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

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THE OAK AND THE VINE.

BY C. W, SERVOSS

An oak, through changeful years, Attained a sturdy form.
Attained a sturdy form.
In spite of wind and storm,
And parried off the blows
Of its united foes, Upon its harmless spears.

It braved the summer's heat, The winter's blighting frost, Till oft' its leaves were lost, And yet with a naked breast, Maintained a fierce contest. With tempest, rain and sleet.

One Spring, upon the ground, There crept an humble vine, Seeking whereon to twine, Up in the ambient air. clasp its tendrils there, And fold its arms around

It trailed its slender form Along the lowly sward, Unconscious of reward So near within its grasp, Until its fibres clasp

And then, with modest mien. A helping hand to lend, To lift its prostrate form, Henceforth in sunshine warm, To bathe its leaflets green.

The oak responded -"True, But, mutual weal requires That one who thus a pires A faithful part should bear. And with its partner share Life's joys and conflicts too.

"Then take me to thy side; From heat, and cold, and blast I'll shelter to the last. One, who in time of need, Confers a generous deed," The grateful vine replied.

Thence, oak and vine, as one, In strength and beauty grew-The valiant, and the true! One held the stormy field, While one, with verdant shield Repelled the burning sun.

Let mortals, thus, he wise. The strong uphold the weak, And words of comfort speak. Let every rugged form, Inured to heat and storm, Assist the fall'n to rise.

Like tree and vine, consort, ach other's load. Upon Life's weary road, That we may, at the last, Our mutual burdens cast On Christ, man's last support.

Improvement of Native Stock.

In man's observation, of what others

have done, he is often reminded of what he himself might have done, had he only utilized his own ideas, by putting them into practical shape. And how often do we find that, while we sit, like Micawbers, "waiting for something to turn up," somebody comes along and presents us with the very thing we were waiting to see "turn up" and walks off with all the credit and profit of a successful enterprise. Men talk about a "golden opportunity" as if it were something valuable, ready to spring up by the way, whenever some fortunate man happened to pass along. Instead of waiting for this will-of-thewisp chance to make a fortune, the determined and resolute man will make his own opportunity, and secure all the golden treasure that may lie concealed in it. He will see where improvement can be made, study over same place to effect it, carry it out, and have, as the result, a new thing that will benefit himself and the community. Take, for instance, the improvement of live stock. There were many people in Durham county, England, that had long thought about improving the common breed of cows then in use among them; but Mr. Bates not only conceived the idea that he could improve the common breed of cattle, in his county, but he went to work and accomplish what he had undertaken; and the result was the noted shorthorns-the best type of beef cattle. Take another instance. A few farmers in the little isle of Jersey, took some "scrubs," or common cows, and by careful attention in selecting the best calves and the improvement of these, they produced what is now famous as the Jerseys-the best type of dairy stock. Thus we see what has been done, that both the famous shorthorns and Jerseys were raised from the common cattle in the part of the country where they belonged. Have we not in our own native breeds, in this State; cows that can be developed into Alderneys, Holsteins, Jersey or any other excellent breed of cattle? Out of the blood that flows in the veins by an intelligent young man who

noted breeds. We have only to take the matter in hand in order to do what ethers have done in this direction There is a good field of cultivation before us. In what we have said about the improvement of native stock, we do not wish to be understood as saying one word against anybody, buying imported breeds or the best blooded and thorough-bred cattle at home. But we simply say that in the great number of | the most exact care and exquisite neatnative cattle here at home, there is a fine field for improvement.

Maple Grove-The Model Dairy Farm of New Hampshire.

From the letter of a friend, now in Vermont, I have selected the following items of interest in regard to the above mentioned farm.

This farm is situated on the top or a mountain near the quaint old village of Walpole. This village is supposed to be the oldest settlement in the state of New Hampshire. The houses are large, two story, double buildings, with beautiful grounds and grand old trees around them. The town hall was built in £773, and has ample space about it for training ground that was used in the old days to fit the yeomanry for military service. One long street Enely shaded. winds its way through the town, while others, seemingly with higher aims, branch out from it and reach up the side of the mountains. The town is a favorite resort for people from Boston, New York and other eastern cities. I do not wonder, continues the writer I have quoted, that old settlers get homesick when they leave these beautiful mountain homes for the monotonous prairies and treeless plains of the west. As Tom Hughes says, "I pity people who weren't born in a Where your hill is always in view, if you choose to turn toward him. There he is forever in the distance, your friend and companion." homes among these green hills. This mountains are famous in fourth of ten by those who have never seen vales, on the hillsides. But to see and really enjoy them you must be here they tell their own story best.

As I pass along the streets of this delightful old town, Walpole, I expect to see the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of revolutionary fame), step out from his house, in knee breeches and cue. holding his cocked hat in one hand, ready to salute Madame Kilburn, in hoop and satin petticoat. The descendants of both these families, and I know not how many others, live in the old homes of their ancestors. They have kept them in good repair. The brass knockers still shine on the doors, notwithstanding the modern bell knob is invitingly near. The windows in the old church are the same that were "burnished by the setting sun" in the days of the revolution. It was church and town hall then, answering the sorest needs of the people, on Sunday and week day as well. From the village we drove up, by following the winding road around the mountain some two miles to Maple Grove, the model dairy farm of New Hampshire, and as we reached the beautiful plateau on top, we seemed to have emerged from the eighteenth into the nineteenth century; for all old things were left be hind; everything about the farm being the most modern and complete, with a special reference to converting Jersey milk into the sweetest butter you ever saw. The farm lies on the top of the mountain, and consists of some 300 acres mostly under cultivation. The buildings are beautiful. You catch a glimpse of them now and then, on your way up. The house is very old, but has been remodeled, and now stands as a Swiss chalet, in its reddish brown color, trimmed with black and green. The capacious barns are kept so invitingly clean that you would think you were walking into a parlor as you stepped into them.

We were first shown into the dairy, of our native stock have come all the proved to be the butter maker. Mr.

Williams, the proprietor, was just driving to town, and was sorry he could not show us around himself. Everything in the dairy is on an extensive and complete scale. From the time the milk of each cow, weighed and brought in, until the quarter pound golden balls, stamped with a big "W," are put into a tin box helding thirty pounds, ready for market, ness are exercised.

The cows not having come in from the pasture we went to see the pigs. There were 200 in the pens. Breed, imported "White Essex." They ranged from one week to 18 months old; and were getting fat in blissful ignorance that in a few weeks they would be ground into sausages to be sent to Boston and New York.

In the meantime the cows came in We saw them walk into their respective stalls without a word or motion from any one. The herd consists of 60 head of the finest of Jerseys, registered stock; each cow valued high up in the hundreds or thousands. The head of the herd is a splendid animal called Northern Pacific. Mr. Williams sends a carload to Michigan every year. I cannot tell how many yearlings and two-year olds were gamboling in the pastures, like beautiful, grac-ful fawns. There is a hospital for the sick. A celebrated veterinary doctor from Boston was then attending a sick cow that was valued at 12

hundred dollars. The writer met at Chester, Veront, Mr. Morris who is an old friend of the Gilkeys of Gull Prairie, and a Mr. Borvan, and old Buckingham, who was well acquainted with the Shafters of Galesburg and those in California.

Tile Manufacture and Drainage. Much is printed and many elaborate essays read at Farmers' Institutes to the bottom, without the admission of I would add, and I pity people who show the benefits and convince farmers air, and the third a free circulation of are ever compelled to leave such of the necessity of farm drainage. Every leading, progressive farmer is part of New England grows more thoroughly posted, and admits every beautiful to me every day. The Green | point taken by the advocates of drainage and not a voice is raised upon the July orations, in songs and patriotic other side of the question. The only speeches, where they are praised of- reason why every farm is not under drained is the cost of doing it. Is it them, and the delightful scenery about not time therefore to direct to that the farm-houses scattered along the point more attention, and endeavor to bring about more practical results. Is it not a fact that many efforts at draining with cheap, perishable materials, such as boards, stones, logs, etc., are a waste of means effecting temporary benefits, and a total loss of the whole investment in a few years, in most cases? I believe it is a fact that good tile are the most practical material yet discovered for draining land, and yet they cost, even in the vicinity of factories, too much for general use.

Warring, in his work on draining for profit and health, says, "As a general rule any clay which will make good brick will make tile. There is no reason why tile should cost more to make than brick. A common brick contains clay enough to make four or five 11/4 inch tile, and it will require about the in one form or another."

He also gives cuts and describes cheap hand tile machines, pug mills, etc., showing the feasibility of making them very much cheaper than they are now sold for. We have at our command abundance of material, clay, sand and fuel, to produce the best material for permanent drainage almost without cost. We lack only a little experience as to just the right kind of clay to use, or just the right proportion of sand to mix with the clay. We need the pug mills, dies, tile press etc, on a use. Also an able treatise minutely describing the smallest detail in the whole work. Is there not some one who can give reference as to reliability or competency, willing to examine samples of clay and determine what treatment they need and their value for tile, charging a reasonable sum for his services? Perhaps our agricultural college might be induced to help us. What better work could it do? Let me give another quotation from Warring:

"Mr. Parker estimated the cost of inch pipes in England at 6s. (\$1.50 per thousand, when made on the estate where they were to be used, by a process, similar to that described herein." with such names?

"Brother farmers, let us agitate this subject, and rest not content until the knowledge and conditions are within our grasp whereby we may make our seed time certain and our harvest re-C. S. KILLMER.

An Ice House for Farmers.

Arenac, Mich.

The first thing to be done is to select ice that is free from impurities. The late inspection of the ice that was found to have caused the alarming sickness of those who drank the ice water in an Eastern hotel, has proved that freezing impure water does not purify it. Specimens of the ice above mentioned, were found to contain over half the impurities that were in the water before frozen. Hence the only safe way is to find a lake or stream of pure water which when frozen will give you the best quality of ice. For an ice house for farmers we give the following from the New York

Times as being worthy of attention.

Nearly every season some suscriber of The Times asks for information in regard to the construction of ice hous-Without knowing the cost of materials in a given locality and the substances available for packing the ice, it is difficult to furnish the information desired. The following in regard to the conditions recessary to preserve ice are given in the Toronto Globe and are of general application: To construct an ice house properly requires careful attention to a few essentials, but so lit-tle expense that every farmer should have one. It may be of the simplest construction and does not require double walls. A simple log house will answer, or inch boards nailed up the outside with scantling. A proper conduc-tor must be used but the ice must not be skint up so closely to exclude ventil-The site should not be one where drainage, is difficult, and air currents coming in through creviees must be prevented. One of the essentials is a perfect eyering on six sides of some good not, con ducting substance evenly laid on so as to exclude the air. Saw just, chaff, chopped straw. swamp moss are all good materials for the purpose. The air over the top of the upper packing or covering. For the covering which is to go all around ten inches or a foot of sawdust well and evenly packed will answer well. If fine soft straw is used double that thickness is required. Oat straw, being soft and pliable is good material, but is better for passing through the straw cutter. Fine clean chaff is also suitable or dry swamp moss or other dry vegetation that will not readily decay. The best soil upon which to build is dry and gravelly, with good natural drainage. On such a site the floor and posts will last much longer than where the ground is soaked. If the drainage is not good ditches should be dug around the sides, and stones or gravel used along the inner side where the posts are set. This material will allow of the ready flowing of the water. The floor should be of boards, planks, or slabs laid on support or sleepers, and with ample drainage below, care be taken, however not to admit of crevices through the ice. Over this loose floor ten inches of saw-dust should be laid but be retained in a closely packed mass. A floor of this description will allow the water flowing from the ice to soak through and make its way out by the small cracks. In more elaborately constructed icehouses, where the floor is solid a drain is hollowed along the middle'and discharges by a pipe bent down then up and down to its exit, so as to make

water-trap through which no warm same amount of fuel to burn this clay air current can make its way into the building, or the simple expedient is adopted of curving the pipe down into a ditch or cistern. The sides of the icehouse may be of logs, in which case care should be taken to prevent the ice in settling catching on the inside. To prevent this, boards nailed up and down may be used. If a boarded-in house is used, scantling should be worked up and down at sufficient distances to prevent bulging, and care must be taken in laying down the packing that the settling does not throw the ice open instead of keeping it together. The instead of keeping it together. thinness of a single board is not to be of sand to mix with the clay. We need to find a manufacturer who can supply the pug mills dies tile processing. We need to find a manufacturer who can supply the pug mills dies tile processing to the hottest sun. Over the packscale suitable for farm or neighborhood laid. This will give free ventilation, and the rains that fall on it will soon evaporate from the sawdust. It is pre-ferable, however, to build a roof over the ice. So much do necessities vary that it is impossible to state approximately how much ice a family will use. Where ice is easily obtained, so useful and refreshing an article should be furnished in unstinted measure, and the ice-house constructed of sufficientl liberal dimensions. In calculating the solid ice contents of any proposed size of ice-house, the large space required for this packing must not be overlooked. If the packing is well done, the shrinkage of the ice will be but s'ight

> Two steers, named "Ben Butler" and "Bob Ingersoll," exhibited at recent fairs, are said to "perform wonderful tricks." Well, how could they help it,

Winter Laying of Fowls.

Will Brown Leghorn chickens lay eggs in winter?"

J. F.
We have a question from J. F., referred to Old Poultry for answer.—ED.

Without being expressly enchored, it would seem hardly proper to repeat a subject which has been laid down. line upon line, thought upon precept.

Yes, J. F., Brown Leghorn chickens or any other chickens will lay in winter if the conditions are supplied. Every hen will not lay because in winter many hens lay only once in two or three days. You may receive from one-quarter to one-half thenumber of eggs you have fowls. If the poultry house is not heated by aretificial means the Asiatics seem the best prepared to withstand cold weather. They are large fat and heavily feath ered. With a tight house Leghorns will lay in winter. This leads to the question of poultry houses. It has often been a query why those celery coops would not make good chicken coops. They are built by digging about two feet into the ground, and boarded two feet above ground. Then 12 foot roof boards reach nearly to the ground. Built with roof sloping to the north and south, and on the south slope are the windows. A cheap wood stove regulated to burn chunks will keep the coop warm and dry. At one end is a window for ventilation, at the other is the door, cost about \$25. Hundreds are in use for celery, will any one tell us why they are not practical for fowls as well? House will need whitewashing once a year, and kerosene applied with a brush to the roosts. once a month.

As for care they need a dusting place about six feet square, filled with road dust or ashes; gravel must be at. hand, also oyster shells or bones, burned or ground. Meat scraps may be obtained from butchers once a week; and after being boiled, this may be used to wet meal or middlings to be fed mornings warm; at night corn or screenings.

Winter laying is done by fowls in their second winter, and by pullets and each class does better if separate. A fowl cannot lay regularly during moulting.

Just about one of us in one hundred and thirty eight observe all these conditions, but when they are observed we are rewarded with eggs in winter OLD POULTRY.

Grand View Place, Kalamazoo.

S.H. McCormic, has had a novel experience with tile. He had an eightacre field which he under drained at a cost of \$175. The tiles, which were three inch, appeared to do their work all right until last week, when Mr. McCormick going over the field found it covered with water. He commenced taking up the tile to ascertain the trouble, when he found them completely filled with a huge rope formed of small interwoven roots. Pieces of the rope five and six inches in length could be broken off and pulled out, breaking about as easy as old rope. It extended as far as the tile was examined and was uniformly about the size of a man's arm. The problem with Mr. McCormick is how the rope got into the tile. He thinks the roots have grown through the joints of the tile, but the most careful xamination has failed to discover a root in the joints .- Ingham County News.

Some years ago it was not so common to furnish the ration of roots as now, and Dr. Miles was rather a pioneer in this method in the west. laughed at and farmers said they could more economically pump water for stock than handle it over so many times in roots for the cattle. The doctor insisted that it was not the water nor the fat in the roots that he was looking at, but the condition of the an mals that were fed upon them. It was health and strength of digestive organs he was after and he could secure it in no surer or easier way. We are glad that the doctor has lived to see all the prominent feeders of the country adopt his metuod. - Chas. W. Garfield in Grand Rapids Democrat.

More flesh is lost during the first storms of winter and more loss needlessly incurred than in all the year besides. Animals should be put under cover frosty nights and when it rains or snows and be tempted to eat by the best of fodder. A few oats in the bundle, cut refore hey are quite ripe, fed to sheep they stock at this time, brings the feeder a dollar a bushel. Stock when first taken off from sweet gras will go hungry rather than eat late cut coarse hay that frequently is found at the top of the mow .- Home and Farm.

The Grange Visitor

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J. T. COBB.

THE GRANGE VISITOR FOR 1884.

As must be the case the GRANGE VISITOR representing he Order in Michigan, received the careful consideration of the Executive committee and of the Standing committee on Publication at the late session of the State Grange. The report of the Executive committee had been made early in the session and had recommended that the VISITOR be made a weekly. A very general discussion among the members through the following three days of the session, it seems prepared the body for the adoption of the report of the Committee on Publication which we give on the third page and which as will be seen was not in accord with the recommendation of the Executive Commit-

In complying with this instruction of the State Grange we assure our readers that in some things we shall go beyond these instructions and pressed wish of a large part of our make some decided improvements in people, as subversive of the fundamake some decided improvements in the paper.

Beginning at the bottom, we shall have a very much better quality of ially that of the State Agricultural So paper. There has been a falling off ciety, also pool selling and gambling, within three years. We must and will come back to the old standard of tury. And for the purpose of sup quality. Next our observation satisfies us that long articles are not read by quite a large proportion of readers of any papers, except perhaps standard magezines and story papers.

We shall after the reports, etc., of the State Grange have been given place, discriminate against long articles. Essays of special merit will, of course, sometimes set aside this determination, just as exceptions to all all Patrons felt in the welfare of general rules are allowable. We expect to give a full page to jottings, and shall also give some general news of real importance, but little or none of the sensation sort to which newspapers, as such, are so largely devoted. thorized.

To all good Patrons and friends of the VISITOR which is doing valuable commend the third recommendation. Here is a chance to get pay in pro moting the good of the Order.

We shall try and make the VISITOR ___ 5 00 of January 1st good enough to meet the requirements of the second recom mendation. With the inducements offered we shall be disappointed if the

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

LANSING, Dec. 11, 1883.

state Grange was called to order promptly at ten o'clock. The large hall of the House of Representatives was fairly well filled and the work of the session commenced under favorable auspices. The fine weather had encouraged some to leave their homes to live applicants and following this enjoy the opportunity for recreation Worthy Master Woodman in afforded annually to the Patrons of Michigan.

The trains of Monday had brought considerable numbers and each train 1 40 on Tuesday added to the number.

Tuesday night found the Hudson house filled to its capacity. After the opening of the Grange and the re-00 had been received and adopted, a recess mighthave time to arrange the stand- of recitations, short speeches, music ing committees.

The afternoon session was opened by Overseer Woodruff who presides with ease and ability. The committees were announced by Worthy Master Luce about four o'clock.

The time was well improved during the afternoon by speech-making for the good of the Order. Several of the sisters participating.

The evening was devoted to the reading of the reports of the officers of the State Grange. The address of the Master and the report of the Secretary being in the hands of the printer in advance appear in this number.

The Overseer, Lecturer, Chaplain, Treasurer and Ceres read reports some or all of which will find their way to these columns in letter numbers.

Bro. A. B. Clark, Assistant Steward apologized for not having a written report to present and surprised the Grange with an impromptu speech which not only proved him a first-class Patron but a gentlemen of culture. But this to me was not the only surprise for many Patrons make good speeches but this speech made us suspect that Bro. Insects and Dust - Distraining of Beasts Do- Clark is one of the men the Worthy Mas ter has been looking for. With a pleas-Why Prices of Butter are Low-A Cattle Country- Postal Laws-Arbitration to Well chosen words expressing his ideas Avoid Law Suits - Wetting Lead Pencils - Food for Thought - Power of School Directive with ease and elegance, seemed to

Worthy Master Woodman and wife of the National Grange were of the throughout the session.

The committee on dormant Granges made a very valuable report on this most difficult subject, and readers of the VISITOR will hear more on this subject hereafter. It is important that any cause of decline in the Grange or elsewhere be known before the remedy is given. Granges were in some cases improperly located, but a very common cause of failure may be attributed to some triling, personal, or neighborhood difficulty which after a time can be overcome. The sending of the Visitor into such localities for a few months to be followed by lectures was advocated and authorized and the value of individual effort by those acquainted with thework was clearly shown. Many of the best Granges now in the State were at some time languid, at least, if not dormant.

The temperance question created almost as much inter st as though the meeting had been one of Good Templars instead of Patrons of Husbandry. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

We regard temperance as one of the ssential principles upon which our Order is founded, and while we are constantly admonished to avoid "intemperance in language, work and recreation," we think special efforts should be made to suppress the use of intoxicating liquors. We regard the action of the Legislature at its last ession in refusing to submit the prohibitory amendment, so-called, to vote of the people, in accordance with the recommendation of Governor Begole in his message and the clearly exnental principles of our government. We regard the practice of licensing the sale of liquors at our fairs, espec ns a burning shame, and a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth cenpressing these evils, we, the Patrons here assem led, do pledge each to the other our earnest endeavors towards this end. We believe that these evils are not fully realized by the general public, and we recommend that greater attention be paid to this subject in our Granges and Grange publications.

A proposition to change the Grange VISITOR to a weekly called out a long discussion, which showed the interest their paper. The majority believed that with its present character and price it would best promote the interests of the Order to be continued as at present, and no change was au-

The committee on co-operation gave | SECRETARY'S REPORT TO STATE GRANGE. to report a gain to our subscription | the company to fill every Grange or the results of experiments in that dieducational work werever read, we rection. Success in such efforts requires careful management and a practical knowledge of business. Regular dealers use every means in their power to thwart co-operative efforts on the part of producers, even selling below cost for a time, or paying more than products are worth to get the trade and secure enormous profits VISITOR does not reach 10,000 by the afterward. Grange stores at Lansing and Allegan are examples of success in co-operation. Thomas Mason, business agent of the State Grange in Chicago made his report and gave practical directions for the The eleventh session of the Michigan shipment of produce. Various members gave their experience in the shipment of wool to Fenno & Manning of Boston and all reported satisfactory

On Wednesday evening the fifth degree was conferred upon ninetyclear, careful, thorough and most satisfactory manner instructed members in the unwritten work.

