

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., JANUARY 1, 1884.

VOLUME 10, NO. 1. [Printed by Kalamazoo Publishing Co.]
WHOLE NO. 177. Publishers of the Daily and Weekly Telegraph.
Combined monthly circulation of the three papers, 72,500.

Entered at the Post Office at Kalamazoo as Second Class matter.

The Grange Visitor

(ENLARGED)
Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month,
50 CENTS PER ANNUM
Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

T. COBB, Editor & Manager,

To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order, or Draft.

This paper is not sent only as ordered and paid for in advance.

Officers National Grange.

- President—J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Mich.
- Vice-President—PUT. DARDEN, Mississippi.
- Secretary—HENRY ESHBAUGH, Missouri.
- Treasurer—W. SIMS, Kansas.
- Asst. Sec'y—JOHN J. ROSA, Delaware.
- Chaplain—H. O. DERVIES, Maryland.
- Organist—F. McDOWELL, New York.
- W. M.—W. M. IRELAND, Washington, D. C.
- Ex. Sec'y—JAS. DRAPER, Mass.
- Corresponding Sec'y—MRS. J. J. WOODMAN, Michigan.
- Publicity—MRS. PUT. DARDEN, Mississippi.
- Flora—MRS. I. W. NICHOLSON, New Jersey.
- Lady Asst. Sec'y—MRS. W. M. SIMS, Kansas.

Executive Committee.

- WYATT AIKEN, South Carolina.
- D. BINGHAM, Ohio.
- J. M. BLANTON, Virginia.

Officers Michigan State Grange.

- L. C. G. LUCE, Gilead.
- A. N. WOODRUFF, Watervliet.
- JOHN HOLBROOK, Lansing.
- S. A. TOOKER, Grand Lodge.
- S. A. B. CLARK, Morrice.
- E. R. WILLARD, White Pigeon.
- S. F. BROWN, Schoolcraft.
- J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft.
- ELIJAH BARTLETT, Dryden.
- MRS. M. T. COLE, Palmyra.
- MRS. LYDIA DRAKE, Plainwell.
- MRS. D. H. STONE, Morrice.
- MRS. A. B. CLARK, Morrice.

Executive Committee.

- M. SATTERLEE, Birmingham.
- D. PLATT, Ypsilanti.
- JHN PORTER, Grand Rapids.
- HOMAS MARS, Berrien Center.
- Q. A. BURINGTON, Tuscola.
- HOS. F. MOORE, Adrian.
- G. RAMSDALE, Traverse City.
- L. G. LUCE, J. T. COBB, Ex-officio.

State Business Agent.

- HOMAS MASON, Chicago, Ill.
- W. H. HILL, Detroit.

General Deputy.

- JOHN HOLBROOK, Lansing.

Special Lecturers.

- Hos. F. Moore, Adrian, Lenawee Co.
- L. L. Stevens, Perry, Shiawassee Co.
- Urs S. Steele, Manton, Wexford Co.
- Andrew Campbell, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co.
- W. Wing, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co.

Price List of Supplies

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

- Ordinary Ballot Marbles, per hundred, 75
- Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary, 1 00
- Blank Record Books, (Express paid), 1 00
- Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound, 50
- Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound, 50
- Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound, 50
- Secretary's Account Book, (new style), 50
- Withdrawal Cards, per doz., 25
- Minutes, in envelopes, per doz., 25
- 3y-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c. per doz., 75
- 3y-Laws, bound, 20
- Glad Echoes, with music, single copy 15 cts. per doz., 1 80
- Michigan National Grange Choir, single copy 40 cts. Per dozen, 4 00
- Statutes, single copy, 25
- " per doz., 2 40
- " for Fifth Degree, for Pomona, 10
- Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of Charter, all complete, 10
- Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100, 40
- Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 5c., 40
- per hundred, 50
- American Manual of Parliamentary Law 50
- (Morocco Tuok), 1 00
- Digest of Laws and Regulations, 40
- Roll Books, 15

J. T. COBB,
SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

Agricultural Department.

A RURAL REMONSTRANCE.

Old Farmer Winrow raised his head,
And laid aside his paper;
His spectacles slid down his nose
And rested on his taper.
"Wall, I declare!" he cried aloud;
"This beats the very dicken!
They've gone an' shifter roun' the time,
As sure as chicks is chickens.
"I've never heard, upon my word,
Of anything to beat it,
I raly think them city folks
Hev got their minds unseated.
"An' what is this I read in heer?
Great Caesar! Save the flock!
They're goin' to stretch the hours out
To twenty-four o'clock!"

The worthy farmer scratched his ear
In deepest meditation;
He gazed perplexed upon the clock
With mental agitation.
"For sixty years I've plowed along
As regular as the sun, sir,
An' used the goo, 'old-fashioned time
Without a hitch, by gum! sir.
"But times have undergone a shift,
I be not mistaken,
An' some new cranks try every day
To give this world a shakin'.
"They string my fields with telephones,
Or some new-fangled trashes,
They s'nd out one-wheeled railway trains
To overleasin' smashes.
An' yet, they be not satisfied
With the cut-outs they hev slander'd,
But they must go an' riginiate
A new an' fresh 'time-standard'.

"I raly should be surpris'd,
Nor say old woman, 'ther,
If them thar city lunatics
Should drag time altogether.
"An' some fine day, when we arise,
Our daily race to run,
We'll find that while we've been asleep
They've turned around the sun!
"But raly, now, I didn't think
(Nor say old Sal, I reckons)
They'd go an' steal from Father Time
Some fifty score of seconds!
"Ab! now I see their little game!
As I'm a calculator,
They've backed their clocks a quarter-hour
To sleep a little later."
—Baton Courier.

Holstein Cattle.

The great merits of Holstein cattle are, that they combine all the qualities of a profitable cow.
Their history can be traced back over two thousand years. Through the careful and judicious selection and treatment of these cattle they have been brought to a high degree of perfection in their native country. There were in 1864 1,333,887 cattle in Holland, of which 943,214 were cows; 32,000,000 pounds of butter and 61,000,000 pounds of cheese were exported from that country in 1864: The population of New York is about the same as that of Holland; the whole number of cattle of all sorts in that State, in 1870, was estimated at 702,000.

The whole amount of butter exported from the United States from June, 1869, to June 1870 was 2,039,488 pounds; and of cheese for the same time was 47,296,323 pounds.

