freetown, and I must

go up the riv-r on business before I go

nome; so that on the whole, the ex-

"Do without it !" exclaimed Kuowl-ton, with a wealth of reproach in his tone. "Do without it! You are a

about as poor as your grammer. You

say you have "come on" to New York

to buy printing material; now I say

come on" and buy a bonnet for your

wife! You can do the opposite, but

she will bless the expense if it is a

handsome hat, and can let the neighbors know it came all the way from

"No, I guess I won't get it this time," said editor Bawshay.

"But I guess you will, though," re-

plied Knowlton. "I'll give you no

peace until you purchase a very love of a bonnet for that charming woman to whom you refer so carelessly as "my wife." Come, now, we will be-

gin with the first store where there is

he least likelihood of finding one.

Here old fellow, is a place where they

sell artificial flowers; let's go in and see if by chance there is a bonnet for

Somewhat against his will, Baw-

shay suffered him elf to be drawn into

a trap, and presently Knowlton was

asking to "see some connets." "Well, said the proprietor of the

establishment, in reply, "well, we don't keep bonnets; our business is confined to artificial flowers; but per-

haps we have one or two which have

been used to display samples of our

goods, which we can let you have for

a low figure. Step this way." In the rear of the large store five bonnets were found and duly inspect-

ed. The first four were unanimously

condemned, but the fifth was charm-

ing. So thought the two male con-

noisseurs as they gazed at the delicate

affair held aloft in the right hand of

now to the larboard and now to the

a bachelor, and of course, au fait in all matters of this sort—"it is just the

Suddenly the proprietor was blessed with a happy thought. "Here, Jen-

ny," he said, addressing a blcoming

young girl, the center of a group of

young women (the same number as

the stock of bonnets), who were en-

thing you want-Bawshay, buy it."

"Yes," quoth Knowlton-who was

Come, now, we will be-

New York."

sale.

starboard.

"Yes, I know I ought to but you see

"Well, now that you are in town,

consequence.

cording to programme and arrange-ment with the owner, the blooming young girl who had fascinated his senses at first sight waiting upon him. She was not as diffident as he expected. She served him with exquisite grace, answered his questions, listened to his diffusive and effusive remarks with an enchanting air, seeming to like the young fellow immensely; and after a few weeks the proprietor thought he had done a vely poor thing in allowing Jenny to wait upon his new customer, as he took up too much of her time over small purchases, and seemed to be waiting on her, rather than she on him.

At last he remonstrated. The next time that he dropped in to buy he found the charming young lady more cordial and merry than ever before, and his intoxicated senses receled with delight; so that he did not know-as his grandmother used to say-whether he was standing on his head or heels.

pense and trouble of carrying the head gear is too much. I guess Angie will have to do without it." All at once the fair girl's sweet voice startled him beyond measure. In silver tones of dulcet softness, with a word of insinuation in them, she leaned over the counter, beaming on him tone. "Do without it! You are a pretty fellow to grumble about expen-ses and distance! Your generosity is with a melting smile:

"You are becoming very fond of me, aren't you?"

Like Clark Russel's "Grosvenor" in a cross sea, his mind was taken "all back," and like the vessel, he was in danger of inking wrong end first.

"Because," continued the lovely girl, "I don't want to create a false impression. I am married. My hus band is an invalid at present, but will not always be so, and I expect to leave this situation soon. I took it to keep the woolf from the door, but I haven't found it necessary to grow pale and thin over it; and as I always believe in looking at the bright side, I am, my friends tell me, younger look ing than I am."

Knowlton was dazed, but he heard every word as he went on :

"Now, I like you very much-I'liked you the first time I saw you. It seemed so good of you to urge your friend so earnestly to buy a bonnet for his wife. You continued a conversa tion about it, you remember, that had evidently begun in the street. Mr. Knowlton, my married life has been very happy, and although my husband is sick, he is in a condition to get well again, and the future is bright with hope. I have thought all along that you only wanted a good wife to compiele you, and I have picked one out for you, whe, if you take to and are fortunate enough to win, will make your life happy. I have a sister who is just like me in every thing-a counterpart in fact. She is employed in a store something like this, further up the street. I will give you a letter of introduction, if you wish. I sell flowers, she sells feathers. You can make her acquaintance-buy feathers, etc., and in time, you may be intimate enough to ask if you may call on her. I shall say nothing to her, in the meanwhile, unless you desire it; but if you make slow progress, I will arrange so you can meet her at my home. I am sure she will like you, and if you are fond of me you ought to be fond of her. How does this position strike you?"

At last the merry little woman enc-ed her speech, and waited until her would be admirer had recoverd suffi ciently to make answer. The novelty of the whole affair, from the buying of the bonnet to the proposed introduc-tion to a second fair one, caused the "dumbfoundedly perplexed" bachelor

to exclaim : "Well, this is the oddest experience I ever had. I have always s id that my state would be one of single blessedness, and here I am in the matrimonial net, caught at last. Yes. I'll see your sister," said Knowlton, decidedly, jumping to his feet and giving the stool a whirl-I'll see your sister. And if she is half as good as yourself, I'd do my best to wed her." Feathers proved as excellent a pretext as flowers. Knowlton made extraordinary progress in a few brief weeks, and "sister Hattie," who was, if anything, more lovely than Jenn was captured completely. Their first meeting was an example of simulta-neous, strong, mutual attachment, and as the days sped on it deepened. Knowlton prospered in his business and prospered in his love. Jenny's husband got well, and there being nothing in the way, the generous bachelor became a benedict, married Hattie, built a smal cottage on Bergen Heights so that the sisters are the next door neighbors; and though he may have occasion to grumble as much as Bawshay hereafter, he has registered a vow to draw the line at bonnets, f r however reasonable it may be for other men to complain of prices and frequent changes in millinery styles. he will never say a word so long as his wife makes good selections and his sister-in-law wears a "Love of a Bonnet."-Selected, No set of rules can be laid down for anybody's guidance, still less is it competent to make rules for everybody's guidance; but a few simple suggestions A BUTTER-MAKER, Writing to the longer serve for fruit is just the thing for corn loaf. A three or four quart will the cases she was at work upon. "Smitten, eh?" said the editor, as per; enter into no argument or contenmade by a physician recently may not be amiss. He said: Keep cool in temtion on politics, ethics, or religion; the bandoox containing the treasure be-tween them. restrain anger; attempt no athletic feats of rowing, walking, or ball-playiug; look on the pleasant side of your circumstances; be kindly affectioned, as St. Paul recommended; do not sit outdoors long after sundown-the less of with her." "That's easy enough," said Baw-breakfast; eschew meats as much as possible, and chew food thoroughly: shay. "You keep a fancy store, don't possible, and chew food thoroughly: drink but ittle ice-water or hot tea and possible, and chew food thoroughly: coffee -- warm tea is not injurious. Lemonade in moderate quantities is not hurtful. Alcoholic stimulants should be tabooed entirely unless a the acquaintance, and trust to luck," should be tabooed entirely unless a "Capital !" said Knowlton. "I'll physician's prescription compet their use. Do not allow your dress to be a burden in material or amount, nor have it so light and thin that the body, from perspiration, becomes chilled."-Scientific American.

versity of opinion as about pruning. Many prune too much, others too little, and very few just right. Every owner of fruit trees should understand the objects and principles of pruning, so that if he does not do the work himself he may direct and supervise those who do it for him. Ordinarily hired scarce; and in many cases the trees and their proprietors would derive more benefit by paying the prunera called "professionals" divest strong, ionorant of the fact that trees re

trees may be righted up even

part from the way of uprightness.

THERE is no operation connected

exists so much apprehension and di-

the right one, but generally it is the other way.-American Garden. An eastern orchardist gives this advice: Instead of "trimming up" trees according to the old fashion, to make them long-legged and long-armed, trim them down, so as to make them even,

Adaption of Varieties to Soil.

While engaged in fruit growing, we become more and more impressed every year with the importance of practical knowledge upon the above subject. Although I am not able to give all the in-formation I would like, yet perhaps a few jottings of my experience may be of some benefit to the planters. We often hear it remarked that such a variety does finely with me, while another remark says: "Why it is a complete failure with me."

Usually upon inquiry in such cases, you will find they have the same va-riety planted upon entirely different soil

To make my letter brief I will commence at once, by giving my experience with the strawberry. We have some varieties that do fairly well on most soils, while some other excellent varieties prove worthless unless planted on soils just adapted to them. I will first soils just adapted to them. I with first mention a few varieties that succeed well on most soils. Wilson, Green Prolific, Cumberland, Triumph, Sharp-less, Bidwell and Charles Downing although I think the last rather prefers a sondy soil not too rich. The balance a sandy soil not too rich. The balance of the above will stand very heavy manuring, and be the better for it. For sandy soil I would select the following: Charles Downing, Wilson, Green Prolific, Bidwell and Camberland Green Prolific, Bidwell and Cumberland Triumph. For a rich heavy soil I will ther introduction and further spread." mention the following as among the tried sorts; Mt. Vernon, Glendale, Crescent Seedling, Triomphe de Gand, Ju-cunda, and Marvin, I believe the last two to be very satisfactory if you have just the right soil for them, as they are ening nights will afford better opporvery late and handsome but are worthless on light soils.

With currants. the Red Dutch, White Grape and Victoria suceed on most soils, but the cherry and La Versaillais hour or two without definite purpose require a light soil.

Of the raspberry, the Miama, Mammoth Cluster, Kirtland, Turner and ing useful. It extends acquaintance, Cuthbert succeed on most soils. The aud association begets thought. But hog. It is administered from the Thornless, Gregg, Brandywine and Philadelphia.

Of the blackberry I ihink we shall have to abandon the Kittatinny on ac-count of the rust, but the Snyder is a success on most soils.

It is usually thought of no use to plant peaches unless you have a sandy soil, but my experience is that it is no u-e to plant some varieties on sandy soil. One variety I will mention in particular should never be planted except on very strong soil, and that is Hill's Chili. The following prove a success on most soils: Beatrice, Alexander, Hale's Early and Jaques Rareripe. On heavy soils, Richmond, Susquehannah, Hill's Chili. Crawfords late, old Mixon and Smock do best.

With grapes, Ives, Worden and Con-cord seem adapted to most soils. I think the Rogers Hybrids prefer a san- with a damp cloth after sweeping.

Leprosy in Wisconsin.

ast.

Prominent medical men, among them a number resident in this city, have investigated what at first was consid-ered merely a sensational rumor, and have discovered and noted with concern that leprosy has gained a foot-hold in the northwestern portion of the State, where the Norwegian element preponderates, and that its eradi-cation will require much effort. As far as has been ascertained, the loathsome disease has confined its ravages among the Norwegian inhabitants, but its rapid spread has been viewed with much alarm. A prominent physician of Milwaukee said yesterday: "As has been well known for some time, there exists among the Norwegian popula-tion of the State a large number of cases of leprosy. In searching the records of the State Board of Health I cannot find that any effort has as yet been made to stop its spread, or limit its introduction. At the present time there are four leprous centers in us, and that, too, with comparative rapidity, cannot for a moment be doubted, and it would seem that the time has come for legislation and -Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Grange Thought.

'unities for Granges to meet. Lat members undertake to devise plans for making the meetings useful.

Mere gathering together to spend an may be profitable, even when there are no fixed plans to make the meetwhen there is definite purpose to effect | mouth of a long-necked bottle. an object, or when a line of action is marked out it is almost certain that more profitable results will attend the meetings. Let those who have the terest of the Order at heart apply thought to this mat er now in the besociate in committee or otherwise to of advice might be permitted, it would be; don't try to make these meetings altogether practical, leading to the pocket. Let them be more for the purpose of mental culture, and the profits, if not ta gible, will be far more gratifying than if measured by some standard of material value. Husbandman.