The election for members of the Executivd Committees for two years resulted in re-electing Thomas Mars. Berrien county; Wm. Satterlee, Oakland county; J. G. Ramsdell, Travport of the committee on credentials erse City. On Thursday evening according to custom the session was open was taken that the Worthy Master to the public. The exercises consisted and an address by the Worthy Chaplain Rev. E. R. Williard. His subject was the superiority of the Grange over all other farmers organizations. Mr. Williard though a preacher is not afraid of a joke and his points were well supported by amusing illustrations. The Grange commands respect because of its state and National character. Numbers, outward strength and appearances go far towards determining what the American people and our public men think of causes and organizations. Its national character also lifts it above sectionalism, selfishness radicalism and political or religious bigotry. Again the work of the Grange is so wisely systematized that there is always something to do at every meeting and the energies of every member are developed. Its superiority is also shown in its being a secret Order; its membership can thus be safely and wisely elected and maintained in the interests of agriculture. Friday was a very Jusy day and was filled with reports of the various committees. The closing ression in the evening was given to music, recitations, speeches and a good time generally. Resolutions of thanks were pas ed for the decoration and care of Representative hall for the occasion, to the people of Lansing for their courtesy, to the railroad managers for favorable rates, to members and visitors, and to the Grange choir, conducted by Prof. Thomas, of Adrian, for the excellent music furnished

TO SECRETARIES.

We assume that every Subordinate Grange that is in working order has had its election of officers for 1884.

Please do not forget that it is your duty to send to this office the name of the Master and Secretary, and their postoffice address. This is a duty easily performed; and it saves us a great deal of trouble, to have it done prompt. ly, and is every way better.

Don't fail to give this matter prompt attention, and remember that we occasionally get the names of all the officials of a Grange. Please remember we only want the name and postoffice of Master and Secretary.

If any reader of the VISITOR knows that the Secretary of his Grange does not take the VISITOR, and therefore will not see this invitation to duty, will such member please send the desired information, with the fact of the Secretary's delinquency, and we will send a specimen copy as a reminder, to such Secretary.

WE have several good reports in this number from the National Grange The one from Worthy Master Luce on our fifth page covering a condensed history of the State Agricultural college furnish a collection of facts that are not new to a few of our people. But to the most of our readers the facts of that report will be in the main new and we trust it will te carefully read by every one who feels an interest in agriculture.

On the first page of this number is a very suggestive and sensible article headed "Tile Manufacture and drainage," by C. S. Killmer, of Arenac. We are obliged to this gent.eman for his contribution. Hope our readers will hear from him again as he is evidently a practical man.

THE M. B. Church Bedette Co., of Grand Rapids have changed their add. in this number. We assure our readers that this "Bedette" is a cheap luxury. In many houses it will be found indispensable when once acquainted with it, We know, for we have tried

SEND orders for the next number of answer any demand.

Worthy Master and Fellow Patrons. -Another year of our work has been added to Grange history in Michigan since from this same platform and with very similar surroundings we presented our tenth annual report to the representatives of the Order here assembled

Naturally the first question that arises is-has the Order within this year gained or lost numerically—has it gained or lost in confidence and selfreliance-has it gained or lost in real strength and influence—has it gained or lost in financial strength and stand-

We are aware that our official duty does not require us to consider these questions and we shall not make an extended answer, but present the figures which show the business transacted and perhaps make some comparisons.

The falling off in payment of fees and dues of \$497.13 indicates a loss in membership, or an indifference and neglect of duty somewhere, Not unfrequently the want of promptness on the part of Secretaries furnishes an explanation and it is not necessary to conclude that the loss numerically s as great as appearances indicate.

To the second and third questions we make answer, that to-day we believe the Grange in Michigan is as confident, self-reliant, and strong as ever before, and that the figures shown are not to be accepted as an index of

the condition of the Order in the State. Farmers as a class have not been educated to habits of promptness, and it is expecting too much to suppose they will give more attention to the duties and obligations which they assume when they become Patrons than they give to their own business. And how few farmers in all the details of their business show a thorough business education. What a small percentage look well to the condition of the soil, to the details of planting, sowing, cultivating, harvesting and marketing of every crop; to the kind, condition and care of their animals; to the culture, treatment and profit of garden and orchard, and all the minor matters that belong to and make up the model farmer

Of the last inquiry-has the Grange gained or lost in financial strength and standing we shall show that while the receipts from various sources have been less, expenses have also been less and the balance sheet shows as heretofore at the close of our fiscal year something added to the funds in the hands of the Treasurer of the State Grange.

RECEIPTS. The receipts of the Secretary's office for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30 1883, were as follows

WOLCH TOHOWS.		
For fees and dues	5,143	88
" subscription to GRANGE VISITOR. 2	2,686	96
" papers sold	8	88
" advertising	658	78
" supplies sold	538	3
" interest collected	23	
Total	2 000	-
Total	9,060	
The total disbursments were	3,747	06
Leaving a net balance of	313	08
As the Executive Committee ha	s pr	e-

pared a detailed statement of disburs-VISITOR.

A financial exhibit of receipts and expenditures on account of the Visi-TOR is as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Subscription for fiscal year 1882\$2,685	96
Papers sold 8 Advertising 658	78
Total receipts	
EXPENSES.	
Printer's bills\$2,641 60	

Postage Other expanses Leaving a credit balance of \$ 351 94 While this showing might be worse

we are free to say that we are not at all satisfied with it. As heretofore the editorial manage-

ment of this paper was again committed to us by the Executive Committee at the last session of the State Grange. and we were authorized to change the measure and add another column to the cost of such change and enlargement would be but little, and it was made.

It will be remembered that at its last session the State Grange adopted an amended recommendation of the Committee on Publication, "That Pomona or District Granges be requested to appoint some member to canvass their county or district for subscriptions to the paper, and the editor be and activity. authorized to furnish them with such effectually assist them in the work." appointment of such committees we heading to a sheet properly ruled, for the use of these canvassers, or other persons who desired to take subscriptions for the VISITOR. These were sent to every Grange in the State, and were used to a limited extent. The results anticipated have not followed. The scheme looked well, but it was left to die and we think really did more harm than good. Formerly, this matter of soliciting renew- that may be received. An additional als and new subscribers was left to voluntary effort and this valuable and put this company in better shape to necessary class of workers were given handle plaster than any other company tisement. Look it over on our eighth to understand that the matter was in the business in the Grand River the VISITOR to be used in canvassing. provided for and the volunteer worker | Valley. We shall have an abundant supply to has done less than before. For eight

been a falling off. While we have had renew and we have suffered a serious loss in numbers. Now, whether this or from editorial inefficiency or other cause we are not prepared to say. If the remedy lies with this body or its Executive Committee. If from other causes a most diligent search should be made to ascertain what they are that they may be removed, and to this work we invite the careful consideration of this body which has convened to render service to the Order.

In accomplishing this object the lessons taught by experience must be heededthat mistakes may be avoided and successes made available for fu-

There is very general agreement as to the fact that reading influences the reader, and goes a long way with the great mass of the people in forming the opinions which they entertain.

Last year the State Grange appropriated \$1,000 to a lecture fund to be used in the discretion of the Worthy Master. Less than \$250 of this amount was used, and as we understand, for the reason that lecturers were not to be found who could, and would take the field. The people of Michigan are not satisfied and will not turn out to hear a common sort of a talk. More and better is demanded and therefore less will do but little good.

Notwithstanding the falling off in resources as we have shown, the treasury of the State Grange is in better condition than ever before. That the lecture field can, or will be better supplied next year than the past year we see no reason to expect. Under these circumstances is it not advisable to turn our attention to this other method of reaching the public by a judicious circulation of Grange reading matter.

In our last report we called attention to some method of increasing the circulation of the VISITOR by the employment of paid canvassers. We think something may be done in this direction that will not in any event be a serious tax on the receipts for the paper and we again commend this matter to your notice.

This is the year of a general election and the sheets of a partisan press will be scattered broadcast over the country. It will not do for this State Grange to stand idly by and allow the attention of members of the Order and the general public to be so absorbed with the political racket that a general election develops, as to forget that behind all this party din are the active workers for the concentration of capital and the absorption of the rights of the masses of the people. As the welfare of the agricultural class is involved in the work of this organization, no effort should be spared to educate the great labor class and particularly the farmer. When this class comes to understand that their individual interests are in harmony, and that party obligaments we do not care to particularize tions and party machinery should be except in so far as relates to the Grange | made subordinate to their interests as farmers, then we shall not see the farmers so indifferent to the results of legislation. Then they will recognize the necessity of knowing what their representatives will do for the greatest interest of the country in freeing it from the ravages of corporations and combinations, and no man will get support who cannot furnish some sort of assurance that he will fairly represent his constituents.

That this paper has given strength and standing to the Order in this State and materially aided in maintaining the high position which we hold among our sister States of the Union will not be denied. Nor has it been without influence for good outside the gates.

May we not then hope for ample returns if more time and more money are expended in securing for it an increase in numbers of its readers.

The Patrons of Michigan in many the page if we thought best. We found places seem to be suffering more from the dry rot of inaction than from any other cause. The influences that are at work to injure them and the future of the farming class are too remote to attract attention and stimulate to action. If some opposing element within easy reach was actively hostile to the interests of the Order or of farmers in general, the Order as such would at once acquire renewed strength, compactness

The plaster business is facilities as in his judgment will most good shape-better than ever before. The Alabastine company Not waiting for any notification of the that took hold of the business a little more than a year ago built a prepared and had printed a suitable mill and warehouse, opened a plaster bed and brought to the surface a large amount of plaster in a few weeks, and by their uniting energy and free use of capital were able and did supply the Patrons of the State with nearly all that was wanted as fast as orders were received. Of its quality and condition we have heard no complaint.

This season has been improved to complete preparations to fill all orders warehouse with more side-tracks have

With 15,000 tons of rock under cover successive years we have been able there will be no failure on the part of year for \$1,00. See offer elsewnere.

list until now. This year there has der at once. The combination has resorted to every means in its power new subscribers every month in the to break the existing arrangement beyear yet more old ones have failed to tween the Alabastine company, and your Executive Committee and have signally failed. It is indeed fortunate comes from having the paper enlarged that our business relations are with a company that has a regard for its honor and integrity and scorns the offer from the first we can easily return to of a bribe in whatever way it may the former size: if from the second be presented. We trust that Patrons in the future as in the past, will be faithful to their own interests, true to their friends, and order plaster only of the Alabastine company.

There are no new developments in regard to the driven well suit that have come to my knowledge. The unexpended defense fund remains in our hands as last reported.

The fourth paragraph of Section 8, Article 7 of By-Laws of State Grange requires your Secretary to "keep and publish annually a complete register of the name and number of all Subordinate and Pomona Granges in the State with the name and address of the Master and Secretary of each, and to send a copy to the Secretary of each Subordinate and Pomona Gronge on or before the first day of March in each year." With this per-emptory order we have endeavored to comply as far as practicable. But unfortunately it is a fact that from many Secretaries we cannot get a report of any election of officers before the first of March although through the VISITOR we continue to urge Secretaries to report the names and address of Masters and Secretaries.

The list is necessary and when written out might be duplicated by the aid of a pentagraph to meet every real want.

We entertain a doubt about this list being of such practical value to the Subordinate and Pomona Granges, as to justify its publication at a cost of nearly \$30 per annum. We invite attention to this matter that this requirement may be abolished if it is deemed advisable.

In concluding this report permit me to add still a little more to what we have already said beyond the scope of a strictly business paper.

While the Order of Patrons of Husbandry has not attracted to and brought within its gates large numbers of intelligent cultivators who should lend their influence and co-operate with us in our efforts to elevate and improve the agricultural class; still he who looks out with enlarged views and takes a careful survey of the situation of the farmer class of twenty years ago, and notes with unprejudiced judgment the improvement which has grown out of the scheme set on foot by the founders of the Order, will see abundant cause of thankfulness for what has been accomplished in that score of years, and will be hopeful for the future of the farmer. The stimulating influences to educate and improve the tillers of the soil are constantly increasing.

We have each year more agricultural papers, more Grange papers, more space in political newspapers and journals devoted to the interests of the farm, more associations of men identified with the various branches of agriculture, more farmers' clubs, more farmers'. institutes, more Granges, more agricultural colleges, and more respect for the profession of the farmer by the farmer himself and by all other classes of so-

Nor is this all. To resist the encroachments of corporate monopolies there have been important judicial decisions, and influential city papers of large circulation are more and more ranging themselves on the side of the people, and are raising a warning voice against the threatened dangers of concentrated capital. The people are being educated to see the necessity of attending politically to their own affairs and with really no important issue between the two great political parties the conditions are favorable for continuing to press this matter upon their

We believe the outlook is not unpromising and we shall enter upon the work of another year, whatever that work may be, hopeful of good results.

THE VISITOR AND HUSBANDMAN.

The very liberal offer ordered by the State Grange for new subscribers we expect will add largely to our present

Not to be outdone in this matter and to encourage the reading of valuable papers, we make another offer. For one new subscriber to the Visitor and one new subscriber to the Husbandman for one year, we will send the VIS-ITOR to any old subscriber or other person, on receipt of \$1,50. This will get you the Husbandman, a valuable \$1 paper, for 50 cents.

PRESIDENT JOHN TAYLOR, the official head of the Mormon Church, is preparing an elaborate statement of the political and social attitude of the Latter-day Saints, for the January number of the North American Re-

THE Star Clothing House are out with a liberal offer in a new adver-

THREE copies of the VISITOR one

AN OPEN LETTER.

J. T. Cobb, Dear Sir: - I hasten to inform you that I've just received news from England to the effect that several of the emigrants sent by me to Michigan, have written home, making bitter complaints of the unkind treat ment they've received here since win ter commenced, and warning their friends against coming to this coun-

This, of course, will arouse feeling against me out there, so I decide to re-linquish my plan of proceeding to England this winter.

After some weeks I shall have leis ure time, when I intend to settle up everything appertaining to this em gration work.

Yours truly,
B. J. ZUDZENSE,
Rockford, Mich., Dec. 7, 1883.

Mr. Zudsense has heretofore given to this emigration business in so far as he was concerned a philanthropic feature and in view of the persistency exhibited in overcoming all obstacles we must say that he proposes to drop out of sight without sufficient excuse. This statement of his is too general to be satisfactory and we suggest that it would look very much better if he did not propose to wait a few weeks for leisure to settle up. To the average American that looks suspicious. We hope Mr. Zudsense will proceed at once to relieve himself of this suspicious notice of delay, and we shall take more pleasure in saying that he has promptly refunded money sent him than we do in writing this reference to his brief letter.-Editor.

In referring to the work of the State Grange the first day of the session we gave the Assistant Steward Bro. A. B. Clark of Morrice a complimentary notice which seemed to us well deserved, and we expressed the hope that talent so well adapted to the field work of the Order would be made available in future. Bro. Clark at the time when on the floor on Tuesday evening asked to be excused from further service during the session alleging that his business affairs demanded his presence at home and he was excused. Before the close of the session we learned that he had rented his farm, moved to the village and engaged in business. Able as he probable that his talent will be so employed to any great extent. This we

How to get the VISITOR for nothing. Do a little missionary work, and send in one dol'ar with two new subscriber adding your own name.

See the liberal offer on 7th page of Trunk railways for the holiday travel.

Report of Committee on Publication.

Your Committe on Publication having had the various rec mmendations, resolutions and suggestions relating to the GRANGE VISITOR under careful consideration, would report as

ing and leading the mind to higher thought and nobler ambitions, or dragging down to a level where, the final results of life's work must and can only be regret and sorrow: And believing that in this great and all important work, the GRANGE VISITOR must take an important place. We can but feel that a great charge has been committed to our care.

With these facts impressed upon our minds, we have not only brought to bear the most earnest thoughts of our own minds, but we have sought the advice and counsel of many other members. To the end that we might be able to report wisely and well; and we recommend action as follows 1st. That the GRANGE VISITOR be issued for the year to come, as a semi monthly, of the same size, and

the same price as heretofore. 2nd. That the Secretary be instruct ed t Issue a Canvassing Number set-ting forth the work the GRANGE has already accomplished, and also what we now hope to accomplish in the

3rd. That the secretary be instructed to send to every Master in the State a sufficient number of this issue to place it in the hands of all good farmer's within the jurisdiction of the various Grangers. And that the Master be instructed, to place these papers in the hands of agood live member, who shall act as agent, and who shall retain in his or her hands, as pay ment to services, one third of all money received frem new subscribers and remis to the Editor two-thirds of the subscrption price, with the list of names

of new subscribers. 4th. That the delegates now pres ent be urged to lay this matter before the various Granges, in their several districts, and urge early and earnest work to the end, that ignorance may be made to flee before knowledge, the GRANGE VISITOR made a weekly large numbers added to our order and great good accomplished in the name of the GRANGE.

H. G. HOLT. Chairman.

Mystery.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:-Please explain the following mystery. How is it that a poor man going to Congress a few house in Washington and occasionally return to his simple admiring constituents, a rich man, having a great amount of stocks and bonds.

ARKANSAS.

SAYS the Burlington Hawkeye: "And now there abideth these three, the trade dollar, the Euglish sparrow and the dude, and the smallest o La la San an W. Dorsey."

Address of Worthy Master C. G. Luce, Michigan State Grange, 1883.

Worthy Patrons and Members of the State Grange: Again the representatives of the great agricultural, interests of the state meet in council. We mee to consider and adopt the most efficient means within our reach to guard, protect and promote the material interests of that great portion of our people engaged in our common calling. We meet to devise ways and means to en hance the attractions of our homes. We come together with a determined purpose to do what we can towards developing a higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. We are here to gather inspiration one from the other, so that we can become more active missionaries in the cause of the American farmer. We come with all the light that the experience of th years of active work can shed along our pathway. Let us use these lights and all others within our reach with zeal and great care. While it is not my pur pose to present in detail the history of the decade of our existence in the State, yet it seems appropriate to allude to the first annual meeting of this body ten years ago. In Allen's Hall in the village of Kalamazoo. Before me are some of the active pardi ipants in the busy scenes of that ses sion ten years ago. The memory of these sa well as the recorded pages, furnish abundant evidence of the anxiety as

were presented at that first meeting. Some crude ideas were also entertained. Taese, it has been demonstrated ortunately for us more in other States chan in this) did not endure the test of severe trial and experience. Men and woman were in the first annual meet ing; who were an honor to us and to our calling—nen and women who scanned the future needs with almost prophetic ken. As an index to the sentiments entertained by some of the earnest workers in that meeting a few brief extracts are here given. The Secretary in the closing para graphs of his first report says: "Per mit me to say to Patrons who here represent not only the Grangers of the State, but the great and growing interests of the farmers of M chigan is committed an important trust. If we are true to ourselves, true to the interests which for the time being are confided to our care, this work will go forward is to talk to enlighten and interest his fellow Patrons and farmers, it is not probable that his talent will be so emquire persistent labor, sound judgment and a steadfast purpose that knows no surrender and recognizes no defeat.

well as deep earnestness that actuated that assembly of men and women.

They were traveling an untried path.