This comparative statement shows a high degree of perfection in the dairy husbandry of Holland.
A few cattle are being imported and scattered in nearly every State and territory in the union, but as yet there are not in the United States enough of these cattle all told to supply each township in the State of New York with three head.

It is not possible for America to overstock with these cattle for years to come. They cannot be bred here, nor imported as fast as they are wanted.

The demand on Holland comes not only from America, but Italy, Germany, France, Russia, Denmark, Norway, and last year some were taken to South Africa to introduce this breed into that country.
The importance of dairy husbandry in the United States is leading the Husbandman to look around for the best cow. No wonder the Holsteins are everywhere wanted, with increased demand, when the mature cows are making such records at the fair as 70, 80, 88 and up to the wonderful record of 99 lbs. of milk in a single day, 2,400 lbs. twice the weight of a cow in 30 days; 18,000 lbs. in one year. The products of butter from some of these cows are one pound of butter from 1 1/2 to 20 pounds of milk; from 18 to 22 pounds of butter from 30 days milk; 500 pounds butter from 250 consecu-

tive days milk. Dairying brings rest to the laborer, it lessens the acres of wheat for the cultivator, its harvest enriches and rests the soil. I know of no investment that will bring a better harvest to the husbandman than Holstein stock, if they have sold at an average of \$765.00 each at public auction, and sales of individual animals at \$1,500.00, \$2,500.00 and 4,250.00.

The yearly profits are milk nearly the year round and a calf worth from \$200.00 to \$500.00 being a good percentage on cost.

W. K. SEXTON,
Howell, Mich.

Red Polled Cattle.

As this breed of cattle is comparative strangers to the most of our readers, I thought that to set forth some of their superior points might not be amiss. It is not expected to write a complete and exhaustive history of them, in this short article, sufficient to say that they have been bred in Norfolk and Suffolk, England, for a period of more than 150 years which surely, would seem to establish their characteristics.

As early as 1808, specimens of this breed were shown at English fairs, where they attracted attention and received special notice in the report of the judges.

Their introduction into the United States, is of such recent date that it is fresh in the memory of most all agricultural readers.

Color—they are of a deep red color, a color that no one can find fault with and one that for the last 23 years, American breeders have tried to establish. This color mania with them was carried to such an extent, that white, red and white, or Roan Short-horns, no matter of how good family, or how superior the animal, it must go to the butcher's stall, for no fault in the world but the color was not right. They said white, red and white, and roans, do not ship well, that is they show all the scratches they receive while in transit to the markets, and the reds do not; so we want nothing but reds; The breeders of Red Polls, surely will not have the Short-horns, Devon, or Hereford's to fight on the color line.

As to early maturity and beef producers, they have no superiors.
A red polled heifer 1 year old 9 months, 6 days old weighed 1,214 pounds; steer, 1 year, 11 months old, weight 1,164 pounds; steer 1 year, 6 months old had a dressed carcass of 756 pounds; heifer, 2 years, 3 months old, dressed carcass 840 pounds; steer, 3 years, 10 months old, 1,978 pounds; steer, 3 years old, 2,856 pounds; steer, 3 years old, 1,786 pounds; cow 3 years, 7 months old, 1,919 pounds, alive, dressed carcass 1,280 pounds, or 66.84 per cent of its live weight; bull, 4 years 7 months, old 3,024 pounds; bull 2 years 8 months, 2,226 pounds; bull 1 year 8 months, 1,364 pounds, &c., &c. But I have shown enough weights at the different ages to convince any one, that they are an early maturing, and beef breed, of cattle. So upon this score we are the rivals of the Short-horns, Hereford, Angus, Galloways, and Devons.

Dairy qualities, I will divide into two heads viz.: milk and butter.
One cow (tested) seven months' daily average for that length of time 3,901 pints or close to 41 pounds of milk. Other cows have made 46 pints or 23 quarts per day when fresh. Others have given 10 to 17 quarts, eight months after they were fresh. This would be in pounds from 20 to 36 per day.
One cow in 11 months gave 10,311 pounds of milk.

The above shows quite conclusively that the Red Polls are the rivals of the Holsteins, Ayrshires and Devons as dairy cattle. Butter, cream and milk of our Favorite is equal to the best, and is to a great extent rich or poor according to what the cow is fed. If fed rich, nutritious food the milk is richer than milk produced from grass and low grades of coarse food.
Milk from a cow upon grass alone, gave fifteen per cent of cream two months after dropping her first calf. Cows on grass alone 7 months after calving gave 21 per cent of cream. One cow giving 45 pounds of milk on

an average for 7 months, gave an average of eighteen per cent of cream for same period. One cow 6 years old that calved January 22nd, winter feed, gave 24 pounds of milk with 35 per cent of cream (on file the 18th.) Another cow 6 years old gave 27 pounds of milk with 34 per cent of cream. One cow 9 years old gave 29 pounds of milk and 32 per cent of cream. The butter must be of a most excellent quality, for almost in every instance where exhibited, it has been awarded the first prize.

Notably at the International Dairy fair recently held in American Institute hall New York city where butter made from the cream of Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, Ayrshire, Short-horn, Devon, and Native competed, the prize was awarded to the butter made from cream of the "Red Polled Cow" showing conclusively that the Red Polls as butter cows are the rivals of all the above named breeds, and surely as to quantity and quality of milk the peer of any.

Hardiness—they are perfectly hardy in their native home and those that have been imported to this country have stood the trip across the ocean, passed through quarantine and have become acclimated to this country with less mortality, than any race of cattle, now being imported.

Gentleness—This is what we lay great stress upon. They are perfectly docile, not having great horns as weapons of defense, and knowing their weakness submit quietly to the wish of their master.

Now we will give the horns one turn. Any reader of newspapers knows that accidents from horned cattle are frequent and often terrible in results. Men, women and children are sacrificed by scores often. That these horns do immense injury to all kinds of stock no one can deny.

From Indiana Farmer.—A lot of beef cattle recently sent from Canada to Liverpool were so badly housed, and accommodated that many of them were torn to shreds by the horns of the others, and the dead and dying and injured were so numerous that the shipment was almost a total loss.

One vicious steer with horns will keep all cattle away from a rack 20 feet long, will occupy a shed 20x30 feet square all himself, while a rack 20 feet long will furnish room for eight head of Red Polls, and a shed 20x30 feet square will accommodate as many Red Polls as can crowd together. I have seen them laying down together of all ages and for their gentleness and herding together, reminded me more of a lot of sheep than cattle.