.

Iowa Homestead, says the best butter fruit can answers we color is a pailful of corn meal musb, pose.—Troy Times. fed warm once a day, the corn to be of the yellow variety; adding that it will increase the milk and butter as well as give a good color.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Journal prevent it. of Agriculture recommends, as a reme dy for hog cholera, a half teaspoonful of

THE darkest night that ever fell up on the earth never hid the light nev r put out the stars, it only made the stars more keenly, kindly glancing, as if in protest against the darkness.-George Eliot.

PAPERED walls are cleaned by be ing wiped down with a flannel cloth tied over a broom or brush. Then cut off a thick piece of stale bread and them. rub down with this. Begin at the top and go straight down.

A boy writes in his composition that 'Onions are the vegetables that make

partment of the interior weighs him. Another branch of the business ithe fattening of cattle on hay. Again three-year old steers are selected. They are driven into a corral, and there get all the hay they can eat. The mountain nay is so nutritious that the steers become as fat as cornfed animals in the eastern states. It has been the custom for several years to ship beef during the winter, when cattle are thin on the range from Kan sas City to Denver. The beef so ship-ped is of a good quality. This spring saw better beet-that is, fatter beef -hanging in a butcher shop in Laramie City, Wy, than I saw in D-n-ver. This choice b-ef was fattened on hay out on the Little Laramie river The business of winter feeding steer on the plains promises to increase rapidly in the near fu ure. It is a perfectly safe business, and very profita-As it increases, so will the value bie. of the hay lands obtained under the Desert Land act.

THE Indian school boys at the Chey enne school are to be initiated into the nysteries of stock raising. A herd of 660 cows and heiters and 20 bulls is to be taken care of by the boys under the management of an experienced white

ANOTHER new machine for the kitchen is advertised: A dough mixng and kneading contrivance. If this comes into general use how are could "hardly keep his eyes off her," the cooks to get their hands clean?

A porcelain-lined kettle that will no

THE question of "assisted emigraion" to this country is receiving attention from the English Govern ment, and steps are to be taken to

themselves, misery would vanish from the earth.

IF the wall about the stove has been smoked by the stove, cover the black patches with gum shellae and they will tot strike through either paint or calcimine.

PAPER and plaster are active absorb-

In sewing and winding carpet rags double them with the right side out.

Remove ink-stains on silk, woolen

open and undisguised admiration. The bat was pronounced "perfection itself," and the charming girl returned it to the mercuant with a delicious air of confusion and embarassment.

Bawshay produced a roll of bills, thus apparently giving the lie to the legen about country editors' impecuniosity and demanded :

"How much?" "Any milliner in town would charge you at least twenty-five dollars for it; but as we don t sell hats, and this is something unusual with us, you may have it for five dollars."

"Five dollars!" said Knowlton, un-der his breath. "Five dollars! About right as to value, but dirt cheap as hat prices go."

"All right," said Bawshay, "all right; please put it up." Knowlton hoped that the flower-

woman would prolong the process, for he was infatuated with the fair girl who had exh bited the article of dress in such a bewitching manner, and he

as the phrase goes. Bawshay, married man though he was, furtively regarded the young lady

they reached the sidewalk, with

"Weil, yes, I am, and no mistake," returned Knowlton. "That's the girl I have been looking for-I wonder how I can ever become acquainted

dy for hog cholera, a half teaspoonful of carbolic acid in a gill of milk, to each hog. It is administered from the mouth of a long-necked bottle. IF MEN would spend in doing good to others a quarter of the time and money they spend in doing harm to themselves, misery would vanish from this department; ask the proprietor to let this beauty wait on you; improve

do it !" And he did. The bonnet reached Freetown in due course, and many blessings were invoked upon bachelor Knowlton's head by the delighted editor's wife, who had been informed of the inci dents of the purchase and who wore its, and when they become thorough- the busban is appreciated gift so daintly saturated with various effluvia ly and with an air of such supreme nothing but entire renewal will cleanse elegance as to win at once the applause and envy of the whole vidage. Bawshay biuself nad more solid comfort for his five dollars than for any he had ever spent.

And while this "love of a bonnet" was creating such a sensation in Free-To make a carpet look fresh, wipe vith a damp cloth after sweeping. you sick when you don't eat them yourself."

A BRILLIANT writer enlarges on what farmers' girls should know, as follows: "They should, then, be healthy, strong, and useful. They should know how to do something that will be of service to their families. To cook, to wash, to make, to mend, to pickle, to preserve, to cure, to nurse, to instruct, to please, to bless, to entertain to serve, to en-courage, to cut, to knit, to sew." Very true, sir, but is there any objection to

And the discussion of the content of the discussion of the discuss

OCTOBER 1, 1883,

Communications.

AT NINETY IN THE SHADE.

hands.

Capitol Rock.

Hot weather? Yes; but really not, Compared with weather twice as hot; Find comfort, then in arguing thus, And you,ll pull through victorious. For instance when you gasp and pant And try to cool yourself -and can't With soda, cream and lemonade, The heat at ninety in the shade-Just calmly sit and ponder o'er These same degrees with ninty more On top of them and so concede The weather now is cool indeed! Think-as the prespiration dews Your fevered brow and seems to ooze From out the end of every hair-Whole floods of it, with floods to spare-Think, I repeat, the while the sweat Pours down your spine -how hotter yet, Just ninety more degrees would be, And bear this ninety patiently! Think as you rise from knoll or chair With sticky feelings everywhere — How ninety more degrees increase Of heat like this would start the grease Or think as you exhausted stand, A wilted "palmleaf" in his hand-When the therometer has done With ease the lap of ninety-one, O think, I say, what heat might do At one hundred and eighty-two! Just twice the heat you now declare Complainingly, is hard to bear, Or as you watch the mercury Mount still elate, one more degree, And doff your collar and cravat, And rig a sponge up in your hat, And ask Tom, Harry, Dick and Jim If this is hot enough for him-Consider how the sun would pour At one hundred and eighty-four-Just twice the heat that seems to be Affecting you unpleasantly The very hour that you might find As cool as dew were you inclined. But why proceed when none will heed Advice apportioned to their need? Hot weather? Yes, but really not, Compared with weather twice as hot! -J. W. Riley in the Indinopolis Journal.

In the Mountains of Utah.

BY F. HODGMAN.

It was late in December and our party had worked their way well down into the Cedar Mesa Canyon. We had thus far worked with short numbers: We had no cook and I had been obliged to detail McNulty, the young California tramp who knew how to make biscuit, to do the cooking. We did not fare very well.

We had no topographer, and there was urgent need of such a man. In addition to my own duties I was obliged to take the topography so far as time would permit. When I took charge of the party I found an aristocratic young man from New York City by the name of Suydam, filling that position. He was away in Salt Lake City when we left Clear Creek, but came to us at our first campon the Price river. He staid a week when the country got too rough for him and he went back to the city of the Saints.

On Christmas night a pack train with a dozen mules and three horses reached my camp. We had got beyond the reach of wagons and they had come to stay. With the animals were Ed Baker and Jack the so we did. When we were out of meat out after one of Tucker and Thomas's cattle. In due time he returned with the quarters of a young beef and then we lived on the fat of the land. Someother route and were evidently gaintimes we got mutton from Elliott & Davidson's, shepherds who were not far away. When one beef was gone Baker got another from the mountains. One day a man clad in leather with a pair of navy revolvers in his belt came along making inquiries in regard to the cattle we had been killing. It was one of the Whittemore's, who owned herds of cattle and horses roaming in that vicinity. He evidently seemed to labor under the impression that we had no business shooting peoples cattle down whenever we took a notion to do so. I showed him Tucker & Thomas's order and description of brand. "But" said he, Tucker and Thomas have no cattle within fifty miles of here, and besides, there are three of us who have cattle branded in that way with a T- myself Tucker & Thomas and Terry. The cattle you have killed must be either mine or Terry's." "I know nothing about that. You see my order. I have killed only such cattle as it describes. If they are yours you have only to satisfy me on that point and your pay is ready. We are here over the mountain in the dead of winter, more than a hundred miles from our supplies. You are the first cattle-man we have seen and we have not the slightest intention of going hungry when there is good beef handy by."

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

were three men who came as common ing was a sorry one for all of us. Four hands. They had left Benton Camp in of the boys, McIntyre, Crandall, Hiltz the Grassy Trail about noon, and were and Baker knowing that the work was till nine o'clock getting seven miles nearly ended chose to leave the party give the men of his command pure midst Sister SALVINA RESERIDGEE, a Charter over the mountains and down into the and go with me to Salt Lake City. We canon. They had rolled their blankets bade the other boys good-bye and and packs down the precipice into the started for our lonely tramp of sixty valley and barely escaped rolling them- miles to Clear Creek where we would of his regiment, and it was this: To selves over the same cliffs in the dark. reach the railroads and settlements. It took most of the next day to gather As we passed along we took a last look up the scattered articles. The won- at the scenes so full of interest to us and dear from their associations. At could be drawn by any ordinary style derful cliffs and battlements of the Eternal City extend about seven miles Frank Davis's camp we met the chief of pump. A test of this method was down the river, a city not made with engineer, who gave us an outfit, and made successfully in 1861 on the place sent us into the upper canyon of the

Price to make a topographical survey at the expense of one Graham, who In one place an immense dome of rock rises up from a base which at a of the Willow Creek coal region, and had a contract to supply food and othlittle distance looks like some great locate coal claims. Our road lay along er necessary articles to the soldiers enbuilding. The dome rises at least a the grade that I had spent the summer generally by the men in camp, and by hundred and fifty feet above its base before in building and every stake and G. and his employes. In 1868, Green curve was familiar. There had been procured a patent for this invention, and when we first saw it at a distance of about four miles, the whole looked high rains since I was here and the and in 1871 had a re issue thereof, in so much like the capitol at Washing- grade shows the effect of them. There which he claimed as his invention the ton that we instinctively named it vere half a dozen places where I left openings for culverts. Major Hurd pressure of the atmosphere to bring

The river swept close around its base so that it formed a sort of peninsula, ordered them filled up. The water had jutting out from the mountain-side in- torn its way through. "Now, Major, who was right, you or I?" And now to the valley. At what we might call Steamboat Point with its Sentinel Rock | the defendant first denied that Green the isthmus the rocks were comparatively low so that it seemed an easy towers grandly above us and passing task to climb them. Our line ran right round it we enter the grim depths of at the foot of this rock and we passed the upper canyon of the Price. The it daily for several days as we went to graders are gone and we hear not the the invention for more than two years always gave us; her strong denunciation of and fro between our work and camp. sound of the blasting. The air is cold