The hones and fears, too are as indellbly

impressed upon the memory as upon

the page. Many wise and noble thoughts

with success during our ten years of effort we have adopted the course here indicated. If we have failed it is because we have failed to heed and protit by the warning given. With other resolutions adopted at the same session See the liberal offer on 7th page of the Lake Shore Chicago and Grand hand of a much loved brother who has gone the way of all the earth:
"Resolved, That through the social the State Grange so order. It only and educational features of our Order permits it, while in this State the the growing intelligence and broadening views of farmers are enading a calamity. Yet in some States with them to see that farming is a profes a less favorable condition of the treassion and all who follow it are a brotherhood whose interests and sympathies advantage. naturally ally them together in the most fraternal relations. Intimate social relations are formed, new ideas

Brothers and sisters if we have met

sympathy. And again, "Resolved, That we would dignify necessary and honest toil, and any sentiment or custom of society that the needed preparation, nor to prewould assign the intelligent laborer to sent the action of the National Grange a lower social plane, because he or she in proper form. 2nd. Thanksgiving is a laborer, merits and will receive our nearly always occur during the sesunqualified condemnation. The Nation itself once in ten years takes an inventory of its men and women, its flocks, herds and products. Thus it is The third amendment is to Article flocks, herds and products. Thus it is enabled to measure itself by itself and mark the progress made. So we too may profitably go rapidly over the tisan.

history of these ten years and see whether we have well and wisely used

the time and opportunities." An hour of this session devoted to a review of the scenes, as well as the hopes and fears that actuated the early workers in our O.der, may be made rities from time to time have been interesting. And as we are thus en made to meet the deficiency. For gaged let us examine and see if we some years \$5,000 of these securities have accomplished all that they had a right to expect of us. If not, why is it more rigid economy has been observed, so? The principles which underlie our and for the last three years less than organization are sound and just. Evi-dence of its necessity can be found in meet the deficiency. The arount of all directions. Its Declaration of Pur- securities have been reduced in eight poses are as broad and liberal as the years from \$60,000 to \$38,000. ingenuity of man can devise. They course with every sale the annual inhave stood the test of time and criticome is reduced. Various methods of National, State, County and Subordin ate Granges has been wise, prudent and just. The possibilities of our tional Grange. If this plan meets order are almost beyond conception. and induce.

ments why is it that we had grown in numbers and influence as to the National Grange at its late sesthe sanguine brothers and sisters of sion will be submitted to you. A ten years ago believed that we would? careful perusal of these is invited. apply the means necessary to insure future growth and extension of the principles that we represent. This is gestions worthy of careful considera-the chief business of the session, and tion. Upon education in all that to a solution of the question involved your attention is earnestly invoked.
With the hope of ai ling in this work some thoughts and suggestions growing out of, and resulting from the labor of a year devoted almost entirely to work for the Order are respectfully sucmitted

Extensive travel in the State in connection with the detailed reports made to me have afforded unusual facilities to become acquainted with the actual condition of the Subordinate Granges in our jurisdiction. Our State Grange Treasury remains in its usual excellent years is enabled to spend yearly three condition. For particulars your attentimes his salary, build a magnificent tion is called to the report that will be submitted by the Executive Committee. Treasurer and Secretary. While ent and future of America said: "You no unwise or extravagant appropriation or expenditure of money shouldbe made, yet a further accumulation of funds in the Treasury seems unnecessary. And a reduction in the amount of dues paid into the State Grange Treasury, or the use of more money in some department of Grange work are one attempted to say something as a warn-question which will come before you ing in regard to this but it is so blindin some form, and should receive care- ly expressed as to be hardly noticeful consideration. The reports receive able.

ed from the Subordinate Granges furnish gratifying evidence that a very large majority are in a hopeful and many of them in a flourishing condi-Some of these are so fortunate tion. as to almost fill the position of a model or ideal Grange, while others fall far short of this. In some of these I am constrained to say that the elementary lessons in maintaining an organization are too often neglected. If we are too succeed in fulfilling the well grounded hopes of those who have gone before us in the work, complete subordinanation to the rules and regulations established for the government and good of all must be observed, Promptness and alacrity in the discharge of organization depends upon this. The want of this essential qualification on the part of a train dispatcher, or telegraph operator will somtimes send train and passengers to destruction.
While the evidence of loss and

leath, are not quite so apparent by neglect on the part of officers of a Grange to make the required report yet it is often attended with bad; if not fatal results. Much progress has been made in this regard, but there is

still room for further improvement. In noting the conditions of the order we are forcibly and favorably impressed with the almost universal tendency towards literary exercises for profits, and entertainment in the Grange meetings Great good to the mental and moral well being of the members must of necessity grow out of this. In some Granges a regular course of study, re-ting chiefly to agriculture is prescried and followed. All of this is tending towar is a solid growth. The National Grange met in the city of Washington on the 21st. day of November in its Seventeenth annual session or really its twelfth as an active representative The deliberations were earnest and harmonious questions affect-

ing his the American farmer in his relations as a produder, con-sumer, and as a citizen were considered and very marked differences of opinion were developed in the discussions. This great and only National organization of farmers have settled down to the conclusion that what is good for the farmer of Maine is good for the farmer of California, and good doctrine or policy for the farmer of Texas is a so good enough for the farmer of Michigan. The great fact that we were engaged in a common colony in a common country with interests in common was opposed in all of the deliberations. A universal desire to promote the good of all those engaged in agriculture was all times the controlling purpose. The constitution of the Order as usual received much attention. These amendments were submitted to the several S ates for approval or rejection. The first amendment proposed is to Section 2. Article 3, by adding the following: Unless by vote of the State Grange it is ordered to meet financially. This smendment has been before the National Grange through the earnest efforts of the Worthy Master of Missouri State adoption of biennial sessions would be ury it is claimed that it would be an

The second amendment is to Section 3. Article 3. strike out. "The third Wednesday" where it occurs and in-Believing es we do that the press is the great public educator, moulding and fashioning the public mind for works of good or deeds of evil, guid-inversed background not afford sufficient time between the close of the National Grange and the meeting of the State Grange to make sions of the National Grange, and this either interferes with the observance

12, strike out the words "religious" or political,"and insert sectarian or par-

This will make the constitution harmonize with the construction placed upon it by competent authority

For some years the income of the National Grange has not been equal to its expenses and the sale of vested secuwere annually sold But recently a cism. The general course pursued by relief have been proposed. One of the most feasible of these, is to adopt the

amportant reports made Let us here and now search for and And more especially to the very able report of the Committee on Education. Here will be found thoughts and sugmakes men great and good not only the future of our Order, but the wel fare of the republic depends. If the American farmer fills the place assigned to him and discharges the du ties which our civilization devolves upon him he must be elucated. He must be educated in regard to force and power of co-operative effort in acquiring the needed education. There must be more education in the rural homes of our people to retain the men and women of lofty aspirations, where their presence is so necessary. Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of the Court of England, when about to return home after a brief visit to our shore, in speaking of the preshave ample security in the extended individual ownership of the homes of the people." The tendency of the time in many places is to large landed estates. Not only is this true in the far west, but in some portions of the south and east. The National Grange

been the bane of the old world. Its late writer says: "German property policy which has given the Michis wormeaten with parasitic depredais wormeaten with parasitic depredations of the landlord, and hireling classes. The common people go without meat, or butter, or white bread, or sufficient clothing The women are worked like animals in the field in order that high rents may be paid to the land-monopolizing noullity of Prussia and collection of high taxes for the maintenance of a vast army." To avert the fate here portrayed, men and and women of education, of thoug'it, and of husiness capacity assumed duties are obsolutely required. In many cases the very life of an country homes. They must be surrounded by and associated with kindred spirits. Our organization affords the grandest opportunity ever offered to the farmers of any land to accom plish this very purpose. It furnishes the means for acquiring education, all along from the schoolhouse in childhood days to old age. The want of opportunity so long felt has at last been supplied. In the keen competition which exists between us and the cultivators of the cheaper lands of the boundless west, the Michigan man must be a wiser and better one than of yore, or he will be beaten in the race. For the purpose of most judiciously mixing brains with our soil we must educate. To do this we must resort to all the agencies in use; we must educate in the schools, colleges, and in the Grange, so that the farmers too can contribute his share of

> And here comes to aid us that valu-ble auxillary the Agricultural College. At the last session of the Na-tional Grange the Master of each State Grange was required to report the general condition of the Agricultural College in his State. The general recognition of the fact that the Michigaa Agricultural College stands at the head or at least abreast of the fore-most, ought to be and I doubt not is a source of satisfaction to our people. In closing our report to the National Grange, we said there is still room for improvement as all will admit, yet we do know know that our college is doing much to educate the farmers of the State. And we shall hail with delight the day when graduates of the Michigan Agricultural College are to be found on the farms of every neighborhood in the State. No one now questions that it was wisdom to main tain it as a distinct Agricultural school with its one single department. Two important additions should, in my opinion, be made. It should be made more of an experimental station. It should in this respect be made equal in facilities and vigor to the one at Geneva, New York, under the care of Dr. Sturtevant.

brain power in moving the world.

And facilities should also be furnished for the admission of girls as well as boys. It is the only school in the State where females are excluded. This anomaly should cease at an early at previous sessions and rejected. But day. For detailed information you are referred to the report of the standing committee on the Agricultural Grange it is now submitted. It will College. Another task, we have asbe noticed that this amendment does sumed, is to secure for agriculture in this great agricultural country, a cabinet position in the executive department of our government. In this effort the Patrons of the whole country are heartily united. In obedience to our wishes a bill passed the House of Representatives nearly two years ago, by an overwhelming majority. It went to the Senate and is sleeping the sleep that we fear knows no waking in the hands of the committee. The question came up at the National Grange and was referred to the Exec-utive Committee and Good of the Or-utive Committee and Good of the Or-mant Grange. Unless it can be der, jointly, with instructions to report the best methods of reaching Congress and securing the passage of the bill toat we regard so essential to ag riculture. The best method the joint committees could recommend was to instruct the Masters of each State

Grange to urge the Master of each Subordinate Grange to write a manu. script letter to their Senators and Ren resentatives in Congress pressing this bill upon their attention. And here in in this public way I desire to comply with the instructions given. We have departments of War and Navy to destroy. Is it asking too much when we claim one to represent the great national productive industry? In most of the nations of the old world they exist. Our plucky neighbors just over the river east of us have secured one. And why should not we of the greatest agricultural nation on the guardian near the throne. At the session of the National Grange in 1882 the following resolution was adopted. That all the discussions relating to the tariff as a question of political economy are legitimate questions and we recommend that such an investigation and di-cussion of these matters, be made as will furnish our members with a more intelligent consideration of a subject which involves the vital interests of the agriculturist, and that all such discussions must be without partisan political bias; at the time this was adopted it seemed to me of doubtful propriety. But it has been considered a good law for more than a year. Many Pomana and Subordinate Granges have discussed the tariff question. And now it occupies a very prominent place in the very able address sub-mitted by the Worthy Master of the National Grange. Most of the discussions have been conducted in a spirit of search for the truth and no mate

question so nearly bordering upon partisan politics. It is a great ques-tion and one in which the interests of all are involved. The Michigan farmer is more di recily interested in the tariff on imported wool than upon any other one thing. The reduction made by the last Congress, and the still greater re-duction or entire removal of protection from this staple production, by the present or some future Congress furnish just cause for alarm to the wool growers of the State. The average price paid for good washed wool in 1882 was 35 to 36 cents. In 1883 it was 30 to 31 cents. This made a differ ence in the amount received for the wool clip of Michigan of more than a half million of dollars, No reason exists for this except the reduction of the tariff on wool. No other substantial reason has ever been or can be adduced. When we remember that

rial harm to the Order seems to have

arisen from the introduction of a

These mammoth landed estates have | land and labor we feel that we have reason to complain at this as-ault upon evil effects are strikingly apparent in one of our important industries. And England, Ireland and Germany. A after all who is benefited by a nor pay for as much. And this, in part, accounts for the dullness of which merchants and manufactories so generally complain. The National Grange representing thirty States unanimously asked Congress to restore the duty to the same amount that it was before the reductior. But I here desire to warn farmers that we are more likely to suffer further seduction than to secure the restoration unless we watch our enterests with more z alous care than we usually do. We have but few, v ry few farmers in Congress who have a direct pocket interest with us. Hence, greater vigilance must be used in pressing our wants upon those who know nothing about us except what we tell them.

> PATENT RIGHTS The Secrerary will doubtless furnish information in regard to the status of the Drive Well suits. So far as legislation for the protection of purchasers of patented articles nothing has been done during the past year. The bill sleeps in the Senate. This distinguished branch of the legislative department of our government is so far removed from the people, and the principal residence of most of them is so far from the people they represent that it seems difficult to reach them and impressa popular demand. But we never ought, and I believe never will relinquish our efforts to secure ptotection from the inflictions of the great wrongs that the law no v permits. In this one respect the Grange has saved to the farmers of this State to the present hour more money than its cost from its organization, this has been done by co operative efforts.

And this leads me to say that our agencies and co operative stores in the State are doing well. A portion of the Granges avail them selves of the means provided for mutual benefit, and almost universally report satisfactory results. A few complain of want of promptness on the part of agencies. Arrangements exist for purchase of many articles used on the farm and in the home if members desire to avail them-selves of them. No general system has been provided for the sale of farm products, except of wool. The committee having this in charge will doubtless furnish some facts in regard to results for 1883 But it must be borne in mind that the last two have been unfavorable for shippers. The heavy decline in prices has entailed loss upon the shippers and disappointed farmers,

Our plaster arrangements are in s very satisfactory condition. Faithful adherance in the future as in the past by the members of the Order ensures cheap plaster in the years to come

Questions relating to Dormant Gran ges have challenged the attention of officers and members of the State Grange from the first meeting until the present able and industrious commit ees have wrestled with the sub

Dilligent search has been made for the cause and cure. Time and again it has been supposed that the discoverery had been made and the remedy applied. Some have only and have been refreshed by their While others slumber. sleep

that sleep that kn ws no waking The only practical solution of the question seems to be the vigorous use of neans to infuse breath and life into induced to arouse its energies, all outside work is, and will be fruitless. We must remember that the Lord helps only those who help themselves. Information received from nearly all parts of the State leads me to believe that the GRANGE VISITOR is the best agent we have to use in reaching the dormant or sleeping members. Very many Grangers have reported to me that it had been their salvation. Can not we at this session take measures to increase its circulation, its strengthand usefulness. No paper of its class excels and but few equal our own Grange organ in quality or quantity of reading matter. Cannot the wisdom of this body devise some plan for still farther extending its useful ness. The Lecturer should also come in with his contribution to assist the weak, wavering or dormant. Still the Lecturer can do but little good face of the earth have one faithful unless sustained by a go d or guardian near the throne. At the ganizing Deputy to follow and garner the results of labor. A good, live active local deputy is the best for this purpose. The Lecturers and Deputy have a broad field of labor and impor tant duties to perform. I cannot speak upon this subject without f elings of sadness and depression. That there is an urgent demand for speakers in the interest of our cause, the hundreds of letters and invitations received at my office clearly demonstrate. No State was ever formed with a more able and zealous band of brothers in the lecture field than our own has had. But where are they now? But where are the brothers and sisters to fill their places? From whence is this great demand to be supplied? I frankly confess that I do not know. The Worthy Lecturer has devoted much of his time to field work during the year. With the exception of a very brief pe riod my whole term has been devoted to the work in the field or office. Still the demand has only been partially supplied. This subject is commended to the careful consideration of the committees on "Dormant Granges," and "Good of the Order.'

The question of transportation is one that has claimed the attention of our Order from its organization, and will properly continue to do so until the question is settled in harmony with principles of justice and security against extertion and discrimination is afforded. Sometime this great question must be met. Quiet now prevails because the great mass of people rest in the belief that it is in process of settlement. It only requires principles similar to those proclaimed by Governor Cleveland of New York in a veto message, or the ideas expressed in an article in the Railroad Gazette of Atlanta, Georgia, to appear on the decision of the courts to create a popular excitement only equaled by the repeal of the Missouri compromise as the firing on Fort Sumpter. We can-not safely place the value of all we wool has been sold at cost of produc- possess in the hands of soulless cortion, taking into account the price of porations. A large proportion of the

Granges in the State report that they are from time to time discussing this question. Out of this good results will eventually follow. I desire to call your attention to, and reiterate all that was said in my communication to this body last year. In con-clusion the outlook furnishes sound reasons for high hopes of the future of our Order. We have organized seven new Granges during the year. have more than held our own in membership. Outside prejudice has melted away. Fraternal friendship al-most universally reigns within the gates. Grange Halls have increased. Now early one-half of the Subordinate Granges in the State are owners of their own nomes. Meetings are regular and attendance generally good. Judging by all of the standards known among men, we believe that with faithful fidelity on the part of the members a brilliant fiture await us. But we must at all times remember that great results are achieved only by judiciously applied hard work.

The members of this body have duties to perform here, and still others when you return to your homes. We will fondly hope that none of these will be forgotten or neglected.

C. G. LUCE, Master.

Notices of Public Lectures.

Hon. C. G. Luce, Worthy Master of Michigan State Grange, will give nine public lectures on Grange principles, in Clinton county, as stated, in the Grange halls and on the dates named

At Bath, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1884; at DeWitt, Thursday, Jan. 3; at Eagle, Friday Jan. 4; at South Riley. Saturday, Jan. 5th; at Bengal, Monday, Jan. 7; at St. Johns, Tuesday Jan. 8; at Maple Rapids, Thursday, Jan. 10; at Keystone, Friday, Jan. 11; at Oline, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The meeting at St. Johns will probbly be held in the Cour House at 1:30 P. M. All the other meetings will. commence at 7:30 P. M. The meetings will be free, and every body is invited to come out and listen to a sound, earnest, sensible speech.

CORTLAND HILL. Chairman Executive Com. of Clinton Co. Pomona Grange. Clinton Co. Mich., Dec. 12, 1883.

OCCASIONALLY some queer reasons are given for taking a newspaper. One old lady cheerfully informed us not long ago that since she had moved away she didn't care so much about what was going on here, but "it was pleasant to know when your friends died, and she took the paper to keep the run of them. She was probably sis er to the woman who informed Undertaker Raymond that she did "enjoy a good funeral."—Old Colony

If the Posla lelphia Press under-stands him correctly Dana is willing to take a contract to turn the rascals out on telegraphic terms—that is subject to delay.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR does not talk politics with casual visitors.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The election of officers of Clinton The election of onices, county Pomona Grange, No. 25, will see the 1883 at the hall of Olive Grange, instead of Dec. 12th as previously noticed. HENRY N. WEBB, Sec.

DeWitt, Dec. 3, 1883.

The Hillsdale County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting at Jonesville in Fayette Grange Hall on January 2d, 1884, to install the officers of said Pomona Grange. Bro. John Holbrook will install the officers and give a public address at 3 P. M., January 2d, 1884. All are cerdially invited. Everybody come

WM. M. DOUNGAL, Sec'y.

The annual meeting of Kent county Pomona Grange will be held at Grand Rapids on Wednesday Dec. 19th, 1883. Officers will be elected at this meeting for the coming year.
W. T. REMINGTON, Sec.

Alto, Kent county, Mich., Nov 30.

The next meeting of Barry county Pomona Grange, No. 26, P. of H. for the purpose of installing of ficers will be held at Glass Creek Grange hall on the second Friday of January, 1884, opening at 10 o'clock A. M. Public speaking in the evening. All fourth degree members are

eral invitation in the evening.
W. H Oris, Sec. Rutland, Mich., Nov. 30, 1883

invited to attend the session. 'Gen-

Berrien county Grange No. 1, will hold their annual meeting at the hall of Berrien Centre Grange, commencing at 10 A. M., of Tuesday January 8th, and closing on Wednesday evening January 9th. The programme will include the annual election and installation of officers; questions of Interest will be discussed and the final arrangements for the State Institute, which will be held under the auspices of Berrien County Grange, will be completed. W. A. Brown, Sec'y.

The annual meeting of Lapeer county Pomona Grange No. 29, will ne held with North Branch Grange, No. 607, at the residence of Bro. H. Bradshaw, on January 10th and 11th, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M, on the 10th. All 4th degree members are cordially invited to ottend. The election of officers will take place. The following programme will be car ried out:

Address of welcome by W. M. H. Bra shaw, of North Branch Grange. Response by J. F. Muir, of Pine Stub Grange.

Music. Duties of a Grange. Paper by Sister E. E. Owen of North Branch Grange.

Ditching and under-draining.
Paper by E. Bartlett, of Dryden.
Grange, No. 396, Mental Culture.

Paper by W. Moore.
J. W. Schaly, Sec.

Porticultural Pepartment.

Insects and Dust.

The comparative exemption of wayside fruit trees, from depredations of insects and blight, and consequent productiveness, is referred to by the Germantown Telegraph, and the suggestion made that this effect may be largely due to road dust, as the crop is usually in proportion to the quantity that settles on the leaves:

This has been frequently noted in regard to old pear trees in gardens along roadsides; but as to the cherry it is very striking, especially low-headed pie cherries, which are more easily covered with dust than trees of larger size. The trees do not seem to mind it in the least. It is sup-posed that the plant breathes through its leaves—how it does this when covered with dust it is not for us to say. It may be that the minute insects which crowd on fruit trees generally don't like dust; indeed, people do say that it is to destroy insects that chickens so love to cover themselves with dust. Again, some people have a notion that many fruit disesses come from minute fungi, which develop on the leaves and branches, and soon cover the whole surface, destroying tissues as they go. It may be that absolutely dry dust falling on these minute juicy little plants may suck the moisture out of them and leave them high and dry. We do not pretend to discuss any of these propositions; at the same time it is curious to note that these dust covered fellows should always do so well."

From the Philadelphia Press we quote as follows: "The American Pomological society at its recent session decided to hold its next meeting in Michigan, Grand Rapids being in-formally agreed upon as the place." All very well, but the matter is not decided; the Michigan society reserved this right of decision to itself and the question of whether the meeting will be held in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Jackson or even Saginaw, depends on which city will present the most attractions for the meeting. This will be the first meeting of this great society in our State and calls together the best horticul-turists in America. Michigan has a good record in the association and purposes to maintain it by welcoming the gentlemen from abroad in an appropriate manner. Of course Grand Rapids can do this; but the query is will she compete favorably with the other cities in the inducements she will offer?

Prof. RILEY in a recent address classified the most important insecti cides in the order of their value as follows: To be used upon plants above ground: Tobacco, soap, hellebore. For employment in the destruction of insects beneath the surface: Arsenic, petroleum, pyrethium. He believes the most important discovery recently in this direction has been the use of kerosene emulsions. One part of sour milk is put with two of kerosene and churned until a butter is formed. This will mix readily with water and is a very effective insecti-

Allegan Danverat: Another swindling operation is being worked on the farmers in this and the adjointhe severest cold. Orders are taken by the agent at \$20 per 100 trees, one-half to be paid on delivery and the balance in five years. Another agent does the delivering, who, after receiving onehalf demands the whole, the contracts calling for it. Our nurserymen know of no peach of that name nor of any that will stand 23 degrees of cold and hrive.

PROF. COOK says that as good an emulsion can be made by using crude petroleum as kerosene at a great reduction in cost. Prof. Saunders says that tel acco stems scattered among the rows of grape vines are a good remedy for the vine-leaf hoppers that are such a pest with us.

THE annual meeting of the Michigan Horticultural society is placed at Eaton Rapids the first week in December. At this time the place of meeting of the American Pomological society two years hence will be de-

"I Don't know," is too often the remark made by the farmer or dairyman." "How much milk does this cow give?" "I dont know." How much butter?" "I don't know" "How much feed do you use?" "I don't of beef or that side of pork weigh? and he should say I don,t know; we should contemplate him with amazement, and silently count up how long it would be sold out by the sheriff. But farming is so good a business that it will stand all this neglect and ignorance, and the farmer still make a liv-The owner of a cow should know to an ounce how much milk she gives at a milking in a day in a week, each month, and in a year. He should know to an ounce how much butter each cow gives, and how much feed she eats to produce so much. He should also know the most he can get from the least feed, and the most feed, so that he can regulate to a cent the cost of his milk and butter. And a cheap balance and a note book and pencil used in this way will be worth many dollars every year to him. - Exchange

THE Marquette Mining Journal ex-plains the soulessness of corporations by the following: An Ishpeming man had been traveling in the neighborhood of the new iron field in Minne-sota, in the Vermillion district. He was tired and hungry, and, arriving at the camp, prepared to take dinner, but was informed that the Company would neither give others a meal nor sell provisions, so that he had to leave there hungry. The Journal intimates that they are afraid to show cou. tesy, lest others should get a foothold and prove rivals.

Distraining of Beasts Doing Damage.