Now as a last appeal to the farmers of America, use your every energy to take the horns off your cattle as they are not only useless, but dangerous, they are nothing more than implements of torture, I will assert that the loss of human life in the States alone, by infuriated horned cattle amounts to more than 500 persons annually. The loss of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, runs away into the millions. You might just as well have horns on your horses heads as horns on your cattle.
T. W. W. SUNMAN.

Emerson's Estimate of the Farmer.

A few years ago J. G. Whittier the poet is reported to have said that of all Americans then living, Ralph Waldo Emerson was the only one who would be known and read 1,000 years hence. Whether this be true or not, Emerson takes very high rank as a philosopher. He lived in eastern New England in a neighborhood rather unfavorable for farming, hence this may have caused him to put a low estimate on the farmer. Let us read you enough to stir up some Patron and set him to thinking.

"All trade rests at last on his primitive activity. He stands close to nature; he obtains from the earth the bread and the meat. The food which was not, he causes to be. All men keep the farm in reserve as an asylum where in case of mischance, to hide their poverty, or a solitude, if they do not succeed in society.

"The farmer represents the necessities. He represents continuous hard labor, year in, year out, and small gains. He is a slow person, time to nature,

and not the city watches. He takes the care of seasons, plants, and chemistry. The farmer times himself to nature, and acquires that live-long patience which belongs to her. Slow, narrow man, his rule is, that the earth shall feed and clothe him; and he must wait for his crop to grow. His entertainments, his liberties and his spending must be on a farmer's scale, and not on a merchant's. This hard work will always be done by one kind of man; not scheming speculators, nor by soldiers, nor professors, nor readers of Tennyson; but by men of endurance, deep-chested, long-winded, tough, slow and sure and timely. He is a continuous benefactor. The earth works for him; the air works for him." His opinion was not based on an acquaintance with some of the thrifty Patrons of Husbandry now living in Michigan.
W. J. BEAL.

Cash From the Farm this Year.

Bro. Cobb.—Enclose a specimen of Northern Michigan farming on sandy land and should like to call out the return of farmers in the south part of the State, where they ought to excel, as certainly they have richer land on the average. As the most of our farm is woodland I included sales of wood.
H. VOORHEES.

Traverse Mich.

Hearing so many farmers all over the State complaining they have but little to sell, on account of the failure of wheat and corn, I thought I would give the actual cash sales from our farm of only 70 acres cleared, to prove that variety of products is Michigan farmers best hold.

Wheat.....	\$75 00
Rye.....	45 00
Hay and straw.....	60 00
Eggs and poultry.....	45 00
Potatoes.....	65 00
Cabbage.....	50 00
Wood.....	200 00
Butter and milk.....	329 00
Stock and other items.....	65 00
Total.....	\$922 00

The above is an account kept and does not include large quantities consumed by a good sized family, and we have nearly \$200 worth of products on hand. We lost as much as the average from the great frost. We had 15 acres in corn, and not a dollar's worth to sell, nor of pork either; an acre of cabbage not half headed, and our Peach Blow potatoes about half grown.

An Agricultural Experimental Station.

The people of Michigan are justly proud of the State, and of its institutions. It is our boast that we permit none of our sister States to surpass us in the variety and excellence of these. Our university is the peer of any of its class. Our Agricultural College is even with the foremost of them all. Our graded and common schools are the equal of any. We were pioneers in establishing schools for the care and education of dependent children. But several States are leading us in establishing Experimental stations. If they are not a good thing of course we ought not to invest in them merely because others do.

But these stations are no new untried experiment. They are of European origin and have existed all over the most advanced portions of the continent for years and are now regarded as a necessity. Their object is, through patient, methodical, and persevering investigations aided by repeated experiments, to further a more profitable agriculture.

These experiments are especially essential in developing the best method of maintaining the fertility of our soils. There is not one farmer in a thousand that possesses all the qualifications necessary to experiment with sufficient care and accuracy to establish great agricultural truths. It requires one of rare gifts to do this. These truths must often be established, not by one, but by many experiments. And even then he will be taught as many valuable lessons by his mistakes as through success. If we find the farmer who has the talent to do this wisely and well, why should he as a private citizen be asked to contribute of his time, talent, and means to the public good, without recompense or reward. No! this work is too great for the individual to grapple with. Not only this but the good of the whole people is involved in securing the highest scientific and practical agricultural knowledge that it is possible to obtain. And it is the duty of the State to furnish the means and oppor-

tunity to acquire it. The development of agricultural truths is still in its infancy in this country. The annual loss from want and application of knowledge, by the farmers of many single townships in this State, would more than pay the cost of an experimental station for a year. In asking for the establishment of this station I am not plucking a laurel from the Agricultural College. Nor am I undervaluing the experiments made there. But I am anxious to see them extended and enlarged. The State owns the farm. It is large enough for the purpose. It has all varieties of soil. Many thinking men wonder why a large portion of this farm has not before now been utilized as a strictly experimental farm. Shall claim the privilege of referring to this subject in future numbers of the VISITOR.
C. G. LUCK.

Bro. Cobb.—I have been solicited on different occasions to write something for the "VISITOR" I have so far declined only for two reasons.

1st. My time is fully occupied in looking after the numerous interests of its readers at this end of the line.

2. The VISITOR being already well filled with good common sense articles I could discover no vacancy.

But having been encouraged that room might yet be found I shall endeavor then to answer the questions received which I have reason to believe will be the most generally useful to your readers. As it is a new experience for the Patrons of Michigan to buy corn abroad, I give in this issue the rules governing its inspection in Illinois.

No. 1 yellow corn shall be yellow, sound, dry, plump and well cleaned.

No. 1 White, same as above only white in color.

No. 1 corn shall be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned, white and yellow, unmixed with red.

High mixed corn shall be three-fourths yellow, and equal to No. 2 in condition and quality.

No. 2 corn shall be dry, reasonably clean, but not plump enough for No. 1.

New high mixed corn shall be three-fourths yellow of any size, reasonably clean, but not sufficiently dry for high mixed or No. 2.

New mixed corn may be less than three-fourths yellow of any size and shall be reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not dry enough for No. 2.

Rejected, all damp, dirty or otherwise badly damaged corn shall be graded as rejected.

To those that expect to buy I would say: the quotations in city papers or market reports quote prices based on No. 2 corn. Further, No. 2 corn is good enough for every purpose excepting for ground corn meal, though many cars run good enough for that purpose.