Back of Capitol rock was a sort of and the ground covered with snow open park, and one night as we were which grows deeper as we ascend. returning to camp, Rockwood and Car- The river is no longer a raging tor- were shown, and it was also proved rington thought they would take a rent but a babbling brook tumbling short cut through the park and over down the mountain-side. And here the isthmus to see what was there. I Willow creek empties into the river, in 1849, and it was also shown that preferred to go around. The rest of and the giant, jagged storm-worn cliffs the original invention did not claim him in his sore affliction. the party were behind. Carrington tower grandly above. Here and there soon gave up the idea of crossing the on their sides are black looking holes isthmus and joined me but Rockwood with little piles of dirt at their kept on. As we came around on the mouths, and rattling down the mounother, side of the rock we heard cries tain sides. There is where the prosfor help and looking around saw Rock- pector has been at work in his search wood perched upon the side of the for coal. At the foot of one of the isthmus in a niche in the rock. He cliffs is a little log hut about ten feet was apparently comfortably situated square with a dirt roof, one door and and in no danger, so we concluded that no window. The horns of a mountain he was trying to perpetrate one of sheep hang on the end of a log at one those dry practical jokes for which he corner, and worn out picks and shovwas somewhat noted, or if he was not els are lying around, The hut is octhe rest of the party were not far be- cupied by two miners who are emhind and could give him what help he ployed by the railroad company to needed, so we passed on. It was late stay there and prospect for coal. We ventor. But in 1849 and in 1850, E. W. when the party got in, and when they pitch our tent beside the hut and Purdy. a witness in this case, as he did come the camp was alive with spend the next week in running lines testifies, was a well-maker in Milwaujokes at Rockwood's expense. In and taking measurements in all direccrossing the isthmus he found no diffi-culty in climbing the one side but The measures are all taken with the sixteen feet long, with its lower end and go to share our well-earned reward with when it came to getting down on the transit and stadia wires as the ground made for a drill, and it was worked in friends who have gone before. other it looked a little different. He is so rough nobody can chain it. When thought he could make it, however, the work is completed, we pack our and seeing a good place for a foot hold instruments, and leaving tent and all opening as the boring progress d. No in a niche of the rock a dozen feet in charge of the miners make our soil was removed from the ground exdown he dropped down into it. When he got there he found no egress. The river swept along underneath him thir-

river swept along underneath him thir-ty feet below covered with thick ice and soon are landed again in Salt was re ched, if it did not come to the and bristling with the points of jagged Lake City. A week is spent there in tubing, which formed the lining of Wargara. The n and bristling with the points of jagged making up my maps and report, and boulders and he was fairly trapped. making up my maps and report, and the well. Purdy testifies that he drove has again invaded our Grange and taken from He could neither advance nor retreat, then bidding farewell to my comrades a number of these wells, some of them He could neither advance nor retreat. then bidding farewell to my comrades a number of these wells, some of them our midst our worthy and estemated Brother The axemen cut some of the tallest and the grand old mountains I speed to the depths of sixty and one hundred Homes Daugueery, one whom we all loved, packers, and Jack Hilz, a cook. With fresh supplies and a cook, we began to think we should live a little better and the scrambled down the best way he could, and came into camp amid a rat-I gave Baker my rifle and started him thing fire of jokes from the whole party. hearted lads who went with me consists in the discovery of the effect brother who was his partner in business, and to his parents and relatives in O io who do With the additional help we were through the wonderful valleys and the vacuum created.

sionally heard from the party on the

many of the finest points and my pho-

tographing was not a success. One

tached to them. No better fellows ever

papers on short notice.

Recent Legal Decisions.

Nelson W. Green, a Colonel of New York Volunteers in the late war, 10 water, devised, in his own mind, a method by which th's could be done. He first explained his idea to his drill-Therefore. squal, and afterwards to the officers extend heartfelt sympaty to the family of the deceased, in their great affliction, realizing that drive a rod sharpened at the end through the ground into the waterany words of ours are powerless to comfort or heal their sorrows, and we can only combearing stratum, and inserting in the bore a tube through which the water mend them to the care of him who doeth all things well. Resolved, That our Charter be draped Resolved, That our Charter be draped for thirty days, and that a copy of these reso-lutions be presented to the bereaved family; also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. of Green, and in the same year on the fair grounds at Cortland, New York.

Across the stream a world I see : A shore, a place of rest for me, camped there. This well was used Where angels roam through fields of love; And gather strength from God above. Just beyond the stream of change; In flowering fields the loved ones range, Gathering the sweets of fragrant flowers. creation of a vacuum in the lining of Which bloom and change like passing hours the well for the purpose of using the the resident engineer, came along and ordered them filled up. The water had Hovey) brought in the United States and regret that we as members of Calhoun circuit court for the northern district County Grange, learn of the sudden death of of Iowa, for an injunction and damaour much beloved Sister, MRS. RISBRIDGER. Night Br ges for the infringement of this patent, Though she had been absent from us for some months, owing to her removal from our was the inventor of the driven well: midst, still we had not forgotten her. nor second, averred that if he was the in ventor, he had abandoned his right to hers. Often have we thought of her pleasant. a pa ent by allowing a public use of kindly face, the fervent, cordial greeting she before the granting of the patent, and, the wrong and her earnest upholding and apthird, that the claim under the re-isproval of the right. Her memory among us sue was broader than in the first pat will ever be held sacred, and her many virent. On the trial, the foregoing facts that this method of driving wells was used at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1849, and at Independence, Missouri,

Judge Shiras, in dismissing the bill.

tues will we strive to emulate. Resolved, That' as members of Calhoun County Grange we extend to Bro Risbridger and family our kindest sympathy, and may the good Father who is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind, comfort and console the creation of the vacuum and the MRS. GEORGE CAMERON. effect of the atmospheric pressure.

MRS, L. A. BLANCHARD, MRS. PERRY MAYO. MARTINDALE .- The following was adopt-

RISBRIDGER.-It is with much sorrow

THE REAPER DEATH.

said: 1. Whatever may be the in-tention of the inventor, if he suffers the invention to go into public use ed by Otsego Grange, No. 364, Aug. 14th, 1883. through any means whatever, w thout Again death has isvaded our housean immediate assertion of his right, he hold and taken form our midst our beloved is not entitled to a patent, nor will a sister, MRS. CLARA MARTINDALE. We teel patent then obtained protect his right. 2. It is shown that in 1861, at a sense of sorrow and great loneliness lodependence, Missouri, a tube driven which we cannot repress. But we do not into the water bearing stratum, and mourn as they moura who are without hope. by a pump attached to the tube water In the words of our Saviour she did what she was drawn through it in an apparentcould Ever kind, always genial, her aim ly inexhaustible quantity. This might be treated as a mere isolate experiwas to always do as she would be done by, ever striving by word and deed to make every ment, which would not be held to deone around her happy. Her life was a great feat the right of an independent in success. And as mothers, sisters, wives and daughters let us strive to emulate her example, so when like her we are brought face to kee, Wiscousin, and ne used iron rods face with death, we may calmly wait the sig about two inches in diameter and and go to share our well-earned reward with the earth by being run over a gin pole,

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to obituary be furnished the family and sent to

DAUGHERTY .- Died August 26th, 1883, by accidental drowning in the St. Joseph river near Berrien Springs, HOMER DAUGH-

WHEREAS, The unwelcome guest death

who died at Denver Colorado, Aug. 17th, 1883.

In the death of Sister SMITH the Grange

We also sympathize with our brother in the

NORMAN HORSES

-AND-

One Black Stallion,

grades.

I have als

RISBRIDGER .- WHEREAS, It has pleased FIRE BACK member of Bedford Grange, No. 65; also a member of Calhoun county Pomona Grange. 0 0 Resolved, That Bedford Grange, No. 65, Any Housekeeper in the land can repair the Coo

Stove-put in new Fire Backs, new Grates and new Linings-by using SCHENCK'S ADJUSTABLE STOVE REPAIRS Sold by all Hardware and Stove Dealers. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Manufactured only by

Schenck's Adjustable Fire Back Co., 52 Dearborn Street, Chicago

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAROO.

Accommodation leaves,	A. M. 5 13	
" arrives		0 58
Evening Express,	2 05	
Facilic Express,	8 07	
5/811	Contraction and	1 38
Day Express,		2 56
American Express,	2 15	

Δ.	M. P.	M

Accommodation leaves,	7 10	
Mail arrives,		10 00
Day Express,		1 32
New York Express,		1 58
Atlantic Express,		9 03
		2 10

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sun-days. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 538 P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:37. H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detton.

J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago, O W. RUGGIES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago,

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

GOING NORTH.

(Columbus time.) STATIONS. NO. 1. NO 3. NO. 5. NO. 7. LV. _____ 8 15 AM 7 45 PM -

Otransia (1		** **	*17 417	
Sturgis "		6 Q8 PM	542 AM	11 03 AM
KalamazooLv.		8 05 **	7 40 44	9 95 44
Grand Kapins Ar.		10 00 4	9 50 44	4 05 44
urand Kapids Ly.	745451		10 20 44	5 15 44
CaumacAr.	12 05 PM		2 15 pm	10 10 11
CaumacLy.			2 20 44	11 00 11
Traverse City_Ar.			5 55 DM	
retosney			7 50 44	4 15
Mackinaw City "				7 10 11

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	NO, 2.	NO. 4.	NO. 6.	NO. 8.
Mackinaw City Ly				9 50 PM
Petoskey" Traverse City"			7 20 AM	1 05 AM
CadillacAr.			11 42 "	5 45 "
CadillacLv.		4 00 PM	12 05 PM	6 10 **
Grand Rapids _ Ar. Grand Rapids_ Lv.	7.00 AM	8 20 **	4 35 4	10 55 " 1 00 PM
KalamazooAr.	9 60 **			2 52 ···
Kalamazoo Lv. Sturgis"				2 57 "
RichmondAr.		9.55 AM	8 48 " 4 35 AM	4 40 "
Cincinuati ''		1 10 PM		

No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No 8 leaves Mackinaw

No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No 8 leaves Mackinaw City daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily except Sund-y. Woodruff sleeping cars on Nos. 5 and 6 between Cin-cinnati 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.

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.)

GOING SOUTH.

NY&CNY&B Express, Ex & M Way P. Le. Grand Rapids_____ S 00 AM 4 25 PM 5 00 AM

Schenck's Adjustable

15jui4t TIME-TABLE - MAY 15, 1883. WESTWARD.

"Well, you are all right. But after this let we know when you want a beef and I will bring it to you. I had rather do it than have you shooting mine. My camp is about 25 miles below here in the direction you are going and I shall see you every few days."

That order saved me a row with the cow boys. I saw Whittemore frequently after that and he sometimes staid with us over night. We did not have to go hunting after beef any got in several days ahead of them. more.

One night after we got down into the "Eternal City" three men came into our camp from over the mountain. L. M. Davis, and report in Salt Lake One was C. B. Collingwood a boy from City.

the Agricultural College who had been in charge of construction at Clear November, and had become greatly at- them he will extend his own stock of Creek.