Judge Parrish says the farmer find-

ing cattle unlawfully on his premises has two remedies—he can sue the owner, if he be responsible and known or the cattle can be seized and held for the cattle can be seized and flood the damage the former remedy, when practicable being preferable. This right to distrain cattle comes from the common law and not by statue; but statues have been pas ed to regulate this common law right—these being chiefly to g ard ag alast wrongs likely to be done under color of distraining right, and also to prevent those legal guards against wrong being used to defeat the distraining right If the cattle, horses, sheep, etc., however, shall have been lawfully on the adjoining land and have got into a farmer's fied turough his neglect to main ain his share of the division fences, the owner is not liable for damage and the beast cannot be distraind. To give the right to distrain, beasts must be taken doing damage damage feasant) not after they have got off the damaged premises, and after taken they must not be abused or used. The distrained beasts must be, placed in the township pound if there be one and a memorandum signed by the distrainer left with the keeper thereof stating the cause of distraint and the damages claimed Where there is no township pound the destrainer may keep the beasts in suitable place, provided with food and water. Within 24 hours after impounding the owner of the animals, or the person having control of them, must be notified in writing if he be known and lives within six miles, which notice must be delivered to the party or left at his residence, and must contain a description of the beasts and time, place and cause of impounding them. If no person is entitled to notice, a written notice containing description of beasts and time, place and cause of distraint must be within forty-eight hours posted in three public places in the township and in a public place in each of any two adjoining townships, if within four miles of the place of damage. If notice be given by posting, and no one claims the beasts within seven days from their distraint, then a like notice must be published for three successive weeks in a newspaper if there is one within twenty miles, the fir t publication to be within fourteen days after the day of impounding All these provisions must be strictly followed; but the damaged party can, at any time before he has received satisfaction, relinquish the proceeding by distraint, turn the cattle over t the owner, and sue him for damages in trespuss or trespass in the case. If the owner of the distrained cattle thinks the claim unjust he may have it fixed by two disinterested parties appointed and sworn by a justice, and this decision is binding to both parties. But if the damages claimed be not paid within 14 days after the last publication of the proper notice in a newspaper, and if the amount has not been fixed by arbitration at the request of the cattle owner, the distrainor must apply to a justice for a warrant for the appointment of two discreet and disinterested persons, who under oath must fix the sum due for damages, costs and expenses, including a reasonable compensation for their own services. If this sum be not paid forthwith, the damaged party must cause the beasts to be sold at auction after notice posted at least five days before day of sale in three public places in ing counties by persons who sell what they call a Russian peach, claimed to grow in a swamp and start. township treasury for the use of the owner if he make claim within two years. Farmers should know that the greatest care is necessary in distraining for damages done; the statute must be strictly followed, and after the least deviation from it will subject the distrainer to a judgment in replevin, respass or trover for the value of the beasts seized. Whatever makes the distrainer a wrong doer from the beginning, as by an unlawful seizure, makes him a trespasser throughout and liable for damages. These provisions aprly only to distraining beasts doing damage, not to the taking up of stray beasts, which is otherwise pro-

vided for. English Traction Engines in Essex.

Last week there arrived at Walker-ville from Leeds, England, two immense traction engines of very massive construction, intended by Walker for plowing upon their farms in Essex. Great gang plows accompany them, and they are to be put to work at once on the 1,700 acres of land owned by H. Walker & Sons just back of Walkerville. Each engine is provided with a windlass underneath the boiler and midway between the traction wheels of the ponderous machine. Each windlass is supplied with a wire rope, and these are attached one to either know." Suppose the grocer or the outcher is asked, How much sugar or tea is in that barrel box, or in that parcel, or how much does that quarter pel the plows or harrows used. The engines are placed one at either end of the field and the connecting ropes properly the plow from one to the other pel the plow from one to either the plow from one to either the plow from one to either the plow from the plow fr pel the plow from one to the other. The engines then move ahead a distance the width of the row of furrows cut and the plow is drawn by the far-ther engine back to the other end of the field, and so on. It is claimed that these imported engines and plows can turn up 40 acres of soil per day. The engines only have been tried as yet, a great crowd gathering last Friday to see them run.—Detroit Evening Journal, Nov. 6.

> SEVERAL years ago Mr. Quinly bought a farm on which there was a fifteen-acre field of wheat. The land was poor, sandy and the wheat yielded but seven bushels to the acre. His neighbors laughed at him for buying such poor land; declared that he had been taken in. The next year he plowed the land again and sowed broadcast from three to four bushels of corn to the acre. The corn did not grow very rank, but when it was above five feet high in some places, three feet in others he turned it carefully under and sowed to wheat again. The corn had rotted pretty well before seeding time and he harvested twenty-five bushels per acre of wheat and had a good catch of clover.—American Farmer.

A CORRESPONDENT of The German town Telegraph, who seems to have had considerable experience in the matter, save his hickory timber which proved most durable was cut in Autumn—"after all the leaves had American Fat Stock show would be Autumn—"after all the leaves had Reveal New Yorker. fallen and the sap had disappeared." Rural New Yorker.

The Signal Service for Farmers.

The project of making the United States weather signal service of more direct use to our farmers has been much agitated. The present weather bulleti s posted up daily in the postoffices are of little or no good so far as the agricultural community is concerned, because there is no way provided to get the information they contain in the reach of the farmers. Much discredit has been thrown upon the gnal service and skepticism in its ntility strengthened by the late notable obstinacy of the frost to put in an appearance after Gen. Hazen had heralded its approach, but the fact that 90 per cent of his weather promosti cations have been correct, and the recognized utility of the service to the commercial interests of the country, hught to be sufficient to convince reaonable people of the importance of his young but rapidly growing branch

of our government. them ample notice of approaching corms. In point of importance, agri ulture has no superior among indus ries; and there is no industry more omple ely dependent upon the weather for success than that of the cultiva-tion of the soil. The scheme is an ntirely practicable one. A system f signals by flags to be used on trains has already been devised. The farmer who wishes to plan his farm operations according to the probable state of the weather for the next day, could not within sight the et within sight of some train that arried weather signals—signs of danger or of safety to the crops—as it goes (ashing along. Dr. R. C. Kedzie and thers think that these signals ought be under the management of a State veather service bureau similar to those ow flourishing in Iowa and Ohio. This State bureau could take the weather predictions of the National gnal service in connection with intependent observations, and telegraph he probable state of the weather for the next 36 hours to all parts of the State, employing such means to spread the news in the rural districts as study and experience may suggest.

There can be no doubt that such a weather service in Michigan would e of immense value. In July 1881. the farmers lost more than \$1,000,000 ecause their wheat was not secured before the well remembered storm of that year. That famous storm which lasted nine days. was partially ex-rected by meteorological observers three days before it struck Michigan, but no warning could be sent broad-cast over the State to the easy and onfident farmers because there no systematic means.

There is a vast amount of prejudice against any kind of weather service, of ignorance in regard to what has been accomplished in the science of meteorology. The atmosphere above and around us, it is now believed, is governed by fixed laws, and all these laws must be discovered before storm predictions can approach perfection. Much is already done in this direction one will carry an overweight or one and it is hoped that the people will o nee letter. which will now require furnish means for its further progress. -Lansing Republican

Why Prices for Butter Are Low.

tney give both dealer and consumer confidence in the article. The future of dairying is one of promise, for these matters will in a measure right themselves, and there must also be a demand that will both enlarge as it relates to the average consumption of each individual, but also as governed by our rapidly augmenting popula-tion. Figured at the present rates we must needs increase the production of butter nearly 50,000,000 pounds each year to meet the needed supply of our rapidly increasing population. poor butter was made, and this is a good keeper, it would force out the 250,000,000 pounds of bogus products made in this country and give abun-dant relief from our present overcrowded market.

THE Illinois State Board of Agriculture has invited President Arthur, Commissioner Loring, and the governors of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, tucky, Michigan, Missouri and Wis-consin to deliver addresses during the American Fat Stock show at Chicago. This indicates two facts, one which we are ashamed of, and one which we are proud of. The first is that no display of fine cattle can be made a success without the aid of some outside attraction. The second is that racing has become disreputable as a feature of an agricultural show. It is said that these gentlemen have been invited to be present to secure the hearty co opersion of the citizens of neighboring States; but the real object is to draw a crowd. They are to be "attractions." They will not add perhaps to the real intrinsic value of the show, but many people will go to see Arthur who to see the big Polled Angus, Short-horn or Hereford bull. Some of these gentlemen are in good flesh, but they are not intended to represent any feature of the production of beef. They will not be entered for show, though they will be on exhibiion. President Arthur will be a big "catch," but we are not certain but that Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, will beat him on points, and walk off with the blue ribbon attached to his muzzle while only the red will flutter from the president's coat tails. If the Illinois State Board of Agriculture could only induce the governor of Texas to come, what a success the

A "Cattle Country."

The phrase is that a "cattle country means much more than eastern men suppose. To western men, and by western I mean west of the 100th meridian, it conveys the impression of a country of extreme aridness, of roll ing plains furrowed at wide interval by sluggish streams of akaline water Across the plains waves of heat roll a the summer causing the air to tremle, and through which heated me dium all objects are distorted to vision In winter arc'ie storms sweep out of the north. The snow fles horizontally through the air. The furious wind drives it into the ravines, there not being enough vegetation on the levels to hold the snow particles. In the cattle country there are no trees, good water unless in the mountain valleys. The grass becomes brown and dry in late June or early July. Every drop of rain that falls after the There is not one inducement for ustaining the signal service for its protection to shipping that cannot be urged by farmers in sking that it be extended so as to give them ample notice of approaching with contrast of the grass in a signal service for its out of it. This early death of the grass is explained to strangers in an airy manner. The cattle breader indicates an extensive scope of arid country with contrast of the grass of the grass in a stranger in an extensive scope of arid country with contrast of the grass in a stranger in jures the feed by washing nutriment out of it. This early death of the grass in a stranger in jures the feed by washing nutriment out of it. This early death of the grass in a stranger in jures the feed by washing nutriment out of it. This early death of the grass in a stranger in jures the feed by washing nutriment out of it. This early death of the grass in a stranger in jures the feed by washing nutriment out of it. grass has died for want of water. inan extensive scope of arid country with outstretched sweeping arm, and 'No need of mowing machines here. Nature makes the hay. No heavy work for men in providing feed for the cattle during the winter The grass cures where it grew. The cattle help themselves." The truth is nat on the plains enough grass could ot be on a hundred acres to feed a cow through the winter. In the valley grass can be grown if the land is irregated, and better hay—that is more nutritious hay-made than in any of the Eastern States but where cattle are held in herds of ten, fifteen or twenty thousand it is not possible to procure hay for them.

Postal Laws.

It is strange how hard it is for many people to properly understand our postal laws. When any changes are made it seems to take years for the public to get entirely accustomed to them and not make continued blunders. One popular error, still run-ning at large, is the supposition that a person has the right to mail a written letter for one cent if left unsealed and we very frequently receive such open letters. There is no such law or right, and if the postmaster discovers right, and if the postmaster discovers such a letter at the office where it is mailed it is his duty to hold it for postage, and if not fully paid to send it to the dead letter office, or, if sent through unobserved, it is the duty of the postmaster at its destination, to collect before delivering. The only allowable written message which can lawfully be forwarded for one

cent, is that written on a postal card. The recent change in letter postage so much talked of, is simply a reduc tion of single rate letter postage from simply because there is a vast amount of ignorance in regard to what has whatever, in the volue of stamps. Any of the old stamps are worth as much now as ever they were but the old three-cent stamps will not be so much needed now as formerly, yet they can be used on merchandise. books, packages, etc, or a three and a

four cents instead of six as formerly. A Boston paper is responsible for the following which is an illustration of the prevailing ignorance in regard to The Ohio Farmer in considering the new postal law: "We saw, one day this week, three whole sheets of some of the causes that operate against uniform prices for dairy goods, including inequality of production, forced select of short lived symmetric than the constraints where the long familiar green stamps, three hundred stamps in all, pasted upon the wall in a certain country store forced sales of short lived summer butter, the inability to make a good, cheap In answer to our query 'Why is this?' and long keeping article for export, the storekeeper replied, "Well I got &c., sums up the situation as follows: kinder stuck on those; I didn't know The remedy can only be found in a the law was going to be changed, and yet better grade of goods, and made at I took those stamps at face value from all seasons of the year, so as to be fresh a cig ir peddler six weeks ago. Now and of decided flavor and quality. The they ain't worth anything, and our better quality implies better apparatus the farm dairy, or co-operation, and that conducted by makers who are thoroughly conversant with their business, and not managed by novices who do not understand one principle of the pains to remind me what a daried fool in meaning the working of the pains to convince him that the processing that underlies the working of loss by which he reached it was science that underlies the working of cess by which he reached it was dairy goods. Such goods do not need to be consumed the day after they are ing to soak his \$9 worth of stamps off

made to keep them from spoiling, and the wall by means of a wet sponge.' The new postal notes are a convenience so far as they go, but as their use is confined entirely to money or der offices, and as but about six thouand out of nearly fifty thousand post offices in this country are money order offices, it will be seen that but comparatively few country people are benefitted by them. If these could be obtained at any post office they would satisfy the people, but until then nothing but the old fractional currency will fill the requirements of the great If no public who wish to send small amounts by mail.—Exchange.

> "There is always room in the upper story,"is a reply accredited to Daniel Webster, when asked by a young man as to the advisability of his studying law. There is always room in the upper story for farmers. The country needs them, and offers them peace and plenty. It is gratifying to notice that many are preparing for the place of competent, entergetic wide-awake till ers of the soil. They are realizing that husbandry is not dependent alone upon brawny hands and sinewe arms, but the more subtle element of their being must assist in their operations. Without the powerful aid offered by the brain, the labor of the hands availeth not much. The farmers are becoming a reading and thinking people. They are informing themselves upon the subject matter pertaining especially to their occupation. They are seekng for causes which produce certain effects. They are pushing their in-quiries into the hidden mysteries of egetable organization and searching for the beautiful laws governing plant life, thus becoming familiar with one of the most important aids to increase production. They have but to continue to improve in intelligence, and they will improve in thrift and refinement. Farming then will not be considered as mere druggery, but take rank with all other industrial pursuits, as it should long since have done, and be regarded as the "noblest pursuit of man."-American Farmer.

BOOKWALTER of Ohio dreams of being President after a hearty supper.

THE National Republican says: The Rocky Mountains have been in position too long. The Rocky Mo intains must go.'

Arbitration to Avoid Law Suits

Large sums of money are spent annually in law suits. and many pera lawyer is now in possession of a good property which a farmer has been obliged to convey to him at the lose of a law suit. The following from the New York Sun is an illustra-

"Is it true that the case of Z.bris kie against Van R per is settled? sked a Sun reporter of Lawyer L. M. ong time. It involved the possession the next generation.

f a Bergen county farm. The case hinged upon the validity of a receipt hardens the lead and ruins the pencil. een compromised.
"Yes," replied Mr. Ward, the case settled."

"That's so," replied Mr. Ward, ughing. "Ive got the farm, and farry Ackerson, of Hackensack, the ecame the owner. The money I aid went to Ackerson."

Ir. Ward?" "Nothing. When we began the ase there were two well off farmers

and two poor lawyers. Now there are wo poor farmers and two well-off awyers."

Another case has been reported in he papers lately, in which two far-ners went to law about a line, and a the end both of them had to conrey their farms to the lawyers. The fribune and Farmer, in commenting a the case reported in the Sun, says: Farmers who enter into litigation roverbially come off second best, the wyers usually taking the cream and aving the skim milk to the "very resh" contestants. Even those who o figure up expenses, which is poor consolation to a level headed man. These are words of truth, and should te treasured up by all intelligent armers. They should strive in every ossible way to avoid law suits, and aus keep their property for the benent of themselves and their families, nstead of giving it to the lawyers, who in the majority of cases are neeches living on the life-blood of heir victims.

Difficulties will sometimes arise beween two persons in spite of all preautions, and they must be settled in ome way, but law suits can be avoid d in nearly every case, and the coubles settled as satisfactorily as in ne courts, and with only a trifling xpense. Settle all disputes by arbitation—that is, by leaving them to be decision of disinter sted persons, and agreeing to abide by their decision as final. This is a fair way, and cheap one. A large amount of money will be saved the parties, the ispute will be settled in a few days instead of dragging along for months, and perhaps for years. and perhaps for years, and the great amount of ill-feeling and hatred, which is sure to result from a long aw suit, will be prevented in a large neasure. Justice will be meted out o the contending parties just as surey as where the cases are decided by jury, and by the adoption of this saved to our farmers each year, and perhaps some of our idle lawyers might be compelled to perform a little manual labor occasionally for the benefit of their fellow men, instead of being drones subsisting on the hardearned property of others.

Now I do not wish to be understood as waging any special war against the lawyers. It is necessary that we should have a few, and an honorable and upight lawyer is just as deserving of he respect of the community as though ngaged in any other pursuit. But I submit that about one hundred and forty lawyers in Cumb riand county s an unnecessary number, and that he community would be much better off if the large majority of them could by some method be driven into some other business where they would be obliged to give a full equivalent for the money that was paid to them. It can be done if their clients will desert them, and settle their disputes by arbitration, simply stating their cases themselves, and introducing such tes-timony as might be necessary, and

leaving the lawyers "out in the cold." Right here I wish to call attention to one of the leading principles of the Patrons of Husbandry, or "Granges," which is seldom brought before the public by the speakers, or in the agricultural press. In the declaration of principles this principle is laid down: "We shall endeavor to avoid litiga-tion as much as possible by arbitration in the "Grange." This is a funda-mental principle laid down for the government of the whole Order, and in the by-laws of nearly all of the Sub ordinate Granges is found the following, or something to the same effect:
"In no case shall membe s of this Grange enter into litigation with each other until they shall have presented who shall be a member in good standing in the Grange. If they can not agree in adjusting said difficulty, they shall choose another member in good standing in the Grange, to act with them, and a decision of a majority shall be final. All persons who are the Tribune and Farmer: "In this matter alone the Order has already saved millions to the farmers, not

ly before the public. Just think what a great work will have been a com-plished when the majority of the farmers shall have solemnly bound themselves to settle all future difficulsons who owned a handsome property have lost their all by going to law. Perhaps there are less law suits among farmers in proportion to their avoid entering into law suits, and numbers than in any other class, yet spending their money and time in it is a fact that they waste large sums needless contention. Induce them to of money in this way, and that many join the Grange and the work is done. Home and Farm.

Wetting Lead Pencils.

The act of putting a lead pencil to the tongue to wet it just before writing, which is habitual with many people, is one of the oddities for which it is hard to give any reason-unless it began in Ward, of Paterson, on Saturday. the days when pencils were poorer than now, and was continued by example to

iven by Herman Van Riper, deceased, denoting the payment of the uorigage. The receipt was declared y Zabriskie to be a forgery The question of its genuineness has at last the read and ruins the pencil. This fact is known to newspaper men and stenographers. But nearly everyone else does wet a lead pencil before using it. The fact was definitely settled by a newspaper clerk way down East.

Being of a mathematical turn of "And it is said, Mr. Ward, that you that of fifty persons who came into his office to write an advertisement or a church notice, forty-nice water mind, he ascertained by actual count church notice, forty-nine wet a pencil on their mouths before using it. Now, this clerk always uses the best pencils cherishing a good one with something awyer on the other side, has got all of the pride a soldier feels in his gun or he money. I got a mortgage on the rm and then I paid the balance and his pencils spoiled. But politeness and business considerations require him to "And what have the two farmers got lend his pencil scores of times a day.

And often, after it had been wet till it was hard and brittle and refused to mark, his feeling would overpower him. Finally he got some cheap pen-cils and sharpened them, and kept them to lend. The first person who took up the stock pencil was a drayman, whose breath smelt of onions and whisky. He held the point in his mouth and soaked it for several minutes, while he was torturing himself in the effort to write an advertisement for a missing bull-dog. Then a sweet looking young lady came into the office, with kid gloves that buttoned half the length of her arm. She picked up the same old pen-cil and pressed it to her dainty lips preparatory to writing an advertise-ment for a lost bracelet. The clerk vin their cases usually are out of ocket considerably when they come of figure are proposed by the risk of a box of the best Faber pencils, but he west to leave the considerable with the risk of a box of the best Faber pencils, but he west to leave the considerable with the risk of a box of the best Faber pencils, but he west to leave the considerable with the risk of a box of the best Faber pencils. pencils, but he was too late. And thus that pencil passed from mouth to mouth for a week. It was sucked by people of all ranks and stations, and all degrees of cleanliness and uncleanliness. But 'tweer well to ferbase and ness. But 'twere well to forbear. Surely no one who reads this will ever again wet a lead pencil.

Food For Thought.

"The best government cannot long endure where the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of a few, and to render the masses of the people poor and dependent."
So said Daniel Webster, one of the

ablest expounders of the law the world has furnished in a century. Were he living to day his voice would ring as a trumpet blast in legislative halls, denouncing in scathing terms the moopolies that enrich the few by robbing the many, and not satisfied with present profits and emoluments, seek on the public through judicial sanction and special legislation. Has the law been complied with or disregarded in corporate bodies where the capital stock has been doubled, and llar of additional in? Hasth law been upheld when a few men in this way amass millions and levy a tax on the public to pay dividends on fictitious capital thus created? Are the liberties of a free people in danger when a few skillful fluanciers in a few years roll up forunes of a hundred millions and at the ame time are no producers within themselves of substantial wealth. Are the riches thus accumulated of real benefi, to the industrial and commercial interests of the nation, or do they represent, in a great degree, the earnings of labor and capital withdrawn from legitimate enterprise and placed in the pockets of cormorants greedy for prey? If law is set aside, public and private interests disregarded, and the iron coller of monopoly and cor-porate power fastened on the people and they submit tamely, is not the end of free institutions near at hand? Pause, reflect and consider. Where is the remedy? At the polls. Those white winged ballots, if rightly cast, can strike a blow so swift and sure that monopolies, and the power they wield will be buried so deep they will never have a resurrection in free America.-Justice.

Power of School Directors.

The supreme court of Iowa has decided a very important case, settling the right of school directors in certain

In Des Moines the directors estab lished a rule that pupils of the pub-lic schools who damage a school building should pay all damages, and be suspended from school until the amount is paid. A child of Perry Perkins, while at play on the grounds, accidently knocked a ball through a window of the school house. The boy was suspended. Perkins denied the right or power or the board to sus-pend the boy, and decided to test the question, not because of the amount it to the Grange, and in case of diffi-culty each shall choose an arbitrator the law in the case; and therefore by of damages involved, but to establish mandamaus proceedings in the circuit court, sought to compel the directors to re-admit his son. The defendants, the directors, demurred to Perkin's petition on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction, the law having provided that appeals from the members of this Order are bound to decisions of school directors, shall go carry out the principle laid down in the above, and D. D. T. Moore says in the Tribune and Farmer: "In this er, when Perkins appealed to the snpreme court, and the court decided counting the other benefits derived that the circuit court had jurisdiction. from settling differences by—arbitra-tion." The statement is a true one, further, that the school directors have and in thousands of cases members of the Order have saved many times the a rule. While a child may be expelled cost of joining the Grange in this from school for breach of decipline or matter alone, to say nothing of the many benefits that have come in other ways. It seems to me that this is a very important feature of the Order, and that in urging the claims of the Grange the speakers and writers should br.ng it much more prominent-

Communications.