Now, as I don't wish to impose on Bro. Cobb, I close with the request you correspond with me, in relation to what your desire for my next subject.

Fraternally, your business agent,
THOS. MASON.

Display of Insects at the State Grange.

An interesting feature of the display at the recent annual meeting was a collection of injurious and beneficial insects arranged and labelled in five neat cases by Clarence M. Weed of the Agricultural college. Among the injurious ones were shown those which injure the apple, plum, peach, currant, raspberry, corn, potato, wheat and many other crops. Among the beneficial insects were shown those which are predators, living on other insects; parasitic, laying eggs in the larval or worms of other insects, and those which aid in purifying the air by removing or burying offensive matter. There was also a case of the large silk moths found in Michigan. Such a collection would be of great service to any Grange, horticultural society or farmers' club. A great many persons do not know some of our commonest insect foes, and by examining such a collection, they would soon become acquainted with them. Of the hundreds of Michigan farmers who lose annually a large proportion of their apple crop, because of the codling moth, not one in fifty knows the insect when he sees it.
W. J. BEAL.

Communications.

THE GRANGE VISITOR GREETING.

BY D. M. GARNER.

I come with a New Year greeting, For friends and Patrons dear, So give me a kindly welcome, I'll aid your festive cheer.

Mr. Commander, Soldiers, and Citizens:—To-day our country presents the grandest opportunity for the enjoyment of happiness, and for the development of manhood and womanhood, of any place on the green earth.

enough to take care of it. And so other aids and improvements will still come as fast as we know enough to take care of them, and use them wisely and well.

talker's occupation has been usurped by the daily paper. Thus men allow business affairs, the daily paper, and the public lecture to absorb the attention once given to social converse, leaving their colloquial powers unexercised and undeveloped.

But whatever I do, and wherever I may be, I shall always cherish kind recollections and loving remembrance of our worthy Order in the State, that lies between the lakes.

Interests? Oh! they are the mudsill on which all the other interests rest. They have no interests or rights that any one is bound to respect.

All it needs is work, and careful attention to the principles of business. Interested Patrons can learn about our plans by sending for a copy of our Constitution and By-Laws.

courts, and been tried and retried, and tried over again, at an expense to the public of \$50 to \$75 a day, and damaging the winning litigants a hundred times more than the amount at issue. It seems to me high time for a reform in these matters, and the question again arises, "what are we going to do about it?" I, for one, have a good deal of faith in the operation of public opinion. Courts and lawyers are not exempt from its influence, though the lawyers can stand a good deal, so long as they are allowed to manage things their own way. There is a great deal of virtue in good vigorous "kicking." So I say for one, let's "kick" whenever and wherever the opportunity presents itself, and let us keep on agitating and "kicking," till all judges who base their judgment on precedent, and trivial technicalities, rather than on right and justice, are kicked out of office, and all petty cases like these I have mentioned, are kicked out of our higher courts.

"KICKER."

Immigration.

The evils attending the free admission of immigrants from all the world are becoming so various that the time cannot long be deferred, when the question must be fully met, and some decided action taken, looking to our own protection and self-preservation. Under the sentimental and nonsensical notion that the United States is the home for the friendless and oppressed of all the world, and that in some way we are under moral obligations to provide for all such, we have thrown open our national doors for the free admission of all classes, from prince to pauper without distinction.

Since 1820, previous to which date no record was kept, more than twelve millions of immigrants have found homes in the United States, being an average of more than five hundred persons daily for this whole time. During the last two years the influx has been simply frightful, more than two thousand arriving daily.

To say nothing of the fact that these vast hordes are almost entirely made up of the lowest and most degraded of the crowded population of Europe, thousands of them are downright paupers and criminals, assisted here by their respective governments.

This latter class crowd our almshouses, our insane asylums, and our prisons, and the entire mass tends to degrade our social and political life.

It would seem bad enough for ourselves, and certainly good enough for these immigrants were we only to give them the protection of our laws, and the right to earn their livelihood by their own labor, under the good wages which they can command here, and which is infinitely better than they have ever before known, and indeed fully as good as their low moral and intellectual condition will permit them to appreciate. But we are not content with this liberal provision, but at once become lavish and extend to him all the rights possessed by our native born citizens. We invest him with the elective franchise before he has gained the faintest knowledge of our theory of government, or of our institutions, thus creating a mass of voting cattle for corrupt politicians to "round up" and drive to the polls, and carry our elections.

We squander our public domain upon him in the same lavish manner. Every male immigrant twenty-one years of age, who declares his intention to become a citizen may appropriate the public lands with the same freedom as our own native born citizens. It is sickening to witness the hordes of these creatures, but little above cattle in their moral and mental status, rushing in and appropriating our magnificent public lands, and it is sufficient to excite the gravest alarm, that the very near future will see our entire public domain swallowed up, and our own posterity deprived of their rightful inheritance.

Under our land laws every one of these meek immigrants may enter into full possession of 320 acres of our public lands, without paying a dollar except simply the fees for making the necessary papers. He can take possession of 160 acres under the homestead act; and 160 acres more, under the timber culture act; and at the end of three years the Government will give him a full title in fee simple.

Let us suppose that one of every five of these emigrants is a man twenty-one years of age, and thus competent to enter upon our lands, and that one-half of these choose to do so, how long would our lands hold out. The area of our entire country, exclusive of Alaska, comprises in round numbers nineteen hundred millions of acres; which would make but twelve million farms of the average size of our Michigan farms, (a little less than 160 acres each.) We will say that three-fourths of all the available lands are occupied, this would leave us three millions of farms yet to occupy; say five hundred millions of acres, how long will it take these emigrants, to say nothing of any other, to appropriate this.

One-tenth of these arrivals (daily average of two thousand,) is two hundred, if each of these two hundred chooses he may appropriate three hundred and twenty acres which

simply amounts to sixty four thousand acres per day, at this rate the whole would be appropriated, and not an acre left at the end of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. The actual absorption at the present time is very nearly, or quite up to this rate. It would be difficult to devise ways and means by which we could squander our inheritance more rapidly than this.

Under this flood of immigration we shall soon become a nation of mongrels, with our distinctive national characteristics entirely drowned out and extinguished.

A thousand times better would it be for our nation if, instead of enacting laws to shut out foreign products we take measures to put up the flood gates, and arrest this living tide which threatens our national destruction.