A Correction.

ing on them. Every man felt that if we could only beat them to the juncigo you published a statement that the original. The rule is well settled tion in spite of the disadvantage in Oak Park Seminary of this place, had that a re issue can be validly granted distance and character of the counbeen removed to Three Rivers. Will try, it would be a great feather in our vou be kind enough to correct it. issue goes beyond this, and covers Two of the former trustees did go to other and different inventions or imcaps. And then the work was one glorious holiday picnic and we all Three R vers to start a school there. wanted to stay till it was finished. But the other four have been here The weather was the finest possible continually. Hon. J. J. Woodman for our work and the ever changing and Mr. E. Martin were elected in scenery of the canyon grand beyond deplace of the two who left. The Semiscription. Wishing to preserve menarv is in full operation here, thou mentoes of it I sent for a photographic oughly organized in every department camera and outfit to take views of the and has 70 stutents. It will remain finest points of the scenery. It came in Paw Paw and is sure of a prosperso late that I missed getting views of ous future. Yours very truly,

GEO. E BRECK, Treasurer.

day we had a scare. One of the new There is nothing more important to men was observed to go off by himself the farmer than the broadest general and examine his clothing. Next day a acquaintance with every branch of the grayback was found in the boys' tent business in which he is engiged, and is in strict accord with the truth to say, and raised a commotion out of all prothat no other business requires such portion with his dimensions. Boys general acquaintance with all affairs, as who had seen the Ute Indian go whoop- farming. To attain the fullest success, ing along without a tremor were fairly a farmer must know what are the rescared by the grayback. The man who quirements of his soil, and this implies acquaintance with its composition. He brought them was given his walking must know the methods to employ with the purpose of obtaining the largest Clothing was changed and boiled yield of every crop; he must know worth, or not at all, yet it is provided and blankets hung out to the air what are the wants of his animals, and daily and blankets hung out to the air the list of subjects may be extended infor a week till all traces of the enemy disappeared. One morning about ten disappeared. One morning about ten disappeared intervention of the state for sale, he must have thorough and labored to enect the purpose roductive intimate acquaintance with the condi-lated. Grange meetings are productive o'clock, our line reached the Grassy Trail Junction. We looked up the but the general condition that prevails valley of the creek. Nobody was in in other markets; that is to say he sight, neither could we see anybody must have broad and cultivated views down the river. We looked for stakes of affairs. Now how shall he attain all this? He may gain knowledge through but found none save those of my own experience, he will certainly, if he is observing and intelligent, but his ex-perience must necessarily be confined line run almost a year before. Hurrah! We are ahead, and will go skipto fields limited in their extent, Obserping on down the river to meet the vation will not go much farther. Then party coming up from below, who are he must rely somewhat upon sources not far away. We had run twentyopened to him by the press. He can gain information from books relating to his business. To these he should deeight miles of crooked canyon lines to sixteen miles by the other purty and

vote study. But there is another source available always at cost so small as to ed the matter says that upon soft available always at cost so small as to be really insignificant—the agricultu-ral press. In this he finds the vehicle of opinions reported by other farmers with broader opportunity, perhaps, in any case reports of experiences and ob-servations in his own line of business We continued our line down the river for about two weeks when I reof opinions reported by other farmers with broader opportunity, perhaps, in two and a half inch tire. As farmers' servations in his own line of business by which he may obtain information. This was early in February. I had The necessity then is for papers conwith me a month or two while I was been with the boys since the middle of ducted in his interest because through

knowledge and thus supply a condition necessary to the extension of profits .--He came as topographer. With him worked in a party together. The part- necessary to the extension of p Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y:

yet I can never forget the loyal, true- great merit of Col. Green's invention According to the view we take of the original patnow making good progress. We deca- canyons in the mountains of Utah. ent, it did not cover or describe the application of this principle. It fol lows, therefore, that the re issue em-braces the application of an important Editor Grange Visitor :- Some time and material principle, not found in only for the same invention which publication. was or ginally patented. If the reprovements suggested by the use of the

original invention, it will be void."

ANY time of year is good for Grange work, but certain kinds of work may has lost a worthy member, our brother a debe more appropriate to one season than voted companion. to another. Now in autumn the time is more favorable for active work; the nights are growing longer; stress of loss of his companion and only child and lovfarm labor will soon be over; there will ing daughter Daisy. be opportunities that do not occur in

Feebly as this memento may express our spring and summer, hence the importfeelings of sorrow and sympathy, we tender ance of considering work with reference to the season. While it is true this as a tribute to their memory. Resolved, That our charter be draped for that any time is suitable for the execution of any, or all, good purposes, it is equally true that the accomplishment sixty days and that a copy of this be placed upon the Grange records, and also be pub-lished in the Jonesville papers and GRANGE of work is more feasible at one time VISITOR, also a copy be sent to our bereaved than another. In the past year the principles of the Grange have been prebrother. sented in effective ways to thousands of our people who may be contemplating now the advisability of identifying themselves with an Order that seeks MERINO SHEEP only to promote the welfare of all people engaged in honest industry. Now Having made a specialty of breeding Nor-man Horses and Merino Sheep I now have on it is not well to institute propagandism; for the Grange must live by its own worth, or not at all, yet it is proper to ples, motives and objects of the Order.

(† Norman) 4 years old. ONE GRAY STALLION, († Norman) 3 years old. and so win them if they are disposed to join forces with those who have long TEN MARES,-Full blood and high **1 STYLISH BLACK GELDING,** of good whenever there is no influence to distract from the general work, and

gies and maintain effort with unflagging industry and zeal until anothe year in its spring time presents tasks in the fields.-Husbandman, Elmira,

Personally selected last winter from *leading* Vermont flocks and sired by some of the most vermont pocks and shed by some of the most noted and popular stock rams of the day viz:
 "Bip Van Winkle," "Banker," "Ja-on," "Fig-ure," "Goliah," "Clingstone," "Magnet 2."
 "Prince," sired by Bismark, the Centennial

Now Brother Patrons and Farmers, it you want good stock --stock that will be exactly as represented to you in every particu'ar, --stock that will be strictly sold on its merits and sold reasonably, come and see mine be-fore buying. If you cannot come write very fully what you want and I will send it to you and guaran-te satisfaction. No trouble to answer letters or show stock whether you conclude to buy or not, **A. W. HAYDEN, Decatur**, Besidence Wamilton You Buyen Co.

Residence, Hamilton. VanBuren Co., Mich. 1sep4t1stofm

der our warmest sympathy to the bereaved Ar. Kalamaz 10 15 brother who was his partner in business, and
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 10 Ar. Schoolcraft _____ Ar. Three Rivers_. Ar. White Pigeon. so greatly mourn the loss of the departed one. Resolved, That the members of this Grange Ar. Toledo Cleveland ____ will ever bear in mind the genial companion-Ar. Buffalo ____ ship of our departed brother. Resolved, As a token of respect to our

GOING NORTH.

nesource, as a token of respect to our				
brother, our hall be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days, and that a copy of		NY&B Ex & M	N X & O Express	Way Fr.
t less resolutions be spread upon the jour- nal, a copy furnished the bereaved family, and also sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. WM. J. JONES, Committee.	Le. BuffaloAr. Cleveland	12 45 PM 7 35 " 12 01 AM 6 00 " 6 28 "	12 25 A M 7 00 " 10 50 " 3 40 PM 4 05 "	50 PM
SMITHFayette Grange No. 251, has		8 40 "	5 05 " 6 08 "	1 40 PM 4 20 4
been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its charter members, Sister EMMA C. SMITH		M. I	C. WATTL	

M. E. WATTLES, Supt. Kalamazoo Division K

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R.

Corrected	Time-Table - June	24,	1883.

TRAINS WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	Chicago	No. 4. Day Express.	Pacific	No. 8. B Creek Express.
Le. Port Huron_	640 AM	7 50 AM	8 10 P	+ 0 PM
" Imlay City	7 50 "			5 18 "
" Lapeer	8 12 "	9 15 "	9 35 4	5 42 "
" Flint	8 55 "	9 55 "	10 20 .	6 25 "
Ar. Durand	9 45 "	10 29 "	11 03 "	7 05 "
Lv. Durand				7 25 "
" Lansing	10 47 **	11 35 "	12 13 .	8 38 "
" Charlotte		+12 10PM	12 48 2.2	9 20 "
Ar. Battle Creek	12 10 PM		1 40	103) "
				Way Ft.
Lv. Battle Creek		1 20 "	1 45	6 30 AM
" Vicksburg	1 15 "	2 10 "	2 37 4	9 00 "
" Schoolcraft	1 25 "	2 21 "	12 47 '	9 35 "
" Marcellus	1 46 **			1 35 "
" Cassopolis	2 17 "	3 10 "	3 32	12 5 PM
" Grangers	2 40 "			1 50 "
" South Bend_	3 00 "	3 53 **	4 13 **	2 52 "
" Stillwell	3 46 "			5 30 "
" Haskells	4 20 "			7 30 "
" Valparaiso	4 38 "	5 30 **	5 50 "	7 50 "
" Redesdale	5 21 "			-
" C,RI&P Cros	6 05 **	6 48 **	7 06 **	
Ar. Chicago	00 **	7 45 "	8 00 "	

TRAINS EASTWARD

STATIONS.	No. 1. Mail	No. 3. Lim ted Express.	Atlantic	
Le. Chicago		3 30 PM	83 PM	
" C,RI&P Cros		4 21 "	9 25	
" Redesdale				
Ar. Valparaiso		5 30 "	10 38	Way Ft.
Lv. Valparaiso	11 50 '			6 0 AM
" Haskells	12 07 PM			6 5) "
" Stillwell				9 05 "
" South Bend_	1 30 "	6 55 **	1:10 AM	11:0 "
" Grangers				12 35 PM
" Cassopelis	2 17 "	†7 32 **	†1 . 53	217 "
" Marcellus	2 45 "			8 60 4
" Schoolcraft _			+1.29	4 2 "
" Vicksburg			1 50	5 22 "
Ar. Battle Creek	4 15 "	9 00 "	2 35 "	7 30 **
				No. 7.
				Pt H Ex
Lv. Battle Creek	4 20 "	9 05 **		4 40 AM
" Charlotte			13 87 "	5 38 "
" Lansing	5 55 **		4 15 **	6 20 "
Ar. Durand	7 05 "	11 27 "	5 23 **	73, **
Lv. Durand	7 25 "			7 50 **
" Flint	8 05 "	11 58 *	6 .0 **	8 80 "
" Lapeer	8 46 "	12 32 AM	6 83 **	9 15 "
" Imlay City	9 10 "			
Ar. Port Huron.	10 20 **	1 20 **	7 50 **	10 46 "

All trains run by Chicago time. Nos. 3, 4, 5, ×n 16, da y. All other rains duily, ex-

Nos. 3, 4, 5, an 16, da y. All other trains quely, ex-cept Sunday. Trai s stop for passengers only when signaled. Pullman Palace cars are run through without change between Chicago and Port Huron Detroit, East Sagi-naw Bay City Hanniton Niaga a Falls, Buffalo, New York Toronto, Mourteal and Boston. Dining cars on 3 and 6 West Battle Creek. GEO. B. KESVE. S. M. OALAW'AT, Traffic Manager.

E. P. KEARY, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich.

N. Y.

different farmer

A FARMER who claims to have test

lands and plowed lands as much as any purpose, it will be well to bear this in mind when ordering wheels for farm wagons.

Tepid milk and water cleans oilcloth without soap.

above and invite corresponden 75 MERINORAMS 52 REGISTERED RAMS.

2 years old, (¹/₂ Norman), well broken, lively; but kind and affectionate, and just right to when there is also zealous interest in the Order itself to inspire the memseason and will be sold so that they will pay for themselves in a single season in any good locality. Would like to sell a portion of the bership with zeal. Now is the time to disseminate the principles of the Order, This is a special work to which all members should now bend their ener-

a period of sixty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the jour-nal, a copy furnished the bereaved family, and also sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for WM. J. JONES, Committee SMITH.-Fayette Grange No. 251, has

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

Ladies Bepartment.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

In a little white house on the hillside green, Lives a beautiful woman as ever was se In the sixty five years that she's lived, I may say,

She's been growing more beautiful every day. You do not believe it? Ask Susie, my sister, She's the very first person that ever had kissed

And if she'd not nursed her by night and by

day, Poor Sue would have been in a very bad way. I can bring other witnesses whom you may

face, They will tell you the same-they were in the

same case. "Has she lovers?" Yes, surely! No less than eleven

She has seven upon earth and four more up in heaven. Her hair is so beautiful--faded and thin;

There are beautiful wrinkles from forehead to chin;

Her eyes are as chaiming as charming can When she looks o'er her glasses so fondly at

And I know by her life which has beauti-

ful been, She is like "the kings daughter---"all glorious within

Ah! you've guessed who it is! it could be no

other, I'm sure than my beautiful, darling old mother.