THE SERGEANT'S STORY.

TOLD IN THE GRAVE-YARD OF A FRONTIER MILI-TARY POST.

I tell you pard in this Western wild. As a general thing the dirt's jist piled In a rather promiscious sort of a way On top of a soldiers mortal clay; An' a person'd think by that marble shaft. And the flowers a waving above the 'graft,'
That a major-general held that tomb—
But the corpse down there were a private's plume.

I remember the day they swore Mead in; He was pale complected, and rather thin; He'd bin what they eall a trampin' beat, An' enlisted fur want o' something to eat' It's always the case that a new recruit. Is the butt o' tricks from the older fruit; An' the way the boys tormented the cass Was real down wicked an' scandalous!

He took it al with a sickly smile, An' said if they'd wait till after awhile, Till he got fed up in some sort o' trim, It mighn't be healthy to fool with him! Au' I knew by the look o' that fellow's Fur all he was backward an' kind o' shy, That behind his skeleton sort o' breast

One night as the guard at 12 o'clock, Relieved the sentinel over the stock, The corp'ral seen a kind of a glare From towards the officers' quarters there! The alarm was raised; an' the big gun fired, An' the soldiers not more than half attired, Came a rushing out on the barrack ground, With a will and excited sort of a bound

An' the flames a mounting higher and higher, An' what with the yells o' men, and shrieks Of the officers' wives with their whitish cheeks, An' the roar of the flames an' the dev'lish light, Illuminatin' the dark pitch night,

The Colonel's headquarters were all afire,

Twar such asight as I've often thought You could see in hell when it's bilin' hot, An' then with a wild despairing yell, "My God where'

The Colonel shouted. His wife responded—"She's in her bed!"
Then fell to the ground like a person dead! Up through the roof the mad flames roared, An' blinding smoke in a dense mass poured Thro' ev'ry crevice and crack till the cloud Hung above like a death black shroud!

(It mightn't be out of place to state der accounting for this Mead's fate-That Nell was an angel, ten years old, With a heart as big an pure as the virgin gold An' she had kind of an angel trick, Of readin' an' sich like to the sick; many's the dainty her hands'd bear To Mead, at times, in the hospital there.)

My God twas 'nough to raise the hair On the head of a marble statue! There St od a crowd of at least two hundred men, None daring to enter that fiery pen-Men that were brave on an Injun trail. Whose courage was never known to fail— But to enter the building was certain death So they stood there staring and holding their breath.

Then all at once with an eager cry, An' a bull dog look in his flashing eye! This Mead rushed up to the wailin' band, An' a paper thrust in the Colonel's hand, "My mothers address," he said, an' then He sorter smiled on the crowd of men, An just like a flash of lightning shot Thre the door right into the seething pot

With a vell of horror the crowd looked on Fur they felt with him twas good by John But half a minute after the dash An upstairs window burst with a crash! The gal in his arms in a dead like faint, He yelled for a rope, to let her down, To terra firma—which means the groun.

Then he tied the tope to the winder sash Fur to follow down then came a crash. An' the blazin roof with a fearful din. Throwed the boy to the ground as it tumbled

We carried him way from the fearful heat, A hopin the noble heart still beat; But the old post-surgeon shook his head, An said with a sigh that Mead was dead!

It wasn't long afore little Nell, Got over her shock, as soon as well She circulated among the With a sheet of paper, ink and pen, An axed each on In remembrance of Mead's brave work that

An' as the result this monument stands; Among the flowers planted by Nellie's hands

An every evening she walks up there The boys all say, fur to drop a tear!

An Ive seen her too on her knees right there
With her face turned upwards as if in prayer, You see that line's above to tell An down at the botton there youll see Some Bible quotin—
HE DIED FOR ME.

A Criticism.

In one of the most promirent pulpits in Kalamazoo, Sunday evening. Nov. 18th, was preached a sermon which it is hoped the minister did not intend to leave the impression which he really did leave. The impression conveyed was that the social, intellectual and moral advantages were monopolized by the cities, and the reverend gentleman said there were no fortunes made following the plow, for both wealth and distinction came from the use of the mind or brains which found its scope in cities, as though it required no brains to manage a farm properly, no scientific knowledge to know the crops best adapted to each kind of soil, the cultivation required to bring the greatest yield, the stock adapted to certain localities or conditions, the laws of nature regarding the weather, or fruit and its cultivation. In fact there is no calling requiring so wide a range of knowledge.

As for wealth, the reverend gentleman should ride after some good Granger's matched team in any direction from Kalamazoo, and he will see comfortable homes owned by men who have earned their property in the country, These men could buy out a half-dozen town's trade people and still have a competence left.

Count the men among your acquaintances who have left the country to make their fortune in the cities, then refresh your memory as

standing rank shoulder to shoulder with the dominie's own par ishioners. Farmers have time for reading and no class of reople are better acquainted with issues between the political parties, religious controversies or literary topics. My next door farmer neighbor takes fifteen papers weekly.

The writer knews something of city life, if Chicago and St. Louis may be called cities, and city people seem compelled to maintain a certain style whether they can afford it or not, while country people live comfortably and independently. There are so many ways of spending money in cities, aping the wealthier circles. The wealth is more evenly distributed in the country, for in cities one-half are enormously wealthy, while the other half live from hand to mouth, and the hand often has a chronic habit of going to the mouth empty.

The healthfulness, beauty, and freedom from competition are points n the farmer's favor, while the press, telephone, and telegraph leave him not far behind his city brother in every other advantage. The farmer's food is pure and comes to him direct from nature's hand. Every dollar the farmer earns makes no man poorer, while every dollar a Gould or a Van derbilt gains causes some one to groan.

E. W. S.

Boys And Farm Work.

Reformer says, he fears Aunt Hat-

tie's article, "How to save the boys,"

will have a tendency to induce

them to leave the farm, become pat-

rons of billiard saloons, pool rooms,

beer shops, etc.. God forbid I should

do such a dreadful thing as that. Now, I hav: a great regard for the boys, think two or three good, smart boys, with a girl or two to keep them tame and polish them up a bit, are just the nicest things a farmer can raise. And it was due to this great love for them, that induced me to write as I did. I was born and brought up upon a farm, have always lived upon one and expect to die there. Have always thought with all the improved ma chinery, which is a great help, that it is just plain, routine work, and not always paying either. Machinery enables you to turn off more work with in a given length of time without the expense of hiring so many hands, hence it helps the farmer pecuniarily But I fail to see that he works less hours or has more leisure unless he has a mind to take it. Their working hours in the summer are from halfpast four A. M until seven or eight and sometimes nine P. M. (Heaven pity the boy that has to put in more time.) Fifty years ago the farmer had not the work to do he has now. Why, because he couldn't do it. He had not the facilities to accomplish as much, he worked in a tread-mill, round and round, with little or no machinery to help him and if by close economy he made the ends meet when the year come round he did well. Labor was very cheap, ten or twelve dollars per month was all that could be afforded. True, farming has taken a long stride forward since then, and as machinery has increased so has the work as also have the profits. It is now possible for a man that owns a good farm and manages it judiciously to keep abreast of the times and enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Now, this is showing up the dark side of farm life perhaps, but we don't an ticipate it will cause one boy to leave the farm. They know all about the hard work, you can't deceive them a bit. If they are sensible they will bear in mind the old maxim "There is no excellence without great labor;" and if they expect to succeed anywhere, they will have to be prudent, frugal and industrious, and keep an unlimited stock of integrity. Is it wise to advise all boys to stick to the farm? We think not. There are many boys not adapted to farm life they have a decided inclination for other work. They may have natural mechanical genius, inventors, builders, may be full of trade and enterprise. They ought to leave and go to the city. It is best for them and the country. Some of the noblest, smartest and most reliable men in the nation, those that have attained the highest honors, were the sons of farmers. It doesn't follow then if the boys leave the farm they are going to become patrons of billiard saloons, beer shops, etc. The boys have their rights, respect them. If you want to keep them upon the farm and they are adapted to it make that life a pleasant experience to them and give them a chance to make something. All work and no play or recreation and the meager prospect of a few hundred after the old man's demise, is not an inviting prospect to an ambitious boy. Do away with old fogyism, leave off growling and grumbling, beautify your homes externally and internally, and be a progressive farmer; show him you are willing to help him and by skillful management, make the work profitable so

tants for intellectual and moral unwilling to leave it. Be lenient and forbearing if he don't have quite as much care and get up quite as early in the morning as you are in the habit of doing. Shakspeare says:

> "Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye And where care lodges sleep will never lie But when unbusied youth with unstuffed

Doth couch his limbs there golden sleep doth reign."

AUNT HATTIE.

Fraternity Grange.

Bro. Cobb: - Fraternity Grange sends greeting. We are prospering finely and are not among the number who think the Grange has seen its day. In fact we believe it will live for years to bless the farming community, and are training our children in the same faith. Oct. 10 h was our children's day; the young folks and little people furnished entertainment in the way of essays, m sic, etc., and the elders followed with invitation to a well-spread table, all passed off pleasantly. October 23 our Overseer, Mrs. J. W. Childs presented the Grange a portrait of her husband, our late Master. Her remarks were touching and appropriate. Response was made by our Master J. B. Lard, and others. S P. Ballard read a poem prepared for the occasion and all expressed thanks for the gift. Our last regular meeting was devoted largely to business attending the purchase of a new carpet and organ. H nry Harris read a carefully prepared essay. A meeting was appointed for two weeks from that day to discuss the moral influence of the stage, while at our next regular meeting we will discuss farm topics. So we move.

Yours with regards, MRS. EMMA CAMPBELL, Lecturer.

Augusta, Nov. 12, 1883.

In Memoriam.

[Read before Sherwood Grange, No. Upon the death of Brother Charles E. Bullings, by Mrs. H. M. Traverse

Worthy Masters Brothers and Sis ters:-According to the custom of our Grange, we are assembled here this evening to hold our grateful feast. These meetings have always been interesting and beneficial; but the brother and sister who have so largely contributed to the social feature, making them one of pleasure as well, are tonight, sad and silent; one and all seem to feel the presence of an unseen shadow. We look in each other's faces, and thesame look of sadness is resting upon the countenance of everyone. We look in vain for familiar faces; their places are vacant; made so by the death of one near and dear to them. Atone fell stroke, one of their number has been stricken down; one more link in their earthly chain has been severed, and has been borne away to those celestial realms, where it will unite once again with loved ones gone before.

As brothers and sisters bound gether by the mysti: tie of our noble Order, our hearts are sore and oppressed, the dark angel has entered our harvest field and at one stoke of the sickle, has cut down and gathered one of our sheaves of ripened grain for the garner above. To our sorrowing and bereaved sister, we extended our warmest sympathy, together with our fraternal love. As we gaze upon our charter, with its sombre trimmings our thoughts will revert to the last meeting of our Pomona Grange when our brother met with us for the last time, and we shall never forget the genial light of that countenance, as we saw him last taking an honored place in Pomona's court.

Slowly and sadly, we wended our way, To the lone church-yard, that bright Sabbath

day; Andthere 'neath the leaves of crimson and gold,

We laid our brother so silent and cold. We felt in our hearts, as we turned away, Tis not our brother but his lifeless clay; That rests so quietly 'neath the green sod, His spirit has gone to rest with his God.

The usual resolutions of sympathy and friendship were adopted by the Grange and ordered spread upon its

Sherwood, Nov. 1883. THAT is not true economy which holds a farmer to grinding tasks day after day, week after week through the weary months, always taxing endurance to the last degree. There are times, it is true, when we must put forth superior effort and continue the strain through the period of demand. but when he establishes the habit of applying himself through all the hours of wakefullness to physical labor, takeing only time for his meals, he degrades his calling, and deprives himself of enjoyment which properly belongs to his vocation. True economy implies time for preparation, time to obtain intelliacquaintance with the business inhand. This means association with other farmers, study of the work, conference with those who have had practical experience directed by full understanding. True economy would make such division of time as to make development of all the faculties to complete manhood. The Grange gives every farmer opportunity to enlarge his understanding. It gives him the means by which he can meet and confer with his neighbors on matters of deep importance in his own personal interest. The Grange is a means by which farmers may advance in their profession through better understanding of all Inside their country homes are books, magazines, papers and mu
he may see the remuneration of labor is just as good, all things considered, as the same money invested elsewhere,

he may see the remuneration of labor requirements. True economy directs wise use of the opportunities so afforded.—From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

Agricultural College.

Presented to the National Grange on Second Day of Session.]

It affords me pleasure to comply with the requirements of a resolution adopted by this body at its session in 1882, relating to the Agricultural Colleges of the several States. Possibly I failed to comprehend the true intent and purpose of the committee on Education in reporting and the Grange in adopting the resolution, and may go beyond the exact information called for, in presenting some facts in regard to the history, work and progress of the Michigan Agriculural College.

Very early in the history of our State, the question or Agricultural Education was freely discussed by the eople and in our legislative halls. This discussion culminated in 1850 in the submission of a provision in the constitution of the State as follows: The Legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, scientific shall as soon as precticable provide or the establishment of an agricultural school.

In compliance with this provision the Legislature in 1855 passed a bill establishing an Agricultural College a: or near Lansing, the capital of the State. At that time the capitol as well as the college was in the woods and surrounded on all sides by dense for and we shall hail with delight the day

This fact added much to its embarrasment in the days of its infancy From the start it encountered deter mined opposition. This was strength ened by blunders (some of them una-

woidable) in management. It was an innovation upon establish ed customs. It was a pioneer of its kind. Those in charge were compelled to feel their way as they moved along and we are now more willing to excuse the blunders than we were at the time they were made. The opposition although strong was not united in rea son, plan or purpose, and this proved to be the salvation of the College in the days of its youth.

1. Many were opposed to book farm ing in any and all forms. 2. Others were skeptical in regard to its possibility of associating labor with

the acquisition of knowledge,
3rd A large number of thinking furmers were opposed to the plan adopted. They desired that it should partake more of the character of an \$200 per annum, the cost before the experimental farm and less of that of

the schools of other colleges.
4th. Many educators desired t. attach it to our State University, as a sort of a fifth wheel. But however much the farmers of the State might differ in regard to the other plans or bjections they were united and de-

termined in their opposition to connecting it with the University. The college was opened in May, 1857, nd has from that day to this main ained its independent xistence as a eparate and distinct Agricultural Colege. When established it was placed in charge of the State B ard of Eluea ion. In 1861 it was placed in charge 'a Board of Agriculture, created for hat purpose. This board consists of six men appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent f the senate. The appointments have seen almost universally conferred up on those who have been in whole, or in par', engaged in agricultu al pur eminently successful. saits. This board is clothed with Respectful. large discretionary authority. It chooses the president, appoints profe-sors and prescribes the course of study. As our college has but one department, there is no opportunity to choose which department the students statement of gas record for fiscal year will enter.

It is all agricultural. Everything s taught in the Eag works I would sa h languege. Neither Greek, nor working perfectly. ich languege. Hebrew, nor Latin, nor French, nor German.

Sudents from our own State, as well as from all the rest of the world, nection to retort, and the replacing of attend free of charge for tuition. Board is paid for at cost by the students All of them, rich or poor, will nearly if not quite, pay for the reproud or humble, fat or lean. lazy or industrious, are required to labor on winter no trouble or diminution of light he farm, in the garden, greenhouse or mewhere else, at least three hours each day for five days in a week. For this work they are paid by the State at the rate of eight cents per hour.

The experience of these twenty years has seemed to demonstrate the fact that this labor quickens rather than dulls the mental energies. And the students that pass out from this college do so with a loyalty to and a respect for labor and the laborer. They start out with more of a set purpose to do something to make a living nd are not so much imbued with the idea that the world owes them a living because of their education. The commencement orations are filled with sentiments of respect for the productive industries of the country

The school year is of nine months duration. The long vacation occurs in the winter. This affords the students an opportunity to teach and secure funds to aid in defraying expenses.

The president and professors are required by the Board of Agriculture to they can be seen coming out of the hold at least six Farmers' Institutes ground. Six or seven battles with them each year. Of course this is done dur-

ing the winter vacations.

These institutes are located in different portions of the State. They come at the invitation of Agricultural societies, and County or Subordinate Granges. The proceedings are participated in by the president, professors and the farmers of the vicinity. These Institutes have done much to popularize both college and agricultural education generally. For several years our State Grange has appointed a standing committee upon the Agricultural college with instructions to visit the college when in session, examine, commend, criticize or suggest as in their judgment the case requires. This course has brought the Grange and college into very close and very friendly relations. This has done much to strengthen the college with the public, and to-day it is not claiming too much to say that it rests on as solid a foundation as any of our institutions. It now ranks with any of them in confidence, esteem and usefulness in a State that we believe to be justly proud of its educational and charitable institutions.

The farmers are more and more, each year, taking charge of it. This is true of the people at large on the Board of Agriculture and in the Legislature. More and more they are feeling that it is our college. The whole number of students in attendance during the year 1882 was 216. The average for ten years has been very nearly 200. A large num-

sical instruments. and the inhabi- and he will love the old farm and be Report of C. G. Luce, of Michigan on the ber of these never complete the course. Some of them come in as specials to study some specific subject. And some commence with the intention of completing the course, but for various reasons fall out by the way. The whole number of graduates in the twenty-three classes has been 272. The smallest graduating class was in 1862 consisting of only five students. The largest was in 1881 and consisted of thirty-three. Of the 272 graduates 103 are farmers, 60° others are engaged in various industrial pursuits; 109 are in the profession or engaged in commercial pursuits. Of course all of the graduates are comparatively young

> It is too early to take the full measure of their success or want of it. More than 70 of these graduates are on farms in the State of Michigan. joy the personal a quaintance of many and know that they are adding materially to the intellectual forces to be found on the farms And they are thus aiding the tillers of the soil in building upon the only real solid foundation, knowledge. I venture the asand agricultural improvement, and sertion that full as many of these students remain on the farms as would have done so if they had not enjoyed the benefit of a collegiate education, and many more than would have done so

if they had graduated at our University. While there is still room for improvement as all will admit, vet we do know that our college is doing much when graduates of the Michigan Agricultural College are to be found on the farms in every neighborhood and township. No one now questions that it was the height of wisdom to maintain it as a distinct agricultural school with it's one single department.

Report of Gas Manufacture at the State Public School.

The following is the report of the results of the manufacture of gas by he new process for one year, which will be of interest to all who buy

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, COLDWATER, Sept. 25, '83

TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL:-Gentlemen: I herewith submit the report of the engineer showing the amount of gas consumed and the cost during the year ending Aug. 30 ult. The report shows the correctness of our estimates that the cost by the new gas works would not exceed about works were put in being about \$1,000 per annum. The cost of coal and petroleum I know to be correct from my books as treasurer. The new gas works began operations Sept. 1, 1882. The gas is made from crude petroleum of fine quality, by a process somewhat similar to that used in making coal gas. It is a fixed gas and is substantially the same as coal gas in its chemical properties, except as is shown by its giving a whiter light of greater candle power which accounts for less being used during the same time than coal gas. The cost for coal gas for the five years preceding the intro ouction of the oil gas has been as follows: 1878, \$1,099,70; 1879, \$948-1880, \$988.80; 1881, \$945.90; 1882, \$943.80. As many lights have been burned with no more restrictions than when coal gas was used. The manufacture of gas at the school has been in all respects, for a public institution,

> Respectfully yours, C. D. RANDALL, Sec'y. and Treas. COLDWATER, Sept. 25, 1883.

In regard to the success of the gas works I would say, that they are working perfectly. The only repairs put on them during the last year being 10 inches of one-inch wrought iron pine burned out in the supper-heater conof a single fire brick in lining of the pairs in the future. During the past was experienced, although the main gas pipe running from gas works to buildings is buried only about two feet below the surface of the ground. From this pipe during the past year I have taken less than one-half pint of drip water. The meter which was gummed so badly from the use of coal gas, as not to register correctly the contents of the gasometer when first set up, now registers according to the cubical capacity of the gasometer. The gas fixtures about the buildings are giving considerably less trouble than formerly by being less obstructed with conpensation collecting in them.

All of which is respectfully submitted E. MANSELL, Chief Engineer Gas, Steam and Water Works.

THE one mode by which thistles are killed is to smother them. When they grow in a corn field and the plow cannot be used, the cultivator and hoe will kill them if used at the first moment in this way, regularly followed up, will more than "discourage" them. But if they are neglected, and given a week or more to recuperate, the work will be of no use. Digging out is of little use because some pieces of roots will always be left, from which new plants will sprout. Allow them no time to breathe above ground and the job is done.

WITH a sigh of relief the Louisville Courier-Journal informs us that the books to be written by Blaine and Conklin are not to be published at the expense of the government.

Husbands of Sickly Wives

Don't be discouraged. ZOA-PHORA has brought health and happiness into many families where other remedies and skillful physicians had failed. It is not a cure-all but is especially calculated for those diseases peculiar to women. As a relief and cure for these we believe it has no rival. If before trying it, you wish to know more about it write us for proofs and credentials.

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T have a NEW, RICH, and RARE work never before equalled in attractions and values as it is before equalled in attractions and value to all classes. Over 2000 illustrations, 1100 pages. Introducts a by Bishop Simpson. Contributions from 40 colleges and specialists.

and specialists.

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

WESTWARD.

Accommodation leaves, arrives, ... 9 55 Evening Express, EASTWARD. A. M. P. R.

Night Express,_Accommodation arrives,____ New York Express,
Atlantic Express, New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:2- P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 7:37.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Desrois, BR, General Freight Agent, Chicago. O W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago. J. A. GRIER, Go

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

GOING NORTH. Columbus time.) NO. 1. NO 3. NO. 5. NO. 7: GOING SOUTH. STATIONS.