Our national growth is all sufficient without any help from this alien element; and is as rapid as we can hope to provide a stable and lasting foundation for. If we do not provide a proper foundation, giving sufficient time for firmness, and solidity, then it is only a question of time, when the superstructure will topple and fall. There is every reason to believe that we are building too fast to ensure stability, overloading the foundations, "becoming top heavy." It will be the part of wisdom to reduce the pressure, go slower, and thus give the requisite time for our national fabric to become properly seasoned, firm and enduring.

W. R. C.

Our Common Schools.

Editor J. T. Cobb: There are some features in this school question on which I think all will agree. We are paying heavy and increasing taxes every year for educational purposes. We are required to pay higher wages for less service than formerly; for the reason that so few are licensed under the present system of examination; that those who obtain license can fix their own terms, and we must employ them or do without teachers. Now if we are getting better teachers, better schools, and satisfactory returns for this increased expenditure; all right. If not, something is wrong. I fear too that our interest in our common schools is lessening and being more concentrated in our village high schools and academies; thereby building up an educational monopoly to the detriment of our country schools. I write from the standpoint of many years experience as a teacher, inspector and superintendent of schools; but my work in this connection is done, and I can assure those who may read my thoughts on this subject, that I have no political or other axe to grind. I consider the proper education of our children of the highest importance, and as the common school is the place where they should be educated, our interest should be largely concentrated there. I endeavored to show in a previous article that our present system of supervision, and especially examination of teachers was defective, and under it I believe our schools are deteriorating rather than improving. Should not each township superintendent his own schools, and are there not those in every town competent to examine teachers, without sending to our State Superintendent for a series of questions? I present these thoughts for the consideration of all concerned hoping to refer to this subject again in a future number.

A. H. STODDARD.

Take a Grange Paper.

Every Granger should take and thereby help support a good Grange paper.

Many Grangers whom I ask to take the GRANGE VISITOR say they cannot afford it, they take already more papers than they can read. Then let them dispense with some of these useless papers and take a Grange paper that is alive with interest and information for him as a farmer.

No Granger can be in full sympathy with the principles of the Order unless he a reader of some Grange paper.

Will every Granger who reads this see that not only himself, but every Granger he comes in contact with takes a Grange paper, thereby doubling our strength if not our numbers.

Without the paper he is but half a Granger.

EMMONS BUELL. Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec 15, 1883.

Are the people always to be held between the upper and nether millstone, because for the Government, to undertake telegraphy involves corruption, and not to do it perpetuates an odious monopoly? Then let the Government step in and limit the rates as it does, the rate of toll a miller may take. Our Government, as a defense against monopoly, is a good deal like our courts as mediums of just; they generally involve heavy loss even to the winning side, so corruption spoils all the good the Government may attempt.—Watertown Post.

Is it possible to have a kind of politics which will not make "bosses" necessary, and if there must be bosses can there not be some arrangement which will make it unnecessary to call upon them and official subordinates for the payment of huge party or factional assessments? There is a great deal of rottenness in the politics of this city, and it costs the tax payers in one way or another a great deal of money.—Graphic.

Correspondence.

Newaygo County Grange.

The next annual meeting of Newaygo County Pomona Grange, No. 11, will be held at Fremont Grange hall, December 27th and 28th, with the following programme of exercises:

- DECEMBER 27th. 1. Opening and welcome, by T. H. Stuart, and response by Worthy Master Barnhard and others. 2. Reports from the State Grange, A. Flynn and M. W. Scott. 3. Call of the unfinished programme of the last meeting. 4. Paper, "The Stump Lands of Northern Michigan," W. Merrill. 5. Select reading—Miss Louise Malley. 6. A Woman's View of the Temperance Question, Mrs. M. W. Scott. EVENING. Election of officers, and work of the fifth degree. DECEMBER 28th. 7. The Use of Tobacco, and What I Think of it—Mrs. James Malley. 8. Essay, What is Wealth, and How Should it be Obtained—A. L. Scott. 9. Select reading—D. D. Hopcock. 10. Does a Protective Tariff, Protect Labor?—L. Reinholdt. 11. Costs and Benefits of Tile Draining—E. Clark.

These meetings, except in the evening, will all be open to the public, and are intended to be conducted as near as may be in the form of a farmers' institute, and all questions will be open for discussion and criticism by all present. The exercises will be interspersed with music and singing, designed to make the meeting interesting, pleasant and profitable, not forgetting the social features, and a bountiful table to supply the wants of nature, as well as food for the mind.

Our doors are ajar, "the latchstring is out," and we bid you a kindly welcome one and all. Come out brother farmers, both in the Grange and out, and talk over these practical questions of education, farm work, moral and social life and improvements. We believe that "to the tiller belongs the fruit of his toil," and as the year is about drawing to a close let us take time to enjoy some of the fruits. And by a comparison of the known results of a mutual experience and observation, be able to formulate a more intelligent and practical plan for the work of the year before us.

M. W. SCOTT, Lecturer county Grange.

Calhoun County Pomona Grange.

The adjourned meeting of Calhoun county Pomona Grange will be held again "over the border" Thursday Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock sharp. Bellevue Grange in Eaton county has very cordially invited us to hold our next meeting at their hall in Bellevue village. The remembrance of a former meeting and the cordial greeting of warm hearted Patrons in that Grange has led us to accept again of their hospitality. We trust the meeting will in every way be a success and do us all good.

The following questions will be discussed: Resolved, That protective tariff is for the best interest of the American citizen. Perry Mayo, Master of Battle Creek Grange will take the affirmative and Edward White Master of Bedford Grange will speak on the negative.

Is the present county superintendency of schools raising the standard of schools and teachers? Which is the most profitable to raise large or small corn.

Mrs. Chas. P. Chidester will read an essay, the county delegates to the State Grange will present their reports, and a most enjoyable time is expected. We hope to meet many members of Eaton County Pomona Grange. All are right, royally welcomed to our meeting.

Yours fraternally, MRS. PERRY MAYO, Sec'y.

Bro. Cobb:—I believe you have had no report from Tallmadge Grange of late, and I thought perhaps there would be no better way of showing you that we were still alive and active, than by telling you how we spent Thanksgiving.

In the first place, between the hours of 10 a. m. 11 on the morning of the 29th. of November, the people began to assemble at the Hall where we hold our meetings, for it had been announced that we would hold a public meeting on that day, and before the hour of twelve the house was well filled.