Womens Influence.

-Selected

she had given him.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sister Patrons:-I shall endeavor to prove that woman's influence taken as a whole is greater than man's, and that it is in the direction of good can be held on earth. rather than evil. We have been told that Eve's influence over Adam entailed upon the whole human race a vast amount of evil, and yet in contrast with that statement, all are willing to acknowledge that the greatest happiness there is in the world, the good that men enjoy is directly or inlaws. directly attributable to woman. If Adam was a typical man, the facul ties of his mind must have been inferior to Eve's, or she could not have wielded the influence over him that she did. We think that proves her individual superiority in influence, in that case bent toward evil, it is true. But a satisfactory answer to the question can only be arrived at by comparing men and women as a whole, We claim that a woman so unevenly balanced mora ly, as to voluntarily choose evil rather than good, difficult io resist. wields a greater influence for evil than a man equally unbalanced. She will attract and draw others with her, while he will be shunned and hated. Of all evils an evil disposed woman is the worst, and capable of dragging to others. both soul and body to destruction. But we are not willing to concede that such a woman is a typical woman. Oaly a very small per cent of the whole number of women can be considered as belonging to such a class, ninety-nine per cent of them at least, of incidents of our excursion, I have and value. You are influenced by bore any editor with a lengthy actheir loveliness, and their exquisite | count of it, however interesting it may moral beauty thrills your heart. Men have been to me. and women meet socially and we ask, which feels the most modifying influence of the other. The question may be answered by comparing the con in. We find Greenville our startlower level to which each class descends when mixed society is avoided. and that leaves no chance for contradiction when we aver it to be man, thereby showing her influence to be the greatest. Every man is purified socially and stimulated intellectually by being in the company with a good woman. She is his capable adviser and companion, and from her keener perceptions, her intuitions and her natural reverence is morally superior. We do not hold woman to be perfect, she has her failings and faults, which tifully decorated. Numerous little may make herself and others feel very uncomfortable, but we do believe her influence for good rivals that of her feel right welcome, After dinner we male companion. Men seem to think that women use their influence for evil, and waste such as: "Arch Rock," "Lover's money, that they ought not to even if they earn it themselves, and that Kitchen," "Fort Holmes," "The Old a short cut home and leaving our comthey ought to put it in a man's hands for safe keeping. But what are the we saw a sentinel who was taking a facts: she has a pride in making her | two hours' walk of only a few feet dishome attractive, also her person outwardly. So has he; he likes expen- inac we sailed to St. Ignace, where we sive dinners and cigars, nice horses spent the day with friends until the and carriages. They use money differently, and when either use it merely for display it is an evil. In the take breakfast with our party who administration of government alone, how does the reckless use of money compare with woman's waste. Which meet our party on their arrivel there, wields the greatest influence for good to bring some of them to Negaunee or evil in that direction we leave you to answer; it is too plain for you to about 50 or 75 could have been well mistake. Individual acknowledg- taken care of Negaunee and the band ment of woman's work for good, in many ways is wanting. Men often- but they were greatly disappointed on times take the credit of her brain labor to themselves. It is said that one person stepped out. It was caused Caroline Herschel greatly aided her by the failure of the local committee husband in his astronomical achieve- to inform us of the fact. Consequentments. Mendelsohn's sister composed | ly many passed the night very uncommuch of the music for which he became famous. Mrs. Roebling was en- gole and wife, Lieut, Governor Crosby abled by studying engineering to as- and wife, and others who wished, sist her invalid husband in carrying spent the time Saturday morning, on the work of building the Brooklyn August 18th, driving around Marbridge. Many women have been in- quette. Quite a number left on the mathematical calculations. It was ventors. Spinning, discovery of silk, train in the forenoon for Negaunee lace making, cashmere shawls, the and Ishpeming, and others took the discovery of cotton as textile fibre, afternoon train. At these three places cotton gin, Burden Horse shoe ma- our time was spent looking at the chine, baby carriage, the paper pail, mines, etc., until Monday morning production of marble from limestone, when all took the train for L'Anse,

of elevated railroads, the mower and Ivanhoe and sailed up the Kewenaw reaper in its early perfection, and the Bay to Houghton. Our party were due. aquarium have all been the invention here divided between Houghton, Han of women. Who shall say her influcock and Calumet. Tuesday morning ence for good in that direction is riall met and took a ride on the Torch valed by her brother. Holland says, Lake railroad to Lake Linden to see that in the quality of the homes of the stamp mills there. We rode a dethe nation's destiny, and the quality scent of 654 feet in five miles. The of our homes rise or fall according to Legislative Committee here did their utmost to make this an interesting the character of the women that stand at their head. Here is where woman event in our excursion, and deserve great praise for their efforts to make finds her greatest mission and exerit a season of interest to all. On our cises the widest influence, an influarrival at Calumet Mr. North served a ence which makes the world grow warm dinner in hotel style, in the better and gives a higher type of civischool chapel, to our party and to lization, for there she is training girls many citizens free. to be sensible and boys to be pure, in-The Calumet Guards and the Calufusing into their hearts the spirit of met Brass Band did us great honor by a noble, useful purpose in life. It is

way of a serenade, to which our Gov a noble thing to be able to train chilernor, Lieut. Governor and Speaker dren to be true men and women. Every man that feels the good in his Howard appropriately responded by way of making speeches. Wednesday, character is ready to ascribe it to the Aug. 22nd, all met to see the smelting early teaching of a mother, and the works at Hancock, and in the evening greatest reward he ever gets for his the band played several pieces at Cal work, comes from the delights of umet in North's Hotel, and several home. What a beautiful tribute did Senators made speeches appropriate Garfield pay to his aged mother when for the occasion. he had reached the acme of political

greatness on this continent, as he In order to get a correct idea where we were, take a good turned from the congratulations of all, look at the Upper Peninsula on and kissed that mother. No doubt he the map, at the mineral range and felt he owed all to the training which Kewenaw Point. Here the railroad goes no farther than Calumet. Rep-By the right culture of childhood recentative Dunstan lives 18 miles fareach successive generation grows ther, which distance he travels by wiser and better, and this influence stage. Thursday morning all took over children which is accorded to cars, and met those who were already woman is the highest and holiest that at Houghton; and sailed to L'Anse feeling sad at parting with so many Domestic life and the public career newly made friends, in this faraway of men depend upon the training by land, we may never again see. Before mothers and the example and instruc sailing we shook the friendly hand of tion of teachers. Their influence from Representative Dunstan and wife who generation to generation has been left us at Houghton. At L'Anse we chief in making better homes, better schools, better charities, and better took the cars for Ishpeming and Negaunee for our dinner, thence on the Menominee, where we stayed two The great wave of temperance renights. On our arrival at Men mince form which is sweeping the country, was inaugurated by woman, and the we were ast nished at the crowds of men, horses and vehicles to see us moral powershe is wielding to day is safe at hotels and private houses of the immense. Her influence in this way friendly citizens. Col. S. M. Stephenwe believe to be greater than it could son spared no possible pairs to make be at the ballot-box. Men know that women do not work for money, for as comfortable, and well cared for. In the evening the band played and power, nor for party. They work for speeches were made on a platform the best interests of those they love, built for the occasion. Governor Beand this very fact makes them strong gele, Lieut. Governor Crosby and and capable of bringing to bear a re-Speaker Howard, responded to an adstricting influence which he finds it dress of welcome given by Hon. B. J. I might multiply the examples and Brown. A citizens' dance was held in a hall to which all were invited. facts thus going to prove that the influence of woman has no equal, but I Friday, Aug. 24th, we went to Iron fear I have now used more time than Mountain to see the Ludington and belongs to me and will leave the floor Chapin mines. The Hewitt mines are near, but owing to the little time we had we could not visit only the

two largest, which are those named. Our party stopped at Quinnesee, where Our Legislative Trip to the Upper Peninsula. the good people had made great prepa-After writing about the Legislative rations by way of preparing a bountitrip, at length several times, and full ful dinner free. Hot tea and coffee were ready to be served and the tables are noble in character, full of truth come to the conclusion that I will not were beautifully decorated with bouquets. After dinner several speeches were made and three cheers given with great spirit, and several Senators presented with button-hole boupocket. quets, which were pinned on by fair maidens.

we are quite willing to give him his

E /er since time was, or rather, even since the earliest history of man, there has been a constant study and striving to measure time. This seemed of not so much importance to the savage whose only want seemed to be to know morning, noon and night, and these his great god, the sun, would tell him, its face. when he hid not his face in anger. But civilized man, with his continual crying out for more, with the knowledge of one thing gained, only brought the want of knowing more-wanted to measure it, wanted to know the time, as it came to him. For convenience the day and night were divided into 12 parts, and these were divided into quarters, or watches, of about three hours' length, but it was necessary to measure these quarters and their parts.

At first a dial was used, which, by its shadow on a horizontal plate, marked the passage of the hours by the progress of the sun. But sometimes clouds hid the sun, heavy fogs would obscure it, and then the dial was of no service. The hour-glass was then invented, but this, though somewhat accurate, was very inconvenient, for people forgot then as well as now, and it was very necessary that someone should reverse the glass the very instant the last grain had run out.

The first clock that anywhere near accurately measured time (and they were very rude indeed, was a waterclock. A jar was filled with water at sunrise and it ran through a small graduated orifice at the bottom and feil upon a toothed wheel that turned a dial that marked the length of time the water was in running out. At one time, during the reign of Alfred, I think, he caused candles to be made that were marked to burn to a scale of so many hours. These were very inaccurate, as a draught of air or a warm room caused them to burn out or run down very fast. Horns were then then scraped very thin and the candles placed in these horns to obviate these difficulties, and from thes came our lanterns, the word in the original being light-horn.

The first clock that could be called perfect, and whose construction was best known, was made by a German, Henry DeVick, and set up in Paris for Charles V in 1359. Improvements have been continually going on, and now we have clocks that not only tell us the hours, but the minutes and seconds, the day of the week, the month of the year and the year itself. We have now astronomical clocks that tell the correct movements of the planets, leap year, and, for aught I know, the year of jubilee. We now have wonderful clocks where birds warble the hour, or cocks are made to crow;

ing wonderful stories of when he lived fallen snow, they will never forget the "down east." We often wondered if gardens of their childhood, and the he would be able to find a place for all one would be left that we might have will be associated togeth it. And we often thought, "would it you will be astonished to see what an go?" Yes, it went just the same as before, and it's going now, though more mother. Mother is always sure to get than a hundaed years have presed over

There were hours struck by that old There were hours struck by that old clock that we shall never forget. We had a dear little brother once whose little life measured just a year. We remember so well when angels came thought or word while looking in the and bore that little soul away, when time for him here was ended and eternity began. When someone said, 'Baby's dead," and grandma looked plants to raise in order to have those at the clock and called the hour. We can remember how loudly it seemed to strike and its tick seemed like hammer blows, so still was the room, and whose stillness was broken only by sobs and crying.

and find them men and women. How many. gaily it seemed to strike when we used The verbena is one of the most pop-ular bedding plants in cultivation. It to come home from school after weeks is readily grown from seed, and embraof absence, when everybody seemed so ces nearly every shade of color in its glad, the very clock used to seem to soil and blossoms from early spring ring out a welcome. It struck merrily till late in the fall, and the pansies as a marriage bell when three daughters went from that old home to make other Lomes for them and theirs. Through sunshine and cloud, through the effects of care and culture, for boheat and cold, through joy and sorrow, it has been a faithful friend.