NO. 2. | NO. 4. ENO. 6. | NO. 8.

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

Woodruff sleeping cars of N. 2. 224 between Oracinnati 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.

Genl Pass. Agt.

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

NY&C NY&B Way Fr. Le. Grand Rapids_ Ar. Allegan ____ Ar. Kalamazoo _ Ar. Schoolcraft _ GOING NORTH. NY&BNY&C Ex & M Express. Way Fr.

Le. Buffalo _____ Ar. Oleveland ____ Ar. Toledo ____ Ar. White Pigeon ___ 12 45 PM 12 25 AM 3 50 PM 7 35 " 7 00 12 01 AM 10 50 6 00 " 3 40 PM 8 45 AM 6 28 " 4 05 " 10 00 " 6 58 " 4 34 " 12 10 " 7 30 " 5 05 " 1 40 PM Ar. Schoolcraft_. Ar. Kalamazoo _ 7 30 " | 5 05 " | 1 40 FE Grand Rapids All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line.

M. E. WATTLES,

Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R. Corrected Time-Table -- December 1, 1883,

| No. 2. | No. 4. | No. 6. | Pacific | B. Creek | Express. | Express. | Ex. Sun. | Ex. Sun. | Ex. Sun. | Ex. Sun. | Dally | Ex. Sun. | Dally | Ex. Sun. | 8 25 AM 6 50 " 8 32 " 8 35 " 4 30 " 7 55 " 9 20 " 9 83 " 5 35 " 8 50 " 9 53 " 10 11 " 6 20 " 9 40 " 10 27 " 11 06 " 7 05 " Ar. Det., G. W. Div. Lv. Det., D. G.H.&M. "Pontiac" "Holly " Ar. Durand " Ar, Durand 940 1027 1106 1

Lv, Durand 940 1030 1106 6

" Lansing 1058 1132 1205 AH

" Charlotte 1140 | 1120 Spm | 1239 |

Lv, Battle Creek | 1240 pm | 125 | 140 |

" Vicksburg 210 226 | 125 |

" Schoolcraft 220 | 125 | 140 |

" Marcellus 245 | 245 |

" Cassopolis 309 326 9 10 " Grangers ___ South Bend_ Stillwell___ Haskells___ Vap'so 3 50 " 4 12 " Valparaiso __ Redesdale ___ 5 53 " C.RI&P Cros 1 47 " 6 48 " 7 13 " 7 45 " 8 10 " Ar. Chicago ____ 2 45 "

TRAINS EASTWARD, -- CHNTRAL MERIDIAN TIME No. 3, No. 6 No. 11. Limited Atlantic Valp'so Ex, Sun. Express Express Accom.

Daily. Ex, Sun. Ex. Sun | Daily | Ex. Sun | Ex. Su " Haskells | 12 07 pm |
" Stillwell | 12 42 "
" South Bend | 1 30 " | 644 " | 11 10 "
" Grangers | 1 50 "
" Oassepelis | 2 16 " | 7 21 " | 11 54 |
" Marcellus | 2 45 " | 11 2 1 1 M |
" Vicksburg | 2 2 48 10 " | 12 42 " |
" No. 7.

Ar. Battle Creek | 4 15 " | 8 50 " | 1 40 " |
" Charlotte | 5 22 " |
" Lansing | 6 00 " | 10 15 " | 3 22 " | 4 40 Am |
Ar. Durand | 7 25 " | 1 16 " | 4 25 " | 7 50 "

All trains run by central meridian time. Nos. 3, bnd 6, da"y. All other rains daily, except Nos. 3, and 6, da"y. All other signaled. Sunday.

'Traits stop for passengers only when signaled. Pullman Palace cars are run through without che between Chicago and Port Huron, Detroit, East and Bay City, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

Dining cars on 3 and 6 West Battle Creek.

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Traffic Manager. General Market Company of the Company Market Company Company Market Company Company Market Company Com

Pepantment.

A GREETING TO THE VISITOR.

Thrice welcome friend, to all our country homes Where busy minds for body's need's must

toil Not for ourselves alone but for all mankind Depend, in truth, upon the fertile soil;

The farmer's hands alone can furnish bread, By them alone are all earth's millions fed, You teach us how to plant and sow the seed, Kind nature gives us for our future need

The thoughts of various writers oft suggest New ways and means by which the farmer best In harmony to dwell as brother's should-

For are we not all one great brotherhood, The farmers and their wives through ages past

Have been esteemed among the lower cast-But slow and sure a change is being wrought And you kind friend have put in form, the thought

Of many a farmers wearied heart and hand,

Who felt your need throughout this glorious land

For new and higher aims we now can see For which attaining our life work new should

Your cheerful words sgive courage to the weak,

And point a higher life to those who seek A fearless stand you've taken for truth and right

And in life's battle these must win the fight. Toward purity of thought your teachings tend In truth you are the farmers faithful friend. In their behalf your voice is freely heard, And in high places thoughts are often stired. Wondering what the Grangers can e'er expect to do.

To which some brave soul answered, "To paddle their own canoe."

And now, old Visitor, we welcome you again And farmers all, will join in this refrain, Who recoginze in you a tried and worthy

friend. Full of wise counsels that truest hearts have penned.

May fortune smile, until your circulation Shall find each country home in this great nat-

-Mrs. A S. Proul.

A Visit to the Art Loan I have been thinking of telling the

sisters who read the VISITOR of the

treat I have had during the last few months, but for want of time to write it up and partly waiting for others who have better decriptive pens than I possess I have reglected it. There are so many of our readers of the VISITOR whose thoughts are as the pen of the ready writer, and I ex pect they would favor us with other views of this great exhibition. At the earnest request of a friend who writes to me thus wise: "You who have the time, money and opportunity to go from home and enjoy the pleasures, and sights ought to tell us less favored ones of what you saw of books, pictures ought to do, we ought to divide our enjoyments with our friends. We ought to drink in enough pleasure to share mutually with others, who have a love for the beautiful but not the opportunit, to see it for themselves. My visit at the Art Loan reminded me of my experience when I was at the Centennial. The admission to the exhibition was on the same plan, only one at a time and every one paying five and silky in its appearance. in writing and speaking, and be taught their own fees 25 cts. (at the Centennial This real lace is made by women and it was fifty cents). Another thing, it is not best to go in too large companies two is a plenty, more is a crowd, as one is apt to look after their company too much, and then again ladies ought to go by themselves, and gentleman by themselves. Perhaps some of you will object, but I will explain. We ladies like to look at flowers, feathers, and soft filmy laces, paraphernalia belonging to baby. Gentlemen like to look at the solids, the munitions of war, the iron, steel, and articles of utility. We do not ignore them, but there is a proverb" A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Around the world all is not selfishness, else people able to own rare pictures, costly specimens of fine art, and fancy articles would

Ladies of fine feeling and cultured taste would not bring forth their pre cious treasures of the dear departed ones and memories of the past, for the public to gaze upon and for the careless observer, had they not a de sire to please others. Did they live for themselves alone? Pictures ca ting one thousand up to twenty thousand were An infant's cap, work of Martha Wash placed in the Art-Loan by liberal perington. When the Chicago exposition sons for those who enjoy such things but are not able to own them-surely such genorosity ought to claim our admiration. I visited the Art Loan twice, once in September and then again after the time had been extended beyond its limitation. I planned to enter the building as soon as opened in the morning, and before I was tired that I might enjoy it to the fullest extent. There was some thing to saw the reply would be "Oh it was please every body. I enjoyed most the Oil paintings water colors black and white and the bric-a-orac. One of the saddest picture which claimed my at tention was Margaretta being led to her execution; saddess, innocence and the inevitable all combined in her countenance, the ever pesent priest near

not rob their parlors.

ters of charity with their peculiar religion garb surround her with sadened yet placid faces. The bevy of school girls preparing for private theatricals, school life. The abandoning of the ship Jeannette in asea of ice is said to be a correct portration of the scene and was painted to order for James G. Bennett. The adoration of the shepards was a picture of strong imagination and would cause the spectator to a feel sort of realizing seuse of their emotions and the more one looks at it the longer they will want to look. The crucifixion was so lifelike the prints of the nails in the hands and the blood trickling from the wounds, and the agonized look of the sorrowful countenance caused a shudder and I had no desire for an extended examination of the picture, too terrible a scene for the idle passer by.

In room X I saw two portraits black and white. They were to me hideous pictures and I was about turning away from them when a lady at my side said, those are interesting pictures. They are worked on white crape with human hair. I turned to my catalogue and found they were of interest. One was the head of Sir John Falstaff, the other Richard II. and both worked in crape and human hair as she said. I spent considerable time looking for the picture of Jim Bludsoe the pilot, (873) who stood at the helm of the burning ship and rescued the rassengers and brought them safely to shore though he nearly lost his life. I was a little disappointed as I had fancied it would be a large picture showing the burning ship and all the scene as enacted, but it was a small size picture "indicating much in little." It was a strong athletic man with determination and strong will power, written in every lineament of his face.

The working of the muscle and features as it were caused by the heat of the blaze and the picture of intense agony and a look in his eye that said. I will do my duty though I perish in the flames. But I must not loiter here. One comical picture "Hunting the rat" was true to life. The rat was under the cupboard, a little boy trying to poke him out with a stick, two girls on the table, one on a chair. The mother with the broomstick near the door trying to show the boy where to attack the rat, and from the looks of all parties concerned, I should imagine there was some screaming. Girls. of the Visitor did you ever witness such a scene in real life? Now go with me in imagination to the bric a-b ac room and we will look at a piece of earthenware blue and white, a soup tureen and platter used by Asron. Burr. Silver tea caddy and spoon to measure tea 100 years old. Italian chair, inlaid with copper and ivory, the property of Charles Dickens and standing formerly in the hall of Gadwill. Italian settle inlaid with ivory and different colored woods, 100 and beautiful things." And so we years old. Carved ivory statuette of an Indian prince riding on an phant. The department of real lace had

great attractions for me, not that I ever expect to be able to own much of that exquisite article. The pillows on which it is made, the patterns some of them still unfinished, the bobbins, over. the innumerable pins sticking in the pillows, the gossamer thread resem- gained by education in early years and bling closely the spider web so girls in dark, damp cellars, requiring months and sometimes years to finish some of the intricate patterns, and the scene and employment, and, above length of the life of these operators is all, should be led to fix his attention very materially shortened, living so much in the darkness and dampness of cellars. The floss which they work with is managed better this way, prehensions. Thinking much about There was a small piece of point lace self, especially about the impression which took a girl two months to upon others' tends always to deprive make. A baby's cap of two kinds of us of self-possession. We grow anxi-Italian lace made in the 19 h century. ous and perturbed, lose our simplicity Now I can somewhat understand why and naturalness, and fall into the very real lace costs so many dollars per duent failures weaken our courage and yard and only a few are ever able to makes us shrink more and more from wear it. There was a black lace veil what we ought boldly to approach. made 100 years ago and I saw a case of gold, silver and jeweled lace. Here I am at fault as I cannot describe to take whatever is presented. This you the beauty of the articles. One however, is very different from the must see them to appreciate their

Still farther on is a silk dress embroidered with silk right from the cocoon. A sable muff carried by Mrs. Hindman in 1823, large enough to make four such muffs as the ladies of now-adays use. closed very many beautiful first class there are certain things which every pictures were sent to the Art Loan. They were in a good state of preservation and of rare beauty and to say that manfully, resolutely, calling to our they were splendid would but faintly aid all the reason and good sense that express my idea. Again the At Loan reminds me of the Centennial. So many went enjoyed, saw much that pleased them, but when asked on their return to give an account of what they nice, splendid. I saw lots of things, well I saw so much that I cannot tell what I did see" and that under the de. scription-pen cannot describe the beauty, loveliness and grandeur of all the sight there was at the Art Loan. I am willing to divide my pleasure and tion, which was referred to them, and

ly and fully such artistic work. I know what pleases me and could you have been with me perhaps our ideas and thoughts would have been somewhat was a true representative of boarding in unison and what I failed to see of the beautiful you could have pointed ut. The good, the pleasure, and en joyment derived from that grand ex hibition will be of lasting duration, and a great deal of praise and credit is due to the citizens of Detroit and else where who kindly loaned their gems and costly pictures to benefit others. MYRA.

The Advantages of Self-Possession.

There is no characteristic of which we are capable that is more frequentcommended than self possession. There is a certain calm feeling of ower that always att nds possesion. On the contrary, when we are strug ing and hoping for what we desire, we re eager, excited, and in a measure instrung. When we obtain that for which we have been in pursuit, we ecome as far as that one thing goes, restful and assured. But the power of elf-posesession surpasses everything of he kind. To feel quite sure that we ruly possess any power or facultynat we have it under our control and an use at our pleasure—is a source of creat happiness and peace of mind. hose who are fortunate enough to ave this sense of possession extended ver many of their faculties are to be warmly congratulated.

Many persons of great abilities are painfully lacking in self possession, rs of very small powers are fair degree of self-knowledge, and a ractical exercise of those abilities, great or small, which we do possess Our own experience shows us bis. Most of us are self possessed in at least ne direction, and that we shall find o be the one in which we have had he most constant practise and the est opportunities of testing our elves. The mechanic and business man, or crtist, or philosopher may be undeided, vacillating, constrained and ill t ease in general society or in political circles, or in a hundred other situ tions; but in their respective employnents or in matters closely connected vith them, they at once assume a calm and assured manner that tells of heir re-gained self-possession. The usiness partner who has charge of a nanufactory will sometimes lose all elf-possession when obliged to attend o a customer, while the regular sales nan will be utterly confounded if lett o deal with the operatives. One wonan will be cool, dignified and assurd in her own home, but fimid and dervous in society; another is thoroughly solf-posessed in the presence of trangers, but trembles before her own servants. One person hates to write etters, putting it off from day to day afraid of his own handwriting, or of the blunders he may commit, while in conversation he is ready, fluent, and self-possessed. Another writes easily, without fear or hesitation, but dreads to open his lips in company. An in-elligent man of sixty years of age stood stone time st mmering for five min ites before a number of waiting people when all he had occasion to say was 'yes' His self possession h d left him and had taken with it almost the very power of utterance. Some persons are cool and self possessed in mom nts of emergency; when every one else is quivering with terror they know just what to do, and at once take command of the situation. Others, whose knowlof the situation. Others, whose knowledge may be in no way inferior, lose discontrol of it in sudden exigencies. The co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates too much of the co-operator to dismiss that self ishness that cultivates the co-operator to dismiss that self is not co-operator to dismiss that self is not co-operator to dismiss that self is Most of the panies that occur in times offire or accident, and that sacrifice thousands of lives, are due, not to ignorance, but to utter loss of self-possession by the crowd. Could each individual obtain authority over himself' and do what he actually knows

to be the best thing, the panic would cease, and the chief danger would be Much of this valuable quality is every child should be accustomed to express himself freely and often, both he method of doing both; he should become used to the presence of strangers, and the attention due to them; he should be habituated to changes of upon things outside of himself, so as to save him from that self-conciousness which lies at the root of much painful bashfulness, timidity and nervous apwe have made, or are going to make Of course there is vain self-confievery scene and feels equal to

self-possession which comes from a true estimate of our own powers. who possesses himself in this latter sense will be as careful to abstain from what he is unable to perform as to execute whatever rightly falls to his lot. He will be as modest and unassuming as he is energetic and unflinching, for will know his limitations as well as he does his powers. The best practical way of securing this selfpossession, where we feel its lack, is in continual practice, as we has said one should be ready to meet. These none of us should shrink from when they come, but do our best every time we can command. Each t'me we force ourselves to this course the tack grows essier, and at length we arrive at that condition of ca'm assurance with regard to our performance of them, which alone gives self-possession .-Columbus (Ga.) Sun

Report of Committee on Co-Operation, 7th Session National Grange.

Worthy Master:-Your committee on Co-operation have had under consideration that part of the Worthy Master's address relating to co-opera enjoyment with you my sisters but I give it their hearty approval. It is am not competent to describe very dear that co-operation was introat hand to offer consolation, the sis- am not competent to describe very clear duced in the Order as soon as its ne- lowing recommendations:

cessity became apparent. And from that time to the present, efforts have been made to educate our large membership to more fully understand its principles, rise and application. But these ef forts have generally reen directed with a view of encouraging co-opera tion in business enterprises. The com mittee are deeply impressed with it-importance, and desire to give all en couragement possible to co-operative business associations in the Order, for the purpose of securing necessary supplies, or in disposing of surplus pro duct and in providing for life property insurance of our members and in fact any and every legitimate co-operative effort that can in any way he made to contribute to the prosperi ty and welfare of the Order.

Millions of dollars are saved to mem bers annually by the co operative associations now in successful operation. And millions more can be saved an nu lly under wise and economic management co operatively applied upon correct business principles.

We therefore call attention to the oft-repeated admonition that, co-operation in business enterprises, means to confine co-operative association, as far as possible, within the Order, to unite e ergy effort and influence with sufficient capital for practical use, to strictly adhere to the cash system in buying and selling, to conduct all business upon business principles, managed by honest, capable busi ess managers; to exercise caution and economy in all business transactions; to divide net profits equitably among co operators; in short, strictly follow the Roachdale plan of business co-operation as heretofore recommended by the National Grange. These rules are the safeguards to these associations the anchor that will hold them sure and steadfast as long as they are strictly adhered to.

But co operation is not confined to business enterprises alone, it goes be youd and is far reaching in its various forms and diversified application, and we are led to the belief that the true principles of co-operation are not well understood, notwithstanding the re-peated consideration of the subject; for were it correctly understood and its power for usefulness more fully comprehended, it would surely be more generally practiced where we desire to accomplish uniform and suc-

cessful resulta. Correct knowledge of the true system of co-operation and loyalty to its principles, and a correct application of its use, whether in the purchasing of supplies, selling surplus product, or in any business enterprise whether it be for social, intellectual or moral culture, or for a higher elevation in life, or whether it be for the relief from the burdens of injustice we have borne, in these many years, or whether it be to create a deeper interest in Grange meetings, and for greater prosperity in the Order, will lead to positive and sati-factory results. And when not so understood and so employed, will often produce failures and disappointments. Co-operation is indispensable in our

work when good results are the object sought, whether in Subordinate, Pomona, State or National Granges. And the results produced by co-operative efforts in any line of business, or in any work for Grange purposes, depends largely upon the knowledge we have of its general use and app!lcation for it is only after we understand i in its true light, that we can unite proper efforts and influence in any special or general direction. A correct understanding of this subject enables its action. confidence that should exist in and among co-operators, and among members generally. It teaches that individuality must yield to that higher degree of social culture that feels for the wants of others, and brings us to the realization of the fact that our welfare is largely dependent upon each other, and that life and life's blessings are best enjoyed when all are the recipients of merited rights and rewards. When co operation is thus properly understood, then will we more fully realize that individually we can accomplish but little in any great work, exert but little influence for good in any direction; but when united upon the true principles of cooperation, then our work, effort, and influence, and even our intelli ence government, more than the whole becomes united and directed in the same channels at the same time, and for the same purpose. force is consolidated in a co-operative service, and for every function of way, and its power for usefulness is government. We number 7,000,000, increased to such an extent, that and through our ballots we may regudoubts are removed and certainties

Co-operation is the basis upon which rests the future welfare and the per-netuity of the Order of Patrons of not reach one half the value of our Husbandry. It is the foundation, the very corner stone upon which rests dollar of profit, and turn it by millions the entire structure. There is not a inte their rivate coffers, which, as feature named, nor a principle involved in the organization but what can be made a grand success, if we dence which rushes unabashed into but employ co-operation in its true

its earliest days to the present, and for its influences overawes legislative nowhere have successful results been attained where co operation has been neglected, and wherever it has been properly applied, success crowned the effort. It is indispensable in organiz ing a Grange, in holding Grange meetings, in making them, interesting and the ferocious beast drinks the blood ing a Grange, in holding Grange meetprofitable, as well as in business relations. And the only reasonable conclusion why it is not more generally employed, is that it is not sufficiently understood to be appreciated.

National Grange, Bro. Blanton from Virginia, submitted a report on cosince then, the committee on co-operation embodied in their report the im fact is the sent to the Order at large, and here the matter rested. The committee the matter rested. cannot, in the limited time assigned them, prepare in detail the various methods of co operation and the best system of teaching it in the Subordinate Granges, but realize the fact, that the welfare of the American farmers, the perpetuity of our Order, and the safety of our free institutions, depend upon co-operation correctly applied in the interest and to the welfare of the whole people. We therefore most respectfully submit the fol-

1st. That the National Grange do i in its power to disseminate more and clearer light upon this subject for eneral use in all Grange work.

2d. That Masters of State Granges e requested to employ all reesonable fforts and means at their command o teach and encourage the consideraion of this subject in all its bearings, useful uses and advantages for special and general work in the Order.

That Subordinate and Pomona Granges be urged to study the subject of Co operation in all its ramifica ions, to the end that its application nay be more fully understood and its dvantages as preciated and correctly mployed. H. ESHBAUGH,

H. O. DEVRIES, A. J. Rose Committee.

Report of Committee of the National Grange on Transportation.

Development of material resources by a people occupying vast areas or and is a true criterion by which to judge the industry, enterprise and in-elligence of the people. If the rate of development be slow, one or the other or all the requisites to thrift is lackidg or impelled by extraneous orce, and that people cannot advance as when industry, enterprise and in-telligence have full play and full scope in the order assigned by nature to man, to gather from the earth subsistance and provision for comfort commensurate with the highest requirement. The labor of a iree people where guided by intelligence is the toundation of all material prosperity. the support of government, and in its rewards, supplies the incentive to pro gress that traces always to higher manhood. But when there is interference with the products of labor, di ecting them to hands that have not aided in their production, the order of nature is disturbed, industry flags, enterprise halts, and intellige ce waits or recedes, while just distribution of profits is delayed. Even partial interference discourages production and development, particularly when the retarding force is artificial and its fortuitous strength is directed in palpable injustice.