Those outside of the gates were as cordially welcomed as those inside. Now the clatter of dishes was heard, and soon the tables were loaded with a Thanksgiving feast which showed no signs of short crops, or hard times. After this feast had been fully discussed, and every one present could say "enough" the tables were cleared away and then commenced the feast of the mind.

First in order was an address by E. H. Burlingame of Wyoming Grange, who very ably set forth the duties of farmers, and also what the Grange is doing for them. This was followed by volunteer speeches, recitations, and a short paper on co-operation among farmers, all of which was duly interspersed by appropriate music by the Grange choir, and almost before we were aware of it the evening shades began to fall, and we reluctantly drew our meeting to a close. I think every one went home fully

satisfied that for them, the day could not have been spent in a more pleasant or agreeable manner.

Yours fraternally, E. E. SMITH, Sect. Tallmadge, Dec. 11, 1883.

Calhoun County Pomona Grange.

The county Grange of Calhoun County met on Thursday Dec. 20 in Bellevue Grange hall in Eaton Co., by invitation of Bellevue Grange and a more hearty royal welcome the Patrons of Calhoun Co., never received. The hall which is a very fine one was filled with a very attentive and intelligent audience.

Worthy Master Poole opened the Grange in prescribed form. The Grange choir of Bellevue entertained us with music. M. S. Florence Kinyon presiding at the organ, Bro. L. A. Randall delivered the welcome address which was pleasantly replied to by Worthy Master Poole.

Miss Alice Bowen read an excellent essay upon Charity, Miss Florence Kinyon recited. "The new Organ" in such an excellent manner as to please and entertain all her listeners. Miss Kinyon is a young member and already does credit to the Order. The dinner which was served by the sisters of Bellevue Grange was sumptuous indeed, including oysters and all the other good things you could think of.

The session in the afternoon was open to the public and many availed themselves of the opportunity to listen to a joint discussion of the tariff question between Perry Mayo for protective tariff and Edward White for free trade. They argued long and well, as was evinced by the attentive listeners who sat till nearly dark to hear the advocates on both sides air their knowledge on the points at issue. The question was discussed for information and not from any political standpoint and is one on which just and reasonable arguments must be given and met, as at no distant day the American people will be called upon to decide this question.

Yours truly, MRS. MAYO, Sec.

Grangers in Council.

The 11th Annual session of the Michigan State Grange was opened in Representative Hall in Lansing, on the 11th of December, and closed on the 14th. Worthy Master Luce presided with more than his usual ability and cheerfulness having taken to himself of late, an accomplished lady to assist him in the arduous duties of his office.

Secretary Cobbon hand, and every where "present only a minute ago" but so full of business, that he had no time to talk with anybody. For a man as sober as he is, he has the most fun wrapt up in him of any one I ever knew. I attended a State festival one time when Bro. Cobb was loudly called for to make a speech, and after a while he came forward and stretching himself up to his full height said, "Here is the Cobb you have been calling for, but you will get no corn out of him to-day."

Worthy Master Woodman was there with a pleasant smile and hearty welcome for every one, the lowest as well as the highest. While holding the highest position in the gift of the National Grange, he wears his honors well, nor do they puff him up. His words of counsel are like "apples of gold in pictures of silver" nor do they ever fail to produce their effect. All the officers were at their posts, and the able report made by each, showed that they were competent to fill the position assigned them. The attendance of delegates and visitors was more than usual, about every seat in the hall being filled. The chairmanship of two committees out of twenty-two was given to ladies, and they performed their task so well, and so ably defended their reports, that I hope the Worthy Master will bear this in mind, when he makes up the committees another year. It was said in the Grange that Sister Mayo of Calhoun made the ablest report of any chairman on the floor. What higher compliment can be paid to woman's worth?

On Wednesday evening the 5th degree was conferred on 95 candidates, to go out all over the State, to laugh at the Pomona Grangers, and enjoy all the benefits of that organization without paying a cent. On Thursday evening the doors were thrown open and the public invited to sit in council, with the noblest Order in the land.

When every seat was filled above and below, the Worthy Master introduced the Rev. E. R. Willard, Chaplain of the State Grange for a public speech. For three-fourths of an hour he held his audience under perfect control, while he told of the inestimable benefits the Grange had accomplished in the nation, and yet a vast field spread out before them for future work. He said the Grange had been the means of establishing six experimental stations, which was of more practical value to agriculture than all the political legislation of a century. His address was delivered in a clear, distinct manner, was full of interest and comic stories, and was highly applauded. As a minister I do not believe that he will ever have the dyspepsia, or frighten his children, (if he has any) with stories about ghosts or "Hades."

Numerous speeches, proposals, and resolutions were offered to conciliate railroads, and monied monopolies, and asking them to please be very kind and considerate to the poor farmer, which no doubt will affect soulless corporations, quite as much as would a June frost. I would do great injustice to this hasty sketch if I failed to mention that inimitable choir from Adrian, who contributed so much to the pleasure of the meeting. How could the Grangers work from early morn till late at night without the enlivening music of that jolly choir. If any member in the Grange earns the pay he gets, it is the accomplished pianist, Mrs. N. M. Winship, and her comic brother B. P. Thomas. Their music well selected, highly entertaining, and so well rendered, that it cannot fail to command the admiration of all.

At 9 o'clock, P. M., on the 14th the labors of the session closed, and before parting an hour was spent in comic song, and pleasant jokes, and repartee, which made each one feel at home and anxious to come again.

CORTLAND HILL.

The members of Lickley's Corners Grange, No. 274, met at their hall last evening, and as it was their last regular meeting for the month, had their annual election of officers. Everything passed off pleasantly, and it was decided that we should have our installation of officers on the evening of January 5th, 1884, and we cordially invite any brother or sister of the Order, to meet with us at that time. We cannot promise you a feast of reason or a flow of soul, but will promise you a cordial hand-shake, such as a good Patron knows so well how to give. As a Grange we have had a good many difficulties to encounter, but have had a sufficient number of members who have true Grange principles so deeply embedded in their hearts, that it will take something more than what has yet occurred, to make them forget that if we would live a true and useful life, we must, as true Patrons and farmers, never let the Grange die out, for if that time ever should arrive, as a class, we would most certainly have darker and more serious trials to contend with, than if the Grange had never been. The time has most certainly arrived, when we are more respected as a class, than we once were. We are now recognized as a power, and I think the time is not very distant, when monopolies will have to concede rights to the people, which they have seized without warrant of either law or justice.