"Oh the old, old clock, of the household stock, Is the brightest thing and the neatest; Its hands though old have a touch of gold, And its chime rings still the sweetest." MRS. PERRY MAYO.

Battle Creek.

My Flowers

The following essay was read before Hud sonville Grange by Helen W. Corwin, a girl of fourteen and has been sent to us for publication.

The culture of flowers is the most interesting occupation in the world. Every day brings forth new pleasure, and the most experienced gardener will always find something new to wonder at and admire. We become weary of almost all our occupations and amuse ments, but who has ever heard anyone say he was tired of flowers? Flowers of all things created are the most inno cently simple playthings for childhood ornaments for the grave and companions of the corpse. What a desolate place would be the world without a and minist ations of man's love to his neither in the interest of the silver-

OCTOBER 1, 1883.

will not think of them without think ing of mother. Mother and flowers beautiful associated .together Some of interest the children will take in bringing the first flowers and vegetables to the first of everything. I believe in having flowers where they are children,

for flowers have a refining influence. It seems to be the queen of all flowers. Who can give utterance to an impure pure white face of the lily, so perfect in its beauty, so intruding its delight-ful fragrance? Many of you will want to know what especial ornamental which produce fragrant odors, particularly for bouquets, stands and flower vases. The sweet violet, hyacinth, heliotrope, sweet scented geranium, pinks, candytuft, woodbine, carnations and roses. Any of these in a bouquet will fill the room with sweet perfume.

To have roses blossom well, cover with straw in the winter. The Quiely-There were merry chimes that it tra or bleeding heart is a very beautiful struck-hours that were gay with song flower and one that is easily raised. It and play, happy hours that told of will grow to an immensesize in a short time from the smallest piece planted birthdays and parties of little ones time from the smallest piece planted whose hours all passed too swiftly and or in shade. The flowers last longer in that now come to that household band the shade, but there will not be so

> It will grow in almost every flowers. who does not love pansies; with their thoughtful, earnest faces upraised to yours they seem almost human. Few flowers show in such a wonderful way tanists will tell you they were once a little three cornered violet. The pansy gives abundance of bloom until ter severe frosts, enduring our hard winters with safety and greeting us in the earliest spring with a profusion of bright blossoms. It will flower better in the middle of summer if planted where it is somewhat shaded from the hot sun and especially if furnished with a good supply of water; but in almost every situation will give fine flowers in the spring and autumn. No flower is so companionable and lifelike. When we have succeeded in cultivating flowers and have them blooming

in abundance about our homes, then let us not forget to arrange them in bouquets to make our homes more bright and attractive inside. There was never a cottage so rough so unfin-ished, so deserted and lone, but a few flowers would brighten and cheer it. And there was never a mansion so beautiful grand, or its rooms so richly furnished that a vase of flowers, neatly arranged would not add to its charms

The North American Review.

The North American Review for October presents a most attractive table smile; a feast without a welcome. One of contents. Senator N. P. Hill writes cannot look closely at the structure of of "Gold and Silver as Standards of a flower without loving it; they are the Value," and maintains that silver emblems and manifestations of God's should be coined as well as gold, not for love to the creation and they are means the purpose of inflating the currency, where a miniature soldier fi.es a tiny gun to tell the hour, or soldiers march good. God has scattered beauty all ov-ing uniformity in the value of metalic ing uniformity in the value of metalic er the land with a generous hand. Flowers are found on the mountain tion of the volume of money as would produce financial disaster. In "Some Aspects of Democracy in England," A. V. Dicey makes clear to the American reader how it is that, while all the forms of monarchy and aristocracy persist in Britain, the democracy, or, in other words, public opinion, absolutely controls the action of the government. Under the title of "Co-operative Disfluous or are they necessities? Have tribution," the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newthey been bestowed by a kind Provi-dence for no purpose? Are they a sketch of the rise, progress and fluctuations of co-operative merchandizing in We think not, but rather that flowers the United States during the past fifty have their place and their office to per-years. Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins writes of "Early Men in America," whose mode may know from the care which God of life and whose implements appear to takes of them. "Consider the lilies of have been identical with those of the the field, said our Saviour, although we races that contemporaneously inhabited do not know what particular flower was the Mediterranean countries, the Nile basin, and the tropical forests of India. The possibility of "Astronomical Colthem and give them a place in mother lisions," whether of the fixed stars with earth to grow. If we are not able to se-cure an extended and rare collection, it the earth, or the other planets, is may be within our reach to have a few considered by Prof. C. A. Young. Moncure D. Conway discourses learnedly, and at the same time most entertainingly upon the "Saint Patrick Myth." Van Buren Denslow, in an particular replies to the strictures of plants to decorate their gardens. Some Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, contained in the of these costly plants however, may be Review for August. Frederic Harriraised from the seed. April is the time for making garden. In many places at this time schools are closed or soon of the French Revolution." Finally, the Rev. E. E. Hale presents an inventwondering what to do with the children ory of the volumn and distribution of "Social Forces in the United States." Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, \$5.00 a year, 50 cents a num-

Let us imagine we are seated in my parlor or library with our map open to Michigan and 'Wising point in the southwestern part of Montcalm county. Here we take the midnight train and a sleeper, and awake at Petoskey where we spend afterward.

MRS. J. M. BENEDICT.

the time with friends until Thursday morning, Aug. 16th. Taking the cars we arrive at Mackinaw where we meet many of our Legislative party who are also on their way to meet those who were at Mackinac Island the day before. As we land at the Island we march under two arches with the word "Welcome" over them, all beauflags of the "red, white and blue," decorate the buildings, all making us drove around to view the many places

noted in the history of the Island, Leap," "Sugar Loaf Rock," "Devil's Farm," and "Fort Mackinac," where tance, back and forth. From Mack-9:30 train, when we took the sleeper and arrived at Marquette in time to went on the day previous. A special train had been sent to Marquette to and Ishpeming, to be entertained; had been called out to welcome them, the arrival of the train to find that not fortably at Marquette. Governor Bean invention for deadening the noise where we got on board the steamer benefit upon us poor mortals for which wooden wheels, and all the time tell- age and their hair as white as the new

.

General Innes received a magnificent bouquet, which he honored by holding it in his hand as we were taking a survey of the mines some time

Many pleasant incidents happened on our trip which "ne'er forgot shall be." A dance was given Friday evening at Menominee for our party. Saturday morning as we were nearly ready to start away Col. S. M. Stephenson shook the hand of each. and wished them a kind good-bye and a safe return to their several homes. All seemed in excellent humor as we started on, and some were planning the nearest route home. As we were going to break up at Chicago, and that was our next destination, Senator Belknap, of Greenville, and Representative Thompson, of Grand Rapids, with their families, concluded to take pany at Milwaukee, took the steamer Goodrich and crossed Lake Michigan to Grand Haven, then wen' on home by cars, reaching home Saturday evening, August 25th.

A warm friendship has been created between Northern and Southern Michigan, and we hope soon to welcome our ftiends North on a visit to Southern Michigan.

MRS. J. W. B., Greenville, Mich.

The Old Clock.

Somewhat back from the village street Stands an old-fashioned country seat. Across its antique portico Tall poplar trees their shadows throw, And from its station in the hall An ancient time-piece says to all,

Forever, never ! Never, forever. Does it not seem strange that we should owe our clocks to the darkskinned half-savage Arabs? But such is the case. To them we are indebted not only for our clocks, but our method of notation, and also many complicated instruments for computing intricate thought by some of our ignorant ancestors that the Arabs were assisted by the devil, or gained their rare knowledge of their inventions by a compact with satan himself. If such was the case, his majesty conferred a lasting

to the tap of the drum. We have now clocks of all sizes, from the great tower clock that requires a ton's clock that you may carry in your py life. We frequently hear it said: "Oh, yes,

But the clock that we love best of all and that no other can replace, is the them.' old clock that stood on the high shelf at home when we were a child, The clock that used to mark the boundary of all our tasks and whose hands seem fairly to fly through the hours of play. The clock that struck so merrily, and whose bell had so sweet a chime. No other clock ever rang so cheerily, and we expect none ever will. How quickthe morning, when our dear mother, with a glance at its face, would say, "Come, children, it's nearly time to get ready for school."

A ludicrous event once befell that old clock. It was during one of those annual house-cleanings that lay siege to every well-regulated household, that our grandmother thought the clock needed a cleaning. She said nothing to the mother about it, who at least would have remonstrated against such proceedings. But she took off its face and proceeded to give it a good cleaning with a supply of soap and vigorous rubbing. Her eyesight was not very good, and when some of us children said, when the face had again been put on, "Why, grandma, what ails the clock?" Her reply was, "Nothing that I know of. It is clean, anyway." And clean it was-Every vestage of paint was gone, figleast, a very demoralized looking clock. We thought it would feel so chagrined and bad at the loss of its beauty that it would hold up its hands in horror and refuse to go, but it did not. It went just the same and ticked as clear and hard as ever. We guessed at the time for a day or two, then mother took a pencil and marked the hours, but this did not answer, so its face was taken to town and it came home with the hours and minutes all nicely marked, telling us children with every tick, "Handsome is that handsome does."

We remember that the clock-tinker how the first question he would ask, "How's the clock ?" as if inquiring cultivating a taste for the useful and after its health. What brushing and ornamental the good and the beautioiling he would give the brown

top, in the shady dell and even in the ugly swamp. Flowers are as free as weight to run it, to the pretty mantle the air and about as necessary to a hap-

the flowers, they are beautiful, but they are luxuries, and we cannot afford Such remarks have led us to consider whether or not they are superdence for no purpose? Are they a waste in this wide world of nature? form. Flowers are not trifles, as we ly the hands would move to eight in alluded to the remark is applicable to any of them. Let us therefore prize

plants, none the less beautiful because simple and cheap. There is not a boy or girl in all this wide world with ten cents to buy seeds of annuals a bit of ground to grow them on, and a love for article on "Board of Trade Morality, the beautiful flowers but may stand on an equal footing with those who lay practices of the Corn Exchange, and in out large sums in costly sub-tropical will be, and many an anxious mother is To such I would say, give the children a garden, good seeds, plants and tools Be careful and not give them the poor-est piece of ground that can be found, but a good piece of ground that is suita-for a garden. Do not stint them if you have plenty of ground and no matter how much you have, do not give them more than they can take care of and do it well, for this garden can be the means ures and all, and it was, to say the if well used, of giving many useful lessons. Give them good seeds for with poor ones no one can succeed, and without success the children will become discouraged. Some people seem to have an idea that old worn out tools that no one else would use are good enough for children. But that is a mistake. If you want them to learn to be good workmen, give them good tools to work with see that they clean and put them and in place when done using them for the day. By so doing you teach them neatness and order at the same time you are teaching them gardening. Give them certain hours to work in their garden, then do not call them away for anything unless you are compelled to, and then give them enough more time to make it up. If you don't know how to take care of flowers you can soon learn, for, "where there is a will there's a way," and when you have learned it is easy to teach others. Teach used to make his visits at stated times, the children to lay out their grounds with neatness and order. Let them raise both flowers and vegatables, so

If your children live to be bent with

The New Postage Stamps.

The Post office Department has selected as the color for the new fourcent or double rate stamps a shade of green somewhat darker than that in which the present three-cent stamp is printed. As the three-cent stamps will be retired from circulation, no errors are likely to arise frem the similarity in the color. The new stamp bears the profile of Andrew Jackson. The distribution of the new two-cent stamp began September 1, and it is believed everything will be in readiness for the change October 1.

A COUNTY jail is about to be erected in Dorsey county, Arkansas. Instead of a jail being in Dorsey county, Dorsey should be in a county jail.