This production from the soil or mines or forests, were unduly taxed, is depressed, and by an inexorable law becomes at last adapted to the harsh exaction by lessened sensibilities and lessened performance. That is decay and degrada ion of the people upon whom it falls. Its preliminary stages are now apparent in our agri culture, not in lessened production, for the virgin soil still continues to allure fresh workers to fresh fields, but in the discontent that drives the best blood from the farms to pursuits where the hand of the oppressor has not fallen so heavily.

Taxes levied by the State are just, where they are adequate to need and imposed with exact equality. When they are much in excess of need or levied unequally, they are not just. They take one or the other character exactly in the same way, when levied by the agents of commerce constituted by the State for public use, and they are none the less taxed when imposed by corporate powers operated for the aggrandizment of persons to whom the State has deput ed its prerogative, and granted per-petual existence in apparent violation of the original purpose clearly defined in the fundamental law to subject estates to the natural order of distribution that none fails when left free in Wnen transportation s against the products of our indus try, and we have no right of protest But where they ar established by caprice or favor and impose excessive rates, we have not only the right of protest, but the imperative duty to

compel correction. The last census returns numbers the people employed in agriculture at 7 670,493 on 4.008,907 farms, valued at \$10,167,096,776, and the products of these farms in the year next preceding

the census \$2 213,402 564 We have voice in the imposition of taxes only through the legislatures w more than the representation of any other industry, aid in creating. these legislatures depute to bodies they create, power to levy taxes great er than all we pay for the support of country pays for public buildings, salaries of officers, naval construction and Individual service, support of the army, postal late taxes that go to the public coffers, while one hundred or forty or twenty men representing an interest farms, can extract from them every matters stand, our \$7,000,000 can make no effective protest.

The power thus exercised by a few men who manage corporations creatoto is alarming in its ten-

bodies, directs executive appointments swerves justice from its true purpose, and throttles industry whenever and wherever it may transmit its life current into coin for the aggrandizement of his victim.

It is no answer to the indictment to say that railway transportation charges are, in most cases, much lower than they could be by any other method of At the twelfth annual session of the carriage except by water. It is not even a sufficient answer to say that a operation, clearly indicating that its use was essential in all departments of Grange work. And at every session large portion of freights carried over the fact, we have no doubt, and in that beginning of ineportance of this subject for general use qualities that make our indusin all work; these reports were adopted with great unanimity, and then know that vast quantities of freight are carried long distances for less than cost, and railway managers who seem thus to benefit certain interests have power to recoup, and they to recoup in charges for other freights carried less distance. In this way they undermine values when and where they please. They can and they do reduce farm values greatly in some localities, while they add elsewhere. They make all commerce unstable by the intervention of rapacious power that places the producer and consumer wide apart or even substitutes for their relation of mutual interest antagonisms that fulness for all our people,

could not exist but for the discriminaion against one or the other, that end in hostilities fatal to general thrift. For all the wrongs so inflicted there may be adequate remedies where the 7,000,000 persons engaged in agriculture so resolve, as they must if the very tenure of their land is to be worth the trading. These millions must invoke the power of the government-their power-to end inequali-

This may be done through enactments designed to restrain managenent of transportation companies to the uses for which they were originally intended; first, efficient service to the public under rules established for he protection of every industry service, and second, equitable returns to the investments. These rules may be general at first leaving to tentative fort the enactments designed to regulate details of management in accordance with the principles that prevail in all proper business transactions. are not willing to pass this branch of the subject without specific suggestions regarding rules to regulate

railway traffic as follows: We ask for certain specific enactments by the several States, whose principal industry is here represented, each designed to bring under wise and safe control, the corporations that nitherto have made laws for themselves. We enumerate the principles upon which such laws should be founded, as follows:

1st. That railways are public-not private-highways, and their stock representation does not change their public character in such a way as to divest them of any obligations that, by the common law, are recognized as attaching to public or common carriers, and they are therafore subject to legislative control.

2d. As common carriers, they have no right to discriminate in favor of any person or persons, or localities. That charges should be guaged

as nearly as possible by the cost and risk of service, with a fair margin for profit. 4 Charges should be as nearly

permanent as practicable, in order that business may be conducted free from the fluctuations that make values unstable, and whenever changes are m de in freight charges they should be formally announced preparatory to their operation, and a sufficient period of time in advance of their operation, to permit full acquaintance with their extent and character.

5. Corporations are not voters, and they should therefore be prohibited from all interference with elections, from all use of money or favors to influence elections or legislative acts, and violation of this provision should involve forteiture of charters.

6. Stock in railway companies should represent cost of construction and equipment, and nothing more. In such cost there should be included right of way privileges necessary to successful operation, actual moneys expended in construction and equipment, and nothing else, whatever pretense may be afforded.

7, Corporations that build and equip roads are entitled to liberal returns for their investments so made, but they are still servants of the State, and their acts, edicts and rules subject to supervision by the State, which must be supreme in authority, and whose right it must be to take railway properties, paying duly therefor when-ever the public necessities indicate the wisdom of such conversion.

In recognition of these principles, and to make them effective in the administration of railway service, we ask that the several States enact aws:

1st. To subject railway corporations to rules that govern commmon carriers, and define their standing as public servants with no rights beyond those conferred in their charters.

2d. To prevent all discriminations in favor of or against individuals or localities.

3d. To make freight and passenger charges uniform and regular, open and public, subject to no changes except such as the exigencies of business may require, and that they be regulated as nearly as possible by the cost and risk of service.

4th. That changes in rates arbitrarily made, may be promptly annulled whenever, by duly constituted authority, they do not have equitable relations to the business upon which they are fixed, and that such action be equivalent to restoration of rates be fore change.

5th. To impose the penalty of forfeiture of charter upon railway corporations that interfere by proffers of money or favors with the freedom of elections, or with the action of legisla-

6th. To examine, whenever the public necessities require it. the cost of railways and their equipments, together with the cost of management, and to restrict charges for all service to such limits as will afford just prof. it upon these elements of cost, and to invalidate all stock issues not based on cost of construction and equipment.

These laws, when enacted by the several States, will be restricted in their operation by territorial lines, and will therefore not be wholly effective. It will reman for the general govern-ment, acting in the interest of all the people, to devise means to conserve and pro ect interstate comm rce, and we therefore respectfully ask Congress to employ the powers delegated by the states, to make such provision as may be within its province, to render effective such legislation by the States; and for this purpose we believe that roads when operated continuously, should be regarded as single transportation lines, no matter by how many corporations or companies they may be ostensibly directed.

As a last and most efficient safeguard, we look up in the waterways, natural and artificial, as especially deserving of careful protection and development, to the highest efficiency commensurate with the needs of our growing commerce. Their potency in regulating transportation charges can hardly be over-estimated. The great rivers and lakes are the natural highways of commerce, the cheapest means of extending and continuing traffic that surplus production demands, affording always wholesome com etition, and therefore deserving careful attention from the nation to which they are the natural arteries of trade. We ask such appropriations of money from the public treasury as may be necessary to establish their highest

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

The Lake Shore railway will sell special holiday tickets to all points on their line at one fare for the round trip beginning Dee. 21st to 25, and good to return to Dec. 31. For New Years week tickets will be sold Dec. 22 to January 1st, and good returning to January 7th, 1884.

Groveland Grange is doing well. The meetings are well attended and the interest good. At the last meeting we had select reading by J. H. Miller, music by Sister Ada Joslin, an essay by Sister Ida Miller. There were some splendid remarks for the good of the Order by the Worthy Lecturer, and others. The meeting then closed and we all prepared for home.

Have you seen the beautiful sunrises during this Indian summer weather? Notwithstanding the fa vorable weather, the Hessian fly is seriously affecting the wheat. Sorgrum syrup has been selling at 65 cents per gallon, but is scarce on account of short crop. Cholera or pneumonia, is among the hogs to some ex tent. Some use sulphur as a prevent ive. Wheat is coming in lively at a dollar per bushel. These facts are not refreshing, but I am not merely G. L. S. croaking. Constantine, Dec. 8, 1883.

In answer to the inquiry of A. R. Enac concerning the New Home sew ing achine, I would say that I purchased a "New Home" five years ago and that it has been in use in our family ever since, being run by a variety of hired girls and that it has always given good satisfaction. It is very light running and, so far shows no perceptible wear. A sister who for years says she likes our machine much better. A neighbor who has a Remington, says our machine is much easier to work than hers. It is always ready for business and we consider it a splendid machine in every respect. Respectfully, OLIVER WISE.

The open weather is not favorable for wheat which is not strongly rooted. The sun sinks into a molten mass of iow reflection of the sky, The twilight | called. is prolonged and remarkably brilliant, Can our astronomers explain this strange phenomena? Corn is being shipped from Chicago in car lots, to most of the stations in Berrien county, the most of which is purchased by farmers whose corn crop has failed. A great shortage is reported in the crop of merchantable corn in many of the corn growing States. Bully! where is the great surplus of this crop reported

in the commercial papers coming from.

Otsego Mich., Dec. 7, 1883.

Stevensville, Mich.

We are glad to see the school question agitated. Keep the matter before the people brethren until the present silly, unjust and expensive system of examination of teachers is expunged from the statue books, it seems to have been adopted mainly for the purpose of increasing the offices and fleecing the people who are taxed for the support of those useless officials in each county. The entire system should be abolished and the district boards permitted to hire who they please. The State Superintendent could if deemed necessary furnish each director with necessary questions and the board would be as competent to obtain answers and ascertain the qualifications of the teacher they wanted as any county board. Under the present highfalutin system some of the best teachers are excluded and some of the most incompetent li-REFORMER. censed. Dowagiac, Dec. 1, 1883.

Couvier, the great Naturalist, grades the animal kirgdom according to the proportion the brain bears to the once a year a rebate of five per cent spinal cord. Commencing with the crustaceans, bival.s, molusks, and other animals that have scarcely any brain at all, these are set down as the lowest form of animal life. Next comes the fish with an average proportion of allowed the rebate atthe time of purtwo to one, then the reptile with a chase. Blank books will be furnished proportion of two and a half to one then the bird with an average of three to one, then the mammal with four to made therein. This change has been one. But from the mammal up to the man there is a tremendous leap, being twenty-three to one. The difference between the lowest animal and the highest, is about three and a nalf, and between the highest animal on earth ple and especially farmers are kept and man, the difference in proportion, between the volume of brain and the spinal cord is 19, so that I think the laid down at the store. We have a poor monkey stands a slim chance to ever be much of a man.

CORTLAND HILL

fault. As we look back we can see if will have no reason to regret it. our work has been as well done this

year as last, if our Grange has not prospered as well as we should like, let us ask ourselves (not our brothers and sisters) if we have done all we could to promote a lively interest in its meetings. If we have always been at our post of duty, if have always responded to the calls for faithful laborers, if our dues are all paid up and we are square on the books, if we have furthered on the claims of the VISITOR and not left all this for some one else to bear. If our Grange is not full of zeal and good works, some one is to blame, and very likely it is not very far from our own selves that the fault lies. A. A. A.

Bro. C. Hebron, says "temperance is booming." Bro. Cortland Hill deals sledge hammer blows upon the monster intemperance. He wields his broad sword unmercifully and it cuts right and left. That's right Bro. H. "hew to the line." He says "Russia is 100 degrees ahead of this nation on the subject of temperance." What do you say to that, men of Michigan. Shall we not modify our laws, after those of that seme-barbarian nation, or import teachers from there to instruct us how to protect the property and lives of our people. There is a temperance movement all along the line in this country. It is being thoroughly organized for temperance work, and we intend to "fight it out" on the temperperance line, until the monster, Whisky is slain. Now let us "up and at once," dare to do right by never voting for any man for any office who favors in any way the abominable liquor traffic-If we will do this the liquor question will soon be solved. D. W. Paw Paw, Dec. 10.

A teacher in one of our country schools recently enquired if any of the boys could give a correct definition to has used an "original singer" medium the word, gumption. A tow headed chap started for the blackboard and with a fine piece of crayon chalk solved the question as follows: The letter G, stands in the alphabet as No. 7, U as No. 21, M No. 13, P No. 16, T No. 20, I No. 9, O No. 15, N No. 14. Now add all these numbers together and you have gumption. The teacher told the school that the definition was answered correctly and he had no doubt in his mind but that boy would The setting of the sun in the waters some day be Master of the State Grange of Lake Michigan is most beautiful. unless he should meet with some blushing widow and leave for parts ungold, with no distinct line on the hori- known to his many friends in order to zon dividing the waters from the yel- tally one more when the roll was

> The boy resumed his seat and simply answered "yau dot is so."

ALPHONSO. Riverside, 178, St. Joseph Co.

During the month of September Hon. George L. Yaple M. C. of 4th district of Michigan, forwarded to my address one sack of Mediterranean wheat, marked, imported wheat from the Agricultural Department, at Washington City. I was requested by the department to sow this wheat and report how it did in this locality. After I opened the sack I found some handsome wheat but there was a large amount of foul seeds of seven different kinds of sufficient quantity to ruin an entire farm. Now if the head of this department is simply kept there to scatter all kinds of foul seed broadcast all over this nation at the expense of the government, it is certainly a fraud that needs to be looked after by all tillers of the soil. This department is run at the same kind of speed that a certain man run a headless rooster into Chicago a couple of years ago. After his arrival there he commenced to shout hi yi, hi yi, 10 cents a sight. But the great Massachusetts doctor at the head of the Agricultural Department presents the farmers with his curiosities free of all expense,

GUTELIUS SNYDER. Three Rivers, St. Joseph county, Nov.

Bro Cobb:-I desire to announce through the VISITOR, that hereafter all goods sold at the Grange store Paw Paw, will be sold at ten per cent above cost, to all who patronize it, and will be paid to all Patrons in good standing who trade at the store. Any such member who resides at a dist auce, who may order goods, or purchase goods in large quantities, will be ni-hed all Patrons by Bro. Gilman, who will make entries of all purchases made in order to avoid difficulties which grew out of the former five per cent system. Our Grange store is do ing a good business. A large stock of goods suited to the wants of the pecconstantly on hand. And they cost Patrons only five per cent above cost gentleman of experience and ability for manager and obliging assistants. And this should be the headquarters of Patrons and farmers of this county. The year's work of the Grange is The object of this organization is not nearly all behind, as the time is nearly to make money for the stockhelders, at hand when new officers will be elect- but to save it to members of the Or ed, and now it is wise if mistakes have der, by supplying them with goods at been made this year in putting the a trifle above cost. We request all wrong man in the wrong place, that Patrons and others within reach to we see to it that we, as Patrons, are give this store a trial. Call on Bro. not guilty of a repetition of the same Gliman and we are quite certain you

D. WOODMAN.

Bepartment.

THE ROCHESTER ROBIN.

A Rochester robin has built its nest on the main frameof an engine on the New-York Central Railroad. The engine runs daily be tween Rochester and De Witt, but the occupie : its nest.

A Rochester robin alighted one day On a bar or a brace of the wonderful thing That mills the swift miles like grain in its way And flies like a bird, though it never takes wing.

And the Rochester robin said to herself, What a place for a nest, so strong, and se

As neat as a pin and as shiny as delf, Up out of the danger in out of the storm And her mate by the roadside struck up the old ay He sang for the apple tree blossoms to

dance
The girlish white blossoms in pink applique, More fragrant and fair than the lilles of

The heart of the engine was cold as a cave, The turnace door grim as the grate of a cell, And dumb as the church under Switzerla d's

Like a tulip of gold the glittering bell.

Then the stoker swung wide the furnace's Stirred up a dull fire and the robins just Summer weather to-day!" Then rumble and

Played the water's hot pu'se in white clouds overheard.
'I am sure it will rain," he sang to his mate

"It thunders and lightnights, but works righ along
The house but half done and the season so late-How cloudy it grows!" So he kept up the

And the twain fell to work bore timbers straw
And fibres of wool caught on thistle and

thorn, And wrought them all in by the Lords "higher law,"
With threads of the laces some maiden had worn.

Then clang swung the bell and the warble was hushed. And the crazy sparks flew as if the storm The small consolations aside and asunder.

While the engine along the steel parallels The birds watched it all with innocent wonder-"Who ever saw stars in the day time be-

Then she cried and he said, "the gale it is strong
I think the whole world must be blowing

She trusting replied, "cannot last very long" And kept on with her work far sweeter than

To and fro far and near their fiery world went, The cup of their loyes brimming over with

And the engineer stood at the window intent And declared by his engine and honor he would Be the death of a man big or little, who should In the height or the depth of his gracefulness 'To meddle or make" with his passengers

Ah, brave guests of the foot board, ticketed through All weathers and times till the end of the

run, The Lord of the sparrows who is caring for you And the Lord of all realms forever are one. -Benj. F. Taylor.

An Old, Old Topic.

Aunt Prue and Cousins:-I do not agents west of Durand will sell round- F. Procter, who died Oct. 10 1883, in conseknow as I possess the right to address trip tickets at single fare to Defroit or you as "Aunts and Cousins." I have aky point on Detroit, Grand Haven & mead the Youth's Department for nearly Milwaukee railway east of Durand. All read the Youth's Department for nearly three years and when Aunt Prue suggested temperance as a topic for discussion, I felt as if I wanted to do my part towards it. If this ends in that horror to all writers, the waste basket, there & Grand Trunk railway will sell roundwill, at least, be no harm done. Yes, Aunt Prue, temperance is an

'old, old topic," also one that will never die. Nobody can do justice to it or as to and including January 8th, 1884 Mrs. Fieen said in one of her lectures here: "Friends if I could turn every man into a painter, take the earth for 1f paid on train. my brush, the waters for my paint and the heavens for my canvass, then, and then only, could I paint the awful horrors of intemperance that begins in in a drunkard's grave." You boys and young men who read this, and if there that fatal cup, keep away from it, abhor and detest it, work against king alcoit, or as the poet says:

"Oh! when we swallow down intoxicating drinks. We drink damnation.

Naked we stand the sport of mocking friends. Who grin to see our noble natures vanquished Subdued to beasts.'

And now girls, when will the time touch liquor shall never touch mine." up temperance in order to make it successful. A gentleman (not a temper- dearer to her. ance one then but he is now) once told me that the noblest work of God was a heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved husband and family and that we feel incapable of extemperance woman, and I believe it to pressing our tenderest regards by words of condolence as words of ours are too tame be true. Cousins, when I look back, at the wreck of a once happy home, when I think of my father who fills a drunkard's grave, I say down in my and also sent to the Visitor for bublication heart, that I will work and speak for and that our charter be draped for sixty days temperance as long as there is breath in my body. I am only a young girl, and I hope to live to see the day when peace shall reign in this, our beautiful republic, and not king alcohol.

Cousins there is a prohibition train coming over the track of truth, and God is the conductor, who issues his orders through his blessed book. Now how many of you are going to be passengers on this glorious train? For our ticket we will take the total abstinence pledge, with our names signed on

too much. Grandpa say something, Park Hamilton come and make a few ANNABEL. remarks.

Dexter, Dec. 8th.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCMENT.

A large portion of the readers of the VISITOR are farmers, many of whom desire a great deal more of farming literature than we are able to give them in our limited space. To ac onodate all such we have made an arrangement with the publishers of the American Farmer to club that paper with the VISITOR for \$1,00 a year for both papers, only a slight advance on the price of the Farmer alone. The American Farmer is a large 16 pagpaper published at Fort Wayne. Ind Every farmer should avail bimself of this magnificent offer.

An Advertising Scheme.

As stated in the Star Clothing House ad. This enterprising Grand Rapids house has adopted a novel scheme to advertise by having a large grab bag from which all purchaser- of \$4 worth of goods or over can get a nice present. The articles range all the way from a handkerchief to a piano, cook stove, cutter, etc. among the mere fortunate ones that took four prizes were Mrs. P. Groves from Trent whose husband is a jeweler in Kent City. She got a fine decorated bed room set valued at \$45. The paintshop foreman of the G. R. Furniture company, drew a silver water pitcher worth \$25. M H. Robertson of the Michigan Tool Works a handsome la dy's gold watch and many others drew articles of less value. Although the weather is bad for the clothing business the large stock, low prices and above attractions draw immense crowds to the Star clothing house. Their long established reputation for square dealing is a guarantee that all can do better there than elsewhere.

For Christmas and New Years.

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS Special round trip tickets will be sold between all stations on the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway at single fare, good going December 21st to December 25th, inclusive, and to return up to and including December 31st. All coupon agents west of Durand will sell round trip tickets at single fare to Detroit or any point on Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railway east of Durand. All coupon agents east of Durand will sell round trip tickets at single fare to Grand Rapids or any point on Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railway west of Durand, same limit as above. All coupon agents of the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway will sell round trip tickets to any point on the Grand Trunk railway (including Great Western Division) at singln fare, good going same dates as above and returning up

to and including January 1st, 1884.

NEW YEARS EXCURSIONS. Special round-trip tickets will be sold between all stations on the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway at single fare, good going December 28th, to January 1st, inclusive, and to return up to and including January 7th. All coupon coupon agents east of Durand will sell round-trip tickets at single fare to Grand Rapids, or to any point on De troit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railway west of Durand, same limit as above. All coupon agents of trip tickets at single fare to any point on the Grand Trunk railway (including Great Western Division), good going same dates as above and returning up

Excursion tickets must be purchased before entering the cars to obtain reduced rates, as full fare will be charged

THE economy of the practice of feeding for manure, depends largely upo the kind of stock operated upon. Senator Rich says the difference be the saloons, and ends on the gallows, or tween a common steer picked up any where and a well bred short horn grade, is the difference between no profit at all, and a pice margin upon be any among you who have not tasted the investment. J. S. Woodward, a feeder of stock at Lockport, N. who was in Michigan last week buy hol, and work and vote for prohibition. ordinary Michigan Merinos at any "I wouldn't buy your Draw others away from it for it is full price for feeding; I can't feed them of desolation and misery to all who love enough; I want a good grade made by crossing thoroughbred heavy sheep upon your Michigan Merinos.

THE REAPER DEATH.