Yours fraternally, W. E. PHILLIPS, Lecturer of Lickley's Corners Grange, No. 274. Ransom, December 16, 1883.

Water on Which the Wind Makes no Waves.

"So much has been said of late regarding the use of oil by vessel-men and fishermen," said Lieutenants of the revenue cutter "Andromeda," "that many people are led to believe that it reduces a curling, smashing sea to a liquid mound. It does not exactly flatten things about just in that way, but its use causes good results, there is no doubt of that. And speaking of oil in water reminds me of the wonderful "oil spot" a freak of nature that I believe was never fully described.

The "oil spot" is situated about ten miles south of Sabine Pass into which flows the Sabine river to the Gulf of Mexico. The river forms the boundary between the States of Louisiana and Texas. The "oil spot" extends two miles along shore and seaward about three quarters of a mile. A storm from the northeast, by way of east to southeast has a rake of from three to seven hundred miles across the Gulf of Mexico into this mystic haven. During a gale this spot is wonderfully defined. Looking seaward the scene is grand. An acre of towering foam marks the abrupt dissolution of the lashing seas as they thunder towards the shore. This occurs in about three fathoms of eight or ten feet of water, from which the storm driven craft, creaking and straining in a very timber, emerges, and suddenly finds herself reposing like a child rocked in its mother's arms, hemmed in by a wall of wrath where the weary mariner can be lulled to rest by the roar of the winds. The place is termed the oil spot, not from any known analysis of its nature, but simply from its condition. It has no troubled water. It is to be hoped that some scientist will unfold its wonders."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Grange opens its doors to young men and women, even to those yet in the adolescent period. For them it may have far greater value than for their elders. They are yet in the plastic state, susceptible to influences for good or evil; but the influence of the Grange are all good, hence the wisdom of bringing young people in where positive gain in usefulness is not only possible but is reasonably well assured. If there were no other argument favoring their admission that which is comprised in the schooling in useful forms is of itself sufficient to justify early connection with the Order. Strength for good work comes through association, but all associations must be governed by sensible rules and intelligent understanding of these rules, as taught in the Grange is useful fitting to the citizen for public duties. By all means bring in young persons, and give them such consideration as will serve to encourage participation in all the exercises contemplated in the rules that govern parliamentary proceedings. There will be wholesome discipline in the work. If a word of caution be needed it may be in pointing out the danger of a keen scent for points of order. Do not encourage that, for it finds occupants quite ready when abundance of development is given it by continued use.—From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

The Executive Mansion.

The president's home at Washington, which is officially termed the Executive mansion, commonly called the White House, has a history that runs back nearly ninety years. Its cornerstone was laid under the superintendence of Capt. J. Hoben, an architect, on the thirteenth of December, 1792. Captain Hoben was an Irish Architect direct from Dublin, via Charleston, who took the reward of \$500 for the design. He is buried in the Catholic cemetery at Washington and his descendants are still living in that city. The British destroyed the building in 1814. It was afterward rebuilt by Captain James Hoben, and was first opened for the reception of visitors on January 1, 1819. The portico, of four lofty columns on the north side, was added in 1820, during the administration of President Jackson. It is a lofty building, two stories in height, having a frontage of 170 feet and a depth of 80 feet. The vestibule within the front door is 50x30 feet in dimensions. The famous east room, which was finished only fifty years ago, is 80 feet long by 40 wide and 22 feet high. Eight large mirrors and three chandeliers of crystal and silver adorn it. The walls are covered with grey paper, and the trimming of the furniture is grey and maroon velvet. With the exception of our public halls, it is probably the largest room in the country, and for its size is certainly the handsomest. It is the Mecca of all lady visitors to the capitol. The president's office, which is in the second story, is also the cabinet room, and is not a very large apartment for the White House although about thirty-five or forty feet deep by perhaps forty feet wide, and with a high ceiling. A long table is in the middle of the floor with leather seated chairs around it; the two windows have long lambrequin curtains of a dark, blueish grey color. A large map of the United States is on the wall. The carpet is of a red tint, the large figures. The general effect of the room as one enters is that of a library without books. The White House is surrounded immediately by twenty acres of garden and park. The lawn is still a naked plain, reaching on to the Potomac like a desert coming to the palace stairs. Like Versailles in the time of Louis XVI., Washington is a government creation, and the White House is memorable only for the people who have lived in it. Every one of our presidents, except Washington, has lived in this grand house, and hopped his horse's head into its portals to look at the workmen plastering on the scaffold. The original cost of the building in 1792 was about \$33,000, and the total cost of the structure to the present time with refurnishing, etc., has been about \$1,750,000. The unhealthful character of Washington, and of the White House locality in particular, has been for years a subject of complaint.

A Salt Lake on Top of a Mountain.

There is a remarkable salt lake, situated one hundred and fifty miles west and south of Albuquerque, in New Mexico, and about fifty miles from the Arizona line. The lake is located on the top of a volcanic mountain, and evidently occupies an extinct crater. The lake is perhaps three-quarters of a mile in diameter, and is so strongly impregnated with salt that a thick crust of pure white salt of a spongy consistency like floating ice encrusts the margin. It is so plentiful that it is carried away by the wagon load. It has long been used by the Indians. The salt is white, of the purest quality and destitute of sand or any foreign ingredient. The texture is porous like congealed white foam. There was one specimen inclosing the stem of some vegetable, and can be handled like an apple by the stem. But the most curious feature of this lake is a tall circular column, of monumental-shaped formation, which rose up near the center of the lake to the height of one hundred feet, and which appeared to be composed of white lava thrown up by some convulsion during some ancient geologic period. The outside of this singular column sloped from the base toward the top, and was rough enough to enable it to be ascended. On reaching the top of the cone the interior was found to be hollow like a tube, and at the bottom there was seen a circular pond of water with a bright emerald green color in appearance, probably to be attributed to the sparse rays of light which penetrated this huge tube, and were reflected from the smooth mirror-like surface of the water. A party with some difficulty descended the projecting sides of the interior of this tower, and they found no incrustations of salt on the surface like that on the outside, but on thrusting his hand into the water and withdrawing it, the hand came out perfectly white from the particles of salt which adhered to it. It was evidently a very strong brine.—A. L. Morrison in St. Louis Republic.