A little four-year-old says to her sister who looks sad: "What is the matter? If you can help the trouble why don't you? If you can't why do you feel bad?"

A hot shovel held over furnit ureremoves white spots.

The next Quarterly meeting of Eaton Co., Pomonia Grange, will be held at Brookfield Grange Hall, October 17, J. SHAW. Charlotte, Sept. 17, 1883.

OCTOBER 1, 1883.

Ponths' Pepartment.

A PLEA FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Gather them close to your loving heart, Cradle them on your breast, They will soon enough leave your brooding

care, Soon enough mount youth's topmost stair, little ones in the nest.

Fret not that the children's hearts are gay. That the restless feet will run, There may come a time, in the bye-and-bye, en you'll sit in your lonely home and sigh For a sound of childisk fun.

When you'll long for the repetition sweet That sounded through each room, Of "mother," "mother," the love-calls That will echo long in the stient halls And add to their stately gloom.

There may be a time when you'll long to hea The eager, boyish, eager tread, The tuneless whistle, the clear, shrill shout, The busy bustling in and out, And the pattering overhead.

When the boys and girls are all grown up And scattered far and wide, Or gone to that beautiful golden shore, Where sickness and death come never more, You will miss them from your side.

Then gather them close to your loving heart, Cradle them on your breast; They will soon enough leave your broodin.

care, Soon enough mount youth's topmost stair, Little ones in the nest.

Geology.

Dea Nieces and Nephews: - I hope you will all take an interest in and continue this subject of Geological Specimens that has been introduced. Geology, one of the grandest of the

sciences, tells so much we should know about this wonderful world of ours, we are glad to have an interest in it aroused however slight.

Collecting specimens soon develops a desire to know something of their structure and origin. This investigation once entered upon is not liable to be given up. The fascination increases with every step taken, leading us on and on until we wonder that we could ever have been satisfied without having any knowledge of the existence of the hidden mysteries that have been reveal d to us.

How differently everything looks. "Once we were blind whereas now we can see." The rocks, even the pebbles beneath our feet and the Shells washed up by the ocean's tide, all have a story to tell that we can interpret. Truly "the crust of the earth is a great cometery where the rocks are tombstones on which the buried dead have written their own epitaphs." Who will follow Helen Mar and L.

C. upon this subject? AUNT PRUE,

Reading Again.

The subject of reading having been agitated in your columns I appear even the second time upon the "scene of action," making as my plea, for so doing strong inclination, some months since, to assay to "keep the ball rolling" when the same subject was broached.

Among devotees of reading, the

Author" at him, ere he'd even begun a "thorough course" in the two.

Still, "it is more desirable to remember what you read, than to read n uch." "Mix reading with thinking. Talk to others about what you have read. Telling it once, is worth reading it thrice.'

Time is not so needful as the habit of "thinking beyond" what we read.

But, which books shall we read, with the most profit, of all there are to be read? "There is no difficulty to him who willeth." With this in mind many a stray moment may be gleaned for the profitable indulgence of literary tastes. Judgment and inclination select readable books as we select clothing and food, choosing heavier works for those times when the mind is in best condition to receive it. But such scores of appetizing books as are offered for those moments in which we feel a mood, half for pastime, half for study! With what charming interest and benefit one dreams over Mitchell's "Dream Life," or "Reveries of a Bachelor," Charlotte Bronte's weird, attractive writings, or Miss Alcott's fascinating "little" books. The latter, however, possess the faculty of always pleasing, as if dipped in the fabulous fountain of perpetual vouth.

What do these thousands of self-

educating people read, into whose lives little time for dreaming enters? Aside from those who read as they ther research, there are many who realize their inability to select the most beneficial course, and these, by papa's face, increasing thousands, are embracing the opportunities afforded by the not less than five societies, in our country, whose sole objects are to stimulate habits of reading and study

at home. Among the offered inducements are restricted and flexible courses of work, correspondence, memoranda, bravely. examinations, loaning of books, and cheap selling prices of books.

With such facts and such advantages is it not nonsensical to ask "What shall I read, and how, and when and where?"

This is an inexhaustible subject. The tree of knowledge is so wide-spread and its many branches clothed with leaves written full with vigorous and refreshing truths.

May the "Cousins" not without profit further discuss some few of these inviting branches. May I suggest that History be introduced? It presents phases for all, even for those poet- to read a book I had brought with me, ically inclined, as, I understand, are and so passed my journey. some of the members.

Can some not give sketches of life, and character of their ancient or modern hero or heroine, and reasons for GRACE. "adoring" the same?

Tariff-Thirty-Seven Per Cent Profits.

It appears by the last VISITOR that they have a live Pomona Grange in Berrien County.

theory that some way follows in the Franklin's work on the tariff. Many was debating whether he had gone to wake of every will, is growing more of his statements are good and accep- stay or not, he reappeared, this time popular each year. An earnest desire table, many are one-sided and seated in a lumber wagon, that bore to read hesitates only long enough, at shadowy, but on the whole I think ancient traces of paint, behind a we Grangers are coming to understand span of horses that looked as though these intricate political questions full they might have done service, in the as well as the average Congressman. war of 1812. unique, are entering the records of Shall expect to see Secretary Brown As we proceeded leisurely along 1 in next VISITOR. Go ahead, this is found my companion rejoiced in the what we Grangers are here for. Bro. appellation of Cyrus Jeremiah Cootes; Franklin invites criticism. Let me that he worked out in summer, and Manufacturers' capital......\$2,790,223,506 nights and morcings "doing chores" Value of goods manufactured... 5,369,667,706 for board and schooling. He told me Raw material..... 3,394,340,029

Puss Edgerton's Venture.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

For the VISITOR.

Dora held up her hands with a horror-stricken countenance, while Jennie groaned, shaking her head slowly from side to side, looking as disconsolate as though her last earthly hope had departed; And all this, because I, Puss Edgerton, aged sixteen, had declared my intention of helping papa support the family, by teaching a country school.

You see, there were five of us father mother, and three grown daughters. Dora and Jennie moved in the first society in our town, and bails, socials, receptions etc. received the most of their time, and papa's money also, and I thought it a shame, for he was growing old, and the cashier of a bank don't always have all the money they want, for all they handle so much.

I had been planning this for some time, and six weeks before, while on a visit to Aunt Nancy, I had heard of a school a few miles from there, and coaxed cousin Ed to take me over one day, made the application, was examined, and putting my certificate in my pocket, returned to Auntie's, and in a few days departed for home.

I said nothing about it, to the fami ly, however, until just a week before

the commencement of the school; then met with the encouragement above mentioned. I was determined are led from one book to another by to go, and go I did for nothing the references or thoughts suggesting fur- girls could say, could make me forget the fond, approving look in mamma's eye, or the look of renewed hope on

"Good-bye, Puss," said he, after see ing me safely seated in the car. I shall miss my little girl, sadly, but I cannot bid you stay. And, knowing the money I was going to earn would be a help to him, I choked back the lump in my throat, and smiled

"Leaving home for y visit I found was some different from leaving it for two or three months of hard labor. For awhile I found amusement in looking about me, and at the different occupants of the car; but it was the average carload of passengers. "he customary bride and groom, o'd gentlemen going to visit their socs, old ladies going to visit their daughters, children going to "grandpa's," traveling agents, and schoolgirls.

After deciding, to my own satisfac tion, at least, the home-life of those who interested me the most, I began

"Bridgeport," yelled the b.akeman, with the plain pronunciation common to the class. Bridgeport was a "flag station," so I hurriedly gath. ered my things together, and when the train stopped, alighted, with all possible haste.

As the train moved on, a stout, red faced lad approached. "Be you the school-marm?" he asked with evident embarrassment. Upon learning I was much interested in Bro. that I was, he departed, and just as I

trance of some of the neighbors, who

ty,-less four, I added under my breath, and with astonishment, she

ejaculated "Land sakes," and went out.

This was Saturday. Monday I commenced my school. It was like many another school in a new counhearts; some dull, some bright and esger to learn.

Squire Brown and his wife were would have liked to have remained try teaching school." with them throughout the term. But 'boarding around" was the rule, and I submitted with the best possible bank?" he enquired, and as I nodded grace. I found a few other "widow assent, continued "He is my father." Cooleys" among the people, with whom I met, but I soon learned to

Long letters came to me from my times, new friends, and a Mr. Hinmust be what is commonly called "a desirable catch," from their letters. But all this was nothing to me, comme of. And as I read, fancy drew with difficulty were my tears repressed. But I thought of the two crisp ten dollar bills I had sent to papa, and the one now ready to send,

and was almost happy. One morning, many faces were absent, and upon inquiry I found scarlet fever was in the neighborhood. At night as I dismissed school, Cyrus Jeremiah drew up before the schoolhouse with the Squire's horses, and said. I was to tell the scholars there would be no school for two weeks on account of the iever. I told them, and felt almost sorry to see the boys throw their hats high in the air with tea." joyful shouts, and see the girls look so

glad. I was so glad of a chance to go home, I'm afraid I didn't feel as sorry as I ought, for the little sick children. But I quieted my conscience, by go-ing around the next day, and calling on each one; then I was ready to go home. "Home" I repeated the word over, and was again softly wondering if any of the loved ones looked any older then laughed at the thought, for I'd only been away two months and a keep silent. I was so glad of a chance to go.

only been away two months and a keep silent. half.

The next morning Cyrus Jeremiah harnessed the colts to the carmarked as we started, but little cared Mr. Hinman."

me sharply now and then. After a had called in to spend the evening, time, it seemed an age to me, he ap-

with a smile.

Perhaps you will feel called upon to feel shocked. I can't help it if you do. I was so lonely and disspirited that I hailed a possible chat with joy.

"Your name is Lewis, isn't it? J said after a while. I heard some one try; scholars having kind, good call you that just before you came in." "Yes," he answered with a queer little smile, that I wondered at, but

went right along. "Well, mine is Puss pleasant, well educated people, and I Edgerton. I've been out in the coun-

> "Ah! are you at all related to John Edgerton, Cashier in Maynard's

well acquainted with him, and with Miss Dora and Miss Jennie." Well, then I talked anyway; and I

scarcely thought of the train, his conversation was so entertaining, unsisters, telling about their pleasant til it came up, puffing and steaming, and seemingly impatient of the short

The train was crowded, and Mr. Lewis, with difficulty found me a seat. When we reached home he pared with the home talk they wrote came, helped me from the cars, called a cab, and gave the necessary direcbefore me a picture of our home; I tions. "How does he know, so well." saw the dear familiar rooms, and I wondered; but lifting, his hat, he above all, my parents faces, and only shook hands with m', with a laughing good bye.

"Humph!" thought I, "had it been Dora or Jennie h- would never have rushed off in that manner: he would have wished for the pleasure of their delightful society again; etc.

But it didnt worry me much, for already I could see the lights gleaming from the windows, at our house. The exclamations of surprise, that greeted my appearance, can be better imagined, than described. Papa had not come up from down street, yet. "He is waiting," said the dear mother, "for a friend, who is coming up to

"Yes," said Jennie," the Mr. Hinman, whose name we frequently mentioned in our letters."