ROOT-Sister MARY FOOT died at her heme in Newton, Calhoun County, Oct. 28th of consumption. She was a charter member of Home Grange No. 129 has held many places of trust and was worthy Chaplain at the come when you will say "the lips that time of her death. As brothers and sisters in view of the loss we have sustained by the de-The girls of the present day must take crease of our friend and associate and the still greater los, sustained by those nearer and

Resolved. That we sincerely tender our condolence as words of ours are to express the grief of our own hearts as we

STARR-Another of our beloved member has by the hand of death been removed from our fraternal Band. The subject of this notice, sister STELLA N. STARR, died of typhoid fever, at the home of her parents, Oct. 4 1883 aged 17 years. While the drapery in our own hall and the badge of mourning worn by the members of our grange remind us that sister STRLLA will no more in this life meet with us here we express the firm hope that we shall again meet her in the green fields on the evergreen shore where the Divine Master will give freedom from her sorrow and death and will guide to the"Tree of life"and to"Fountains of he bottom. I am afraid I am saying living waters" throught the great forever.

UU This Offer good till March 1st, 1884, only. GRAND CAPITAL PREMIUM OF \$10,000 IN CASH.

SEND 50 CENTS and we will enter your name on our subscription book for six n DENT AND BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS to be given away at our CRAND CARNIVAL AND WORD CONTEST MARCH Ist, 1884. Each receipt also entitles the nicker to ask LIST of PRESENTS to be AWARDED OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

the hit one good at state, content a department, Stockle Personal, Stockle Personal, and the incidence of the problem of the without regard to Premiums.

REMEMBER. WE MAKE NO CHARCE for those presents, the 30 cents is the regular subscription price for six months to fine JOURNAL, and some one is sure to get a Grand Present worth \$10,000. OUR PROFIT comes from our advertising patronage, which is very large amounting to \$33,000 months. We want IOO.000 new Subscribers before March 1st, and as we have often received as him as \$1700 daily we are sure to get them. HOW WE DO IT. No de list a post o much, and we will explain briefly. Our busing a three publications and deal largely in all the archave the CASH NGW DEPOSITED in Presents, and we spend \$10,000 for adfacturers prices as the Presents, and we spend \$10.000 for surer tronage in the JOUINAL more than page for printing it, so that tronage in the JOUINAL more than page for printing it, so that tronage in the JOUINAL more than page for printing it, so that

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FREE. If you will get five friends to join you

letter: larger sums should be eent by registered letter or Post Office order. Postage Stamps faken.

MOTICES OF THE PRESS. "The Household Journal to one of our best literage and family Magazines."

"Readable, Instructive, entertaining and order." WOILD. "WOIL worth \$1.00 a year to any family."—HERADD. "Postage of means, who are able, suffling, and olders have found as they agreed."—HOUSEHOLD AND FARM. We could also give hundreds of testipon also from a where permits. Send in your attentioning and get a disc to loin you.

Address THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL. 10 Barrolay Preset. New York. CUT THIS OUT AND SHOW IT TO YOUR FRIENDS IT APPEARS BUT ONCE

Resolved That we extend our heartfelt The Atlantic Monthly. ympathy to the bereaved Parents and relaives of the deceased assuring them that while we share their grief we hope a bright future will assuage the sorrows and afflictions which have so often overtaken them. McDonald Grange Oct. 27 1883.

GILLETT-It has pleased our Heavenly Father to summon on Oct. 27, 1883 another charter member of Capital Grange, to lay down his implements and pass on to higher and nobler work. Bro. ALBERT H. GILLETT took an active part in the organization of Capitol Grange and was the first to declare the "Labors of the day completed" and for his noble qualities of head and heart was chosen Master and was ever ready to carry out, and emulate the noble principles of our order. Therefore,

Resolved. That in the death of Bro. GIL-LETT Capital Grange, No 540 has lost a true and useful member for whom we sincerely mourn but not without hope that we shall meet in that Grange above where the Great Master, our Heavenly Father presides, and who doeth all things for the best.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies to the doubly bereaved wife, daughter, and aged parents in this their

sad bereavement.

Resolved That as a token of esteem for our rothers our hall and charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, a copy of the faregoing be entered in full on the Grange records a copy be presented to the family of the deceased and also to the VISITOR for publica-

PROCTER -- For the first time in the history of this Grange we record the death of one of our most worthy Charter members, who has faithfully served as Chaplain of this Grange for six consecutive years. Rro. John

quence of a fall in his barn. Therefore, Resolved That in the death of Bro. PROCbers and firm supporter of its principles. The pillars and brightest many years one of its ornaments, a quiet faithful concientious Christian man. His family a tender husband a kind parent one whose precept and example it would be safe to follow.

Reso ved That our Grange extend to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy in this their great sorrow, and with them can say at our loss is his gain-

Resolved. That in memory of our departed Brother the charter of this Grange be draped in mourning for sixty days these resolutions be spread upon our record a copy be sent to the Grange Visitor for publication. And a opy sent to the bereaved family.

Whitneyville Grange hall Caledonia Nov. 10

THE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 15. - Flour, dull, heavy. Wheat, 14c higher, afterwards ruled weaker and fell back 14@14c; trade dull; No. 1 white nominal; sales, 208,000 bu. No. 2 red Jan., \$1.1214 31.12½; 448,000 bn. reb. \$1.15¼@1.15½; 95.000 bu. March, \$1.17½ @1.17½; 293.000 bu. May, \$1.20½@1 1.21. Corn, opened ½@½c higher; later lost advance; mixed western, spot, 48%65½; futures, 64½@69½. Oats, opened ½@½c better, afterwards lost advance; western, 38%44. Pork, quiet, held firm; spot, new mess, \$12.50. Lard, steady, quiet; steam rendered, \$8 95.

DETROIT, Dec. 15.—12:30 P. M.—Wheat, easier; cash, \$1.05½; Dec., \$1.04; Jan., \$1.04½; Feb., \$1.06½. May, \$1.11½; No. 2 red, \$1.05; No. 2 white, 95. Corn, No. 2, cash, 58. Oats, No. 2 white, \$85½; No. 2.35½. @1.121/2; 448,000 bu, reb. \$1.151/4@1.151/2; 96,000 bu

Flour. Wheat. Corn. 350 18,000 9,000 400 10,251 8,000 Toledo, Dec. 15.—Wheat, quiet, easy; No. 1 white, \$1.05 asked; No. 2 do. 97%; No. 2 red. \$1.03@1.03%; Dec., \$1.03.; Jan., \$1.04%; Feb., \$1.05%; May, \$1.11%; No. 3 red. 92. Corn, dull, %c lower; No. 2 cash or Dec., 55; rejected 51 asked; no grade, 43. Oats, firmer, quiet; No. 2 cash, Dec. or Jan., 34%.

CHIOAGO. Dec. 15. - Regular wheat, higher; 97% Dec.; 99% 699% Jan.; \$1.06% 61.06% May. Corn, lower; 58 Dec. Oats, lower; 83% Dec Pork, higher; \$13 63% Dec. Lard, higher; \$8 70 Dec.

Groceries.

New York, Dec. 15.— Butter, dull, weak; western, 9% 256; Elgin creamery 35241 Cheese, firm; 22134. Sugar, dull, nominal. Molasses quiet, steady. Rice, fair demand. C. fire, quiet, steady. Tallow, dull, 7%. Western eggs, dull; 28230.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Hogs — receipts. 15.000; moderately active, steady; light \$4.70@5 20; heavy packing and shipping, \$5.25@5.75; extra heavy lots, \$5.80@5.90. Cattle—receipts, 1,500; strong; exports, \$6.50@7.50; good to choice shipping \$5,75@6.40; common to fair, \$4.00@4.50.

LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American

and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes. Trade Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, and Mechanical Drawings. 16 Portage street, Circulars free. KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Order Tax Receipts and Township Blanks of Kalamazoo Publishing Co. Circulars sent on application.

For 1884

The conductors of THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY indicate herewith a few of the noteworthy features for 1884, and need not assure its readers that it will continue, as it has been beyond question, the foremost among American magazines, in all features and varieties of literary excellence.

Mr. CRAWFORD, SERIAL STORY "A ROMAN SINGER"

Will run through the first six numbers of the volume for 1884. This story will attract marked attention by its vigor and freshness OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES
Will write exclusively for THE ATLANTIC during 1884. The mere aunouncement of frequent contributions by him is more welcome than almost any other announcement

Dr. WEIR MITCHELL. Has written for THE ATLANTIC a striking serial story entitled "IN WAR TIME.".

This will begin in January.

HENRY JAMES Will contribute several Short Stories, and skeches of continual travel.

W. D. HOWELLS will furnish several papers of European travel. CHARLES DUDLY WARNER

cial topics. THE CONTRIBUTORS CLUB Will continue to be one of the most agrea-ble feature of THE ATLANTIC.

NEW BOOKS Receive more attention in THE ATLANTIC than in any other magezine in the Haglish

ERMS. \$4,00 a year in advance, postage free. With a superb life-size portrait of Hawthorne, (new) Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Holmes or Lowell, \$5,00.

Each additional portrait \$1,00. Remittance should be made by money-order draft, or registered letter, to

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Michigan Central Hallroad. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM WALAMAZOO Time Table—December, 9, 1883. Standard time—90th meridian.

WESTWARD. Kal. Accom. lys. (ex. Sunday)..... Kal. Express, ar (ex. Sunday)..... Svening Express (Cally).
Pacific Express (Daily).
Mail (ex. Sunday).
Day Express (ex. Sunday). 1 20 2 42 BAST WARD. Might Express Kal. Accom. Ivs. (ex. Sund.y)... Kal. Express, ar. (ex. Sunday)... Hail (ex. Sunday)
Mail (ex. Sunday)
Day Express (ex. Sunday)
Asw York Express (Daily)
Atlantic Express (Daily) 8 40 Freights take passengers east at 5:10 p. m. west at 7:15, bring passengers from east at 12:07

South Haven Division O. W. BUGGLES. G. P. & T. A. Chicar bake Shore & Michigan Southern Hailroad NY&ONY&B Expr's. Ex&M Way Fr GOING SOUTH. Grand Rapida..... Allegan..... Kalamazoo.....

EXPY 8. EX & M. WAY FT

7 SOAM 4 00PM 5 OGAM
8 47' 5 15'' 0 33''
9 42'' 6 15'' 11 55''
10 17'' 6 54'' 1 45PM
10 45'' 7 24'' 3 87''
11 12'' 7 52'' 4 50''
5 12 PM 2 17 AM 8 17 AM
10 07'' 6 37'' 6 45PM
2 3 31AM 12 46PM 2 20'' Schoolcraft ... Three Rivers..... White Pigeon.... NY&BNY&O Ex & M Expr's. Way Fr GOING NORTH. Buffalo..... Three Have Schooleraft... Kalamazoo... Trains connect at White Pisson with Main

FOOLISH WOMEN.

Those suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, which are daily becoming more dangerous and more firmly seated, yet who neglect to use neglect to use, or even to learn about Zoa - Phora — Woman's For proof of its merit, address, R. PENGELLY & Co., 123 W. Main St.,

Kalamazoo Mich

N. B.—Every woman, sickly or healthy, should read Dr. Pengelly's book, "Advice to Mothers." Free to any tady. Postage in scaled envelope, 4c.

Order Wedding Invitations of Kala-mazoo Publishing Co.

PENSIONS for any disability; also to Heirs. Col. L. BINGHAM, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

The Perils of The President.

The President and Philp Sheridan were some distance ahead of their par

General, I have been looking for something for the last two miles. It seems to me, if you will permit me t say so, that you did not provide ade quately for the-if I may so call it— the supplies. Now, while I l.ke

" Hooray !" interrupted General Sheridan somewhat hysterically.
"While I like water, as I was about to remark," continued the President, with a severe look. "I think I may s y that it does not answer all purposess of life. One cannot eat water; and it does not answer for a rocking chair or a feather bed, for instance, I frequently remark to myself, Oh. water, bright water, for the other gentleman. I observe these streams and the verdure whose roots are apparently in soak; but I fail to observe

that there is anything which it is really proper to drink. I hope you

"I wish," said General Sheridan with a sudden look of alarm, "that I was the only individual who did. The truth is, your Excellen y, there is what might be called a hen on, I mentioned smoke. That is a signal ahead I have noticed during the last five minutes that there are frequent tracks of horses and persons, and the fors of some of them—I refer principally to the ersons are pointed to the rear of us. Agai, if your Excellency will be kind shough to hotic, there are other toes—I still refer to the p rsons that tend directly to and from us. be kind shough to notice, there are other toes—I still refer to the p rsons that tend directly to and from usour right and left. Do you see what this means? Apparently, your Excellency, we are surrounded."

"I suppose you are right," said the President, after a critical survey of the tracks and the situation. "But never mind. It's of no consequence.. By the way, you remember that you decended from your mule a moment ago and that you took a circle of con: ider able amplitude before you got back to him? Your left spur is somewhat loose; and, oddly enough, there is a mark of a spur to every one of these

mark of a spur to every one of these tracks. Do Indians wear spurs as a general thing, Philip?"

"Perhaps," said the general sulkily, "you think you know more about this Indian business than I do."

"I am very glad on the whole," "cid the Peridant wuringly. "then said the President, musingly, "that there is none left." He ta ped his canteen absently, and looked is quir-ing y at the smoke the General has

mentioned. Suddenly a scout dashed up to them his horse covered with foam. "My lords and noble gentleman," he said, "the chief of the Munkemunks, which his name i., Old-man-with-a-bad-bye, craves audience. Shall I bid him come?"

"Not if I know myself said the President. winking violently. "That's John F. Smyth' and I know it. Ride back, my son, and tell John (hat ithere's any scalping to be done on this occasion I'll do it myself."

"President and General Sheridan," said another courier whose horse was equally enveloped with apparent soap, and who had approached from another direction, "I bear message from Young man-who-is-afraid he-hasn't a office-and-can't-get-any. Permit me

to present him.
"Philip," said the President giving his mule a vicious stroke of the whip and growling to himself, "you were right. There was smoke, and it means the old kind of conflagration. I even would that I were-well, I should like to be somewhere else. This noble Indian belongs in Chautauqua County and he has been haunting me for t e past year. Give your assistant orders to return with the utmost possible has e and scalp him down to the collar

The couriers came in from all sides. The couriers came in from all sides, and the President became first angry and then apprehensive. "So ho! 'he said, turning pale, to one, 'here is your old Silver Gray Wh'g again." "Ha hah!" he exclaimed bitterly to another, "you announce Reuben E Fenton, do you?" "Merciful heavens!" Middle a you man with a brief in his Middle age-man-with a brick-in-hishat. "if there isn't that old wretch from Columbia County who has dogged me from Elberton to breakfast. "And by jove," he said, in response to the announcement Man-withoutany-hair desired to pay his respects; "If there isn't Jimmy Husted his ver self. Is this treating me right Philip? You assured me there was no danger. Let us flank 'en, on the right and go straight home. Why, my boy, what did I coms for?"

"The smoke grows greater," said General Sheridan. "I see the fire from which it comes. There are say ages about it and they are dancing the war dance."

'Drive on," said the President sen

teniously.

"There are hundreds, thousands, and milions of savages!" said General Sheridan, "and they propose to roast us alive."

"Drive on!" again said the Presi-

"Drive on!" again said the President. "I think I see the stake from which they will do it. It will not be an entirely comfortable death. I admit I would rather perish easily with my head on my pillow I wish to be en-tirely frank, Philp. I always did have a predilection for a dignified departure. But anything is to be preferred to this intolerable persecution of the politicians whom I hoped to leave behind

barking of dogs. "Great heavens!" shricked the President, putting up his hands. "Jim Warren of Eric County, is it? Oldman-with-a wart-on-his-nose, is it? Well, I'm not particular. I don't care as long as I die. Perhaps, on the whole, you'd better send me up in a chariot of fire. I may not be as good a man as Elijah was, but I've had more than his suffering, and Job would say so himself if he were here to superintend the sacrifice."—

A Veteran Railroad Man.

The President and Philp Sheridan were some distance ahead of their party, riding quietly along each on his mule, when suddenly the General remarked, sweeping the horizon with his eye, "I observe smoke. Now I never saw smoke which did not crise from a co. flagration of either large or small proportions. You may have observed it yourself. I do not wish to alarm you, my boy, but there is something ahead."

"I certainly hope so," said the President, looking sidewise at his empty canteen. "To tell the truth, General, I have been looking for is unclouded and his energy is resident to day by a reporter of The Telegram seated in his well appointed library at his beautiful country home at Grea Neck, Long Island. Surrounded by the comfort that wealth can give, and by a loving fan i y, this man whose life has been an eventful one, rising from obscurity and poverty by dint of energy and perseverence to weal hand influence, is now nearing nearly 100 years of age, Mr. Hick's ir tellect is unimpaired. His memory is unclouded and his energy is re-Mr. Benjamin Hicks, the veteran is unclouded and his energy is remarkable. He still directs the work that is done on his farm of 200 acres. Mr. Hicks is the oldest stockholder.

in railroads known in this county.

He was one of the original incorporators of the Long Island railroad fifty years ago. He was the first person to solicit people to purchase stock in the Flushing and North Shore railroad and rode on the first locomotive that and rote on the first locomotive that an over the Long I-land railroad IIe has been largely instrumental in building other railroads, and is now a large stockholder in no less that fifteen different roads. Mr. Hickhas upward of \$250,000 invested at present in railroads. He wa for many years one of the board of directors of the North Shore rail:oad and of Long Island. His first railroad venture was the investment of \$300 in the Utica and Schenectady. Among the roads in which he now holds stock is roads in which he now holds stock is the Utica and Schenectady, the Chi-cago' Burlington and Quincy, Long Island, New Jersey Central, Pennsyl-vacia, North Pacific, Chicago and North western, Chicago and Rock Island, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New York and New Eng-land, and the Naw York and New Hang land, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford. Mr. Hicks began life as a farmer's

boy. When 17 years old he was run little less than 21 years of age. Mr. Hicks said to the reporter: "I owe my success in life largely to the noble influence of a good wife, in whose death three years ago I lost the better part of my life. I was born" said Mr. Hicks, "In the month of June, in 1790, and, should I live until monext birthday, will be 94 years of age. I hope to live to be 100 y ars of age, but I am prepared to go any time. I was born in Trimming square, now incorporated into the village of Hampincorporated into the village of Hamistead. My father was Be jamis Hicks, a farmer, who was too poor to send his children to school more than three months out of the year. There were no free schools when I was a boy and what little learning could be go at a country school woul be will pai

Mr. Hicks was one of five children. When about 12 years of age he lefthome to seek his fortune. Taking all his earthly possessions with him in a small gripsack he worked as a chore boy among the Quaker farmers, unti at the age of 17 years he became foreman on the farm at Great Neck, whereon the Hicks homes lead is now

located.
"I accumulated my first \$100,000 a farming" said Mr. Hicks. For twen ty years I raised and carted hay to the New York and Brooklyn market I was on the road night and day, and by this many key to be added to the work to th by this means kept ahead of the mar! efs, and other farmers. I made two trips a day, while my neighboring farmers made but one. I have driven all night in order to be at my stand in Brooklyn at daybreak. I have often plowed by moonlight."

Mr. Hicks married Miss May Morrell, of North Hempstead L. I. Hess three shifteness.

has three children living, and lost two He is one of the prominent members of the Society of Hicksite Quakers in the State, and is one of the larges real estate owners of Long Island He also owns considerable real-estation this city. Notwithstanding his great age Mr. Hicks e joys comparativ ly good health, and loves company.—New York Telegram.

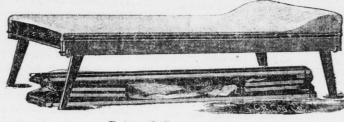
Transportation Trusts A New Point.

A late decision of the New Hamp shire supreme court is attracting at tention as a new departure in the law for men managing corporate trusts as railway directors. Two roads of that State, the Northern, and the Boston Concord and Montreal, were dependent on the Concord road for their con nection with Boston. An unsatisfac tory contract was required of them and their presidents, to escape from the dilemma, bought up a controlling interest in the Concord property, and secured their election to the directory This put it in their power to give themselves any terms they chose for their original roads. They proceeded to arrange a contract wholly in the interest of these two lines, and, still worse, to bring in claims of their own against the Concord railroad company auditing the bills themselves as directors of that company. A minority stockholder who was wronged by this transaction brought suit and the court set both the contracts with the allied roads and the allowance of claim aside. The decision asserted the trust character of the directors' functions Its principle prohibits the directors of one corporation from making ontracts or traffic agreements with another of which they are also directors.

The abuse at which the decision aims includes the entire class of opera tion in which the interests of one property are sacrificed to promote the schemes of another. Most of the railroad consolidations of the country have in form if not effect ignored the principle of the decision. It will still be possible to make consolidations up der this limitation, but it goes far to secure a just recognition of what have heretofore been the helpless minority interests concerned. The New Hamp-shire decision is one of the best in-"Will you be roasted or boiled?" shire decision is one of the best insuddenly inquired a stalwart Indian, yanking the President from his mule amid the beating of dome of tom-toms and the barking of dome. field of creation new to the past generation but already far advanced in the adjustment of principles, both to the public and to those involved in the direct property consideration. - Ex.

LARGE SHEET of Imitation Stained Glass, sold induce a larger order one sheet only to you, prepaid, tor 10c., which is less than cost to me in 10,000 lots. Basily applied, temporarily or permanently, to glass already in churches, homes, stores. Circulars free.

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Patented June 13, 1882.

This invention supplies a long-felt want for a cheap portable bed, that can be put awa This invention supplies a long-tell want for a cheap portable bed, that can be put away in a small space when not in use, and yet make a roomy, comfortable bed when wanted. Of the many cots that are in the market there is not one, cheap or expensive, on which a comfortable night's rest can be had. They are all narrow, short, without spring, and in fact no bed at all. While THE BEDETTE folds into as small space, and is as light as anything can be made for durability, when set up it furnishes a bed long enough for the largest man, and is as comfortable to lie upon as the most expensive had.

made for durability, when set up it furnishes a bed long enough for the largest man, and is as comfortable to lie upon as the most expensive bed.

It is so constructed that the patent rides, regulated by the patent adjustable tension cords, form the most perfect spring bed. The canvas covering is not tacked to the frame, as on all cots, but is made adjustable, so that it can be taken off and put on again by any one in a few minutes, or easily tightened, should it become loose, at any time, from stretching.

It is a perfect spring bed, soft and easy, without springs or mattress. For warm weather it is a complete bed, without the addition of anything; for cold weather it is only necessary to add sufficient cothing. to add sufficient c'othing.

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

(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made.

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