Papa was speechless with astonishment, when he came in, and I was watching his face so intently, I failed riage and conveyed me to Bridgeport. to observe the gentleman with him, "Fraid its going to rain," he re- until I heard Jennie say "Our sister,

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

and, as I mentally decided to see the new schoolteacher. The widow departed for home ear-ly, giving me as a parting shot, her opinion that I "looked more like a little girl than a school-ma'am, and she hoped I was "more than fif-teen." "Yes," I answered, I'm twen-ty,—less four, I added under my with a smile. Grain and Provisiona. NEW YORK, Sept. 28. — Fifur, dull, prices withe normal; sales, 160,000 bu. No. 2 red. Oct., \$1.11%-%; 720,000 bu. Nov., \$1.18%(@1.14%; 1,018,000 bu. Dec., \$1.15%(@1.10%; 160,000 bu. Jac., \$1.17%(01.18%; 160,000 bu. Jac., \$1.08%(00 bu., 100,000 bu. Jac.,

DETROIT, Sept. 23.-12:80 P. M. Wheat, dull; cash. \$1.07\4; Sept. \$1.07\4; Oct. \$1.07; Nov. \$1.07\4; Dec. \$1.08\4; No. 2 white, \$1.02\4; No. 2 red \$1.04\4; No. 3 red \$6\6\6. Corn. No. 2 cash. 53. Oats, No. 2 white, \$1\4; No. 2 \$0\4. Oats

12,828 Groceries,

NEW YORF, Sept. 28.- Butter, firm, fairly active; western, 10.229; Pennsylvania creamery 28%229. Cheese, firm, 2@11%. Sugar. firm. fair demand. Molasses, quiet, firm. Bice, firm. fair inquiry. Coffee, firm, quiet. Tal-low, 7 11-16. Western eggs, firm; 22%224%. OHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES BEPOT.

Live Stock.

Mark?" he enquired, and as 1 hodded issent, continued "He is my father."
"Indeed!" said Mr. Lewis, "I am well acquainted with him, and with Miss Dora and Miss Jennie."
Well then I talked anyway: and I

We Have the Documents

To prove that Zoa-Phora is one of the best (we think the best) remedy for all those diseases peculiar to women, that has ever been offered to the public. If any one doubts this we will gladly furnish testimonials which will convince them. R. PENGELLY & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BRANCH Co. Mich. Mr. Editor: I am glad to say that the Patrons Ingersell Liquid Paint is all that it claims for of our Grange. Shall use it altogether in the future. Cheap, pure and glossy. Fraternally. P. W. STRONG.

[See advertisement.-ED.]

T have a NEW, RICH, and RARE work never before equalled in attractions and value to all classes, Over 2000 illustrations, 1100 pages. Introduct n by Bishop Simpson. Contributions from 40 colleges

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AMERICAN PATENTS NO PATENT, & FOREIGN PATENTS NO PAT. L. BINGHAM & CO., Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

NOW READY! DETROIT ART LOAN EXHIBITION.

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Exhibition Building Corner Larned and Bates Sts., near both depots

Admission 25 cents. Excursions over all Railroads.



not mind it. The scholars were easily governed, and inclined to prove affectionate man, in particular, whom I decided stop made for us.

the question "how" to see its most assailable point, ere making an attack. Ways and means, the most novel and those seeking advancement; yet, withal, they are so practical as to invite invitation. For example, when "Sixpence's" Jennie puts "more water on handle his figures a moment." the beans" she drills herself on a choice line just noticed or systematizes a series of events or topics in which her interest centers. It need not distract Manufactured over raw materher thought to realize that they (the beans" are "awful bad about burning" and to act accordingly.

Instances are given of the girl at work with her little book, pinned on the wall, sthem serious thought. for an occasional prompter; of the mechanic at his bench, with his text book far more than the whole amount paid this juncture. "Humph!" said the as companion; of earlier rising, that an the laborers for manufacturing. Bro boy with a gleam of fun in his eye, hour's mental culture may be added to Franklin says all this went to enrich "I reckon 'twas 'cause she wants to the day's tasks and pleasures: these, and many more, which do not appear though it went into the pockets of the feal to us, until, by some like sacrifice, manufacturers, where most of the we, ourselves, join the fast increasing army of working men and women, who iffs to these infant industries go. It So we jogged on, reaching the ing out to others the benefits of untold wealth.

tained." A curious question when one tended to be invested is over thirty- house. must almost look out over heaps of seven per cent, and much of this books to ask it; and when publishers of cheap reading matter have almost liter- Grangers make thirty-seven per cent ing the wagon, appeared at the door. ally (as they advertise to do), sown the on your farms, and that too without They greeted me kindly, and supper land knee deep with their various issues. It is, indeed, to be regretted that circulating libraries are not more numerous; but it is by no means an unsurmountable obstacle. On the contrary, a "mole-hill," being fast pressed out of sight. A postal sent to a large publishing house brings lengthy lists of standard works, obtainable at prices truly "within the reach of all." A dollar buys more than can be thoroughly mastered in a year. Yes, a thousand times more, since no one can master some.

The novelist, Roe, gives to "Vera," in "Near to Nature's Heart," a good foundation of character and information gained by a knowledge of but two books, viz: the Bible and a copy of Shakespeare. If a modern youth were limited number of volumes, Fate could its cause. scarce resist the temptation of hurling, now and then, a twenty cent "Standard

Profits of manufacturers..... 1,027,408,003

The profits of the manufacturers are the country. It looks to me as quiz ye." benefits of these high protective tar- when we git there."

a year, 50,000,000 of people, \$7 for Then she commenced: every man, woman and child, and as much more stôlen or squandered, \$20 to be paid for every man, woman and child each year as tariff profits to

er is too much. Now I am aware I have not said anything new, you all know these facts, but the great question is, "what are you going to do about it." Kalamazoo, Sept. 19th, 1883.

EMMONS BUELL.

HE who is false to present duty. breaks a flaw in the loom, and will find seeking an education from a like the flaw when he may have forgotten

For rough hands use lemon juice.

the second when the second transform the second second second when the second when the second s

in the winter worked for the farmers for board and schooling. He told me also that the dilapidated vehicle and horses belonged to the "Widder Cooley," who told the Squire if he would let Cyrus Jeremian go to town for her, he might stop at Bridgeport

Scan these figures closely and give for the school teacher on the way home.

"Very kind of her," I remarked, at

"Quiz me! What about ?"

"Oh, everything. You'll find out

are gathering in to themselves, and deal- is about tive these infants were Squire's just at dusk, and if ever I warned they have suck d the laborer thought a house looked cozy and com about lo g enough. The profits of fortable, it was then, when tired, cold And now to "How shall books be ob- the manufacturers on the capital pre- and hungry, 'we drove up to the

> "There's the widder," said the boy stock is ficticious-watered. Do you in a low tone, as the people on hearwatering? Certainly we are paying was announced by the time I was these manufacturers a profit every warm. I had forgotten about the year nearly equal to the national debt "widder," as Cyrus Jeremiah called -\$350,000,000 to run our government her, until we were seated at the table.

Had I ever taught school before? Wasn't I afraid I'd be lonesome or sick? Was I related in any way to the Edgerton's, of Massachusetts, I looked go into the pockets of the manufactur- a powerful sight like them. Gave me a history of each branch of the family with sundry bits of advice, sandwiched in. Was I sure I could control the scholars? Had I good government, patience, and numerous other virtues?

By this time I understood what she wished to "quiz me" about, and Cyrus J----'s, "Oh, everything; You'll find out when we git there," returned to my mind with redoubled force.

Her chatter was cut short by the en-

I for rain. We reached Bridgeport, there stood

of the track, with "Bridgeport" over exclaimed in astonishment, I thought the door. "Wonder if there's a fire." said Cyrus. Just then came a long, loud whistle. "There's the train," he exclaimed excitedly. "I'll have to git, these colts won't stand" and though we were demented. "Why," "git" he did, leaving me to stand on said Dora, "have you met before?" the platform and wait for the cogstruction train.

came in and built a fire. My heart that we met frequently. sank, when, he replied, to my question of how long I must wait or the home. I dreaded the going back, but increased. Chargos of Desertion remove and Bonnty obtained. Horse claims now paid to be and bonnty obtained. Horse claims now paid Send to be and bonnty obtained. Horse claims now paid send to be and bonnty obtained. Horse claims are back, but increased. Chargos of Desertion remove and Bonnty obtained. Horse claims are back, but increased. Chargos of Desertion remove and Bonnty obtained. Horse claims now paid Send to be and bonnty obtained. Horse claims are back, but increased. Chargos of Desertion remove and Bonnty obtained. Horse claims are back, but increased. Chargos of Desertion remove and Bonnty obtained. Horse claims are back and blanks. Col. BINGHAM, there is been an accident." there's been an accident."

Five whole hours! and I so anxious to add to my discomfo t, it began to going back among old friends. rain. Not a brisk, pleasant rain, but a cold, slow drizzle, dampening my fever had had no serious results. and spirits, as well as things outside, I felt grateful for the fire and-the COL- school for the next term. struction train having moved onwent outside and brought in enough wood to last five hours, or seven if

necessary. If you have never waited for hours in a country station, with nothing more enlivening around, than a small edition of the Dismal Swamp, flanked on either side by woods, and "slashings," with a cold rain to further promote your happiness, I most sincerely hope you never will.

I bore it all like a martyr, until I up my things stepped out on the platform regardless of rain, only to have the construction train pass swift ly by.

Then, I own it, I went back, sat down, and cried. While engaged in this pleasant pastime, I heard voices outside; raising my head, I heard a lady's voice saying, "Lewis."

"Good-bye," said some one as if in reply to the first speaker. I glanced out of the window. A carriage was being driven rapidly away, and comfrank, open face, merry black eyes, and as he came along whistling cheerily I thanked my lucky stars.

However, I wasn't going to let him see my red eyes, so kept my head down, though I knew he glanced at necessary for a common splice.'

benaited the during and AMIZON TOOCAL CONTRACTOR

I turned to acknowledge the introduc ion, and found myself face to the small brown building by the side with my fellow traveler. "Why!" I your name was ------ "

'Lewis," he interrupted smiling. "Well, it is, Lewis Hinman." The family were staring at us, as Mr. Hinman explained then, all the particulars. He remained with us a It stopped, and one of the men good share of the evening, and after

O'h! how much I enjoyed my visit

Cyrus Jeremiah met me again at to reach home. Time wore on, and Bridgeport, and after all, it was like

> The school was well filled, for the before the term ended, I accepted the

The people at home demurred some at this, but to no avail. Oftentimes. when traveling back and forth, Mr. Hinman would be on the train. He had a cousin living near Bridgeport, and, on his way to and from there, was it strange that we met occasionally, or strange, that finding him a very pleasant companion, I should consent, two years afterward, to travel through life with him.

Dora and Jennie, now threaten to heard a train coming, and gathering go out teaching country schools, but I know of a couple of young men, who will prevent it if they can.

HILDEGARDE.

THE Iowa Homestead gives the fol-owing method of splicing a rope: Unravel eight inches of the ends to be spliced; interlock them so that no two strands of the same piece will be together. Beginning with the strands of one piece, put each over one and under the next strand of the other piece; draw all the ends up tight; re peat this three times, then fray out the short ends so as to reduce them ing towards the station was a fault-lessly attired young man, with a Lay the splice on the floor and roll it under foot to press it well together, and I will warrant it to break anywhere else rather than there. A hardwood stick sharpened smoothly at one end will be needed to open a way under the strands. This is all that is

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by years of use without wearing through the gold. DUBUQUE, IA., Dec. 14, 1886. I have used one of your James Boss' Gold Watch Cases for seventeen years. I bought it second-hand and know of its having been used before I got it, but do not know how long. It looks good for ten years longer. Did not suspect it was a filled case until so informed by a jeweler a short time since. I most cheerfully recommend your cases to be all they are represented to be, and more. O. McCRANEY, Dep. Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Joura.

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done with other beds as they must have some-thing on to make them soft. The "BEDETE" 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.

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OCTOBER 1, 1883.

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