It is not generally known that the great railroad systems of the West pay no taxes upon the millions of acres of lands given them by our very generous and unjust Government. The injustice to settlers of permitting these great corporations to enjoy the increased value of these lands without compelling them in any way to contribute to such improvements is an evil loudly calling for redress. If the present Congress has not the wisdom to make some provision that will compel railroads to bear their share of the public burdens we shall elect a Congress that will.—Toledo News.

The mileage system is an abuse which ought to be ended. In the early days, when railroads were unknown, and a journey to Washington was a long and tedious operation, there was some excuse for allowing a Congressman twenty cents a mile each way. But now, when the cars take no longer than three cents or less a mile, it is an outrage to maintain the old custom. The practical effect is simply to increase by several hundred dollars to pay which a Congressman living at a distance receives over that allowed one from the eastern part of the country. Representative Miller, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Mileage Committee, which the speaker appointed, in accordance with custom, the day after Congress met, promises to do his best to break up the practise, and there ought to be no question of his success.—Brooklyn Union.

The Grange Visitor

SCHOOLCRAFT, - JANUARY 1.

Single copy, six months, 25
Single copy, one year, 50
Eleven copies, one year 5 00
To ten trial subscribers for three months we will send the Visitor for \$1 00
For new subscribers, canvassers are authorized to retain one-third of the regular subscription price to compensate for their work.
Sample copies free to any address.
Address, J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Table with columns: Name, Regular Price, With Patron. Lists various publications like American Farmer, Detroit Free Press, etc.

INDEX TO THIS NUMBER.

A Rural Remembrance - Holstein Cattle - Red Polled Cattle - Emerson's Estimate of the Farmer - Cash from the Farm this Year - An Agricultural Experimental Station - Display of Insects at the State Grange, etc.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

THE VISITOR FOR JAN. 1st - A REVIEW.

We know that some who pick up this paper will not take the time to go over it at once and read all the really good articles in this number. We have therefore run over the copy and give herewith a summary of the whole.

"Farmer Winrow," like many of this class, was probably no Granger. The articles on cattle show up the earnestness of men who make a specialty of any breed and it is by just such earnestness of purpose that the various kinds of stock are improved. And by just such earnestness on the part of Grange workers will the farmers of this country be improved.

Emerson's view of the farmer was expressed before the Grange had made its mark on the Agricultural class. Hear him.

Mr. Voorhees has more head on him than some farmers, we judge from his cash account.

Thinking farmers entertain the views expressed by Bro. Luce on the subject of an experimental station, and if they make it a point to urge this matter upon the attention of the next legislature, Michigan will have one inside of two years.

The article of Thomas Mason gives information that farmers ought to have and remember. We hope his invitation to present subjects will not be overlooked.

The last article on this first page, from Prof. Beal, like all his writing, is suggestive and practical.

On the second page the "Greeting" by D. M. Garner is an original compliment to the Visitor that we appreciate and trust the kindly hint to "send me far and near" will not be lost on the friends of the paper.

We have to regret that by some mistake, such as will sometimes happen in a printing office. A head was not given to the response to the toast, "Our Country's Future," by Worthy Master C. G. Luce, at a Camp Fire of the Grand Army of the Republic at Bronson, Dec. 19, 1883.

This address which follows is a condensed volume of truths beautifully expressed and should be read in every Grange in the State. We will not say more but commend it to every patriot and every citizen whose selfishness extends only to such future time as is bounded by his own vision.

A lost art, brings out a fact that few of us have ever thought of and we may discuss that fact with benefit.

Bro. Willard's impressions of the State Grange are told in his happy style and are highly complimentary to that body of Patrons.

School law and school inspection treats of a "Vexed question." One that "will not down" and we shall continue to have articles pointing to imperfections and suggesting improvements until we reach something more satisfactory to the public than our present school laws.

An independent cackle shows up some very important truths that farmers should remember with profit until election day.

Prof. W. J. Beal of the Agricultural college makes a plain statement of the business of the Lansing Co-operative store with valuable suggestions.

All our old readers will be glad to see that some volunteer aid has come to us condemning in unequivocal terms our judicial system. Too much cannot be said on this subject and when these "kickers" multiply as they should, and kick hard and often we shall see a little business common sense introduced into our judicial system. Do not overlook the article on "Immigration."

The facts stated are stated pretty strong but this should have reached the public ear sooner. The nation has been more anxious to be generous than just.

The Farmer Poet, Bro. Stoddard has given the schools a little attention and this so interests everybody that we expect everybody will read his article.

"Take a Grange paper" - Good advice - Read it - Remember it - And get your neighbors to follow it.

The two clippings which follow are "solid." There is nothing in them about corn or cotton, but that which concerns the farmer quite as much.

The "correspondence columns show that good Grange spirit of which we are proud.

The regular readers of the VISITOR will find that we have moved back to the old page which we occupied for so many years. If we remain here we shall feel more at home than we have on the second where we have been for one year.

We hope Masters of Subordinate Granges and others receiving extra copies of this number of the VISITOR will not disappoint the State Grange by neglect of the matter referred to in our article "The Visitor for 1884 and the Masters of Subordinate Granges nor the liberal offer to canvassers.

The article on plaster is a condensed review of the old plaster war that the combination threaten to revive.

The condition of the wheat market indirectly invites attention to other lines of farming, and constitutional amendments - may bring upon us some sharp criticism, for which we will try and be prepared.

The next short article is for Patrons - we hope they will both read and heed.

In our last issue we invited our preference for short articles. But when we have a communication on our table of such unusual excellence as the address of the Worthy Chaplain of the State Grange, Bro. R. E. Willard, we must give place to it long as it is. This address should be read to every Grange in the State where there is a full meeting. Lend this Visitor to your neighbor, and invite him to read this address.

The articles in Ladies Department will commend themselves to any intelligent reader better than we can commend them.

The fourth column of choice selections are each a sermon of itself.

Whoever has learned aught of that most unknown of all monopolies, The Standard Oil Company will read with interest this partial history of its moving spirit John D. Rockefeller. It is pleasant to know that even politicians have sometimes "compassion" and here is an instance that makes a good story. The remaining reprint articles on this page are full of good sense.

The Youth's Department has first a humorous poem by Will Carlton, followed by a brief letter from Aunt Prue.

Ned Mayo humorously hits the economic side of hunting, a hard blow, while Aggie E. Simmons has made some excellent points in the last article in this department. We have several more good articles for this department that came too late for this number.

The nice little story which follows has been in type a month waiting for a chance to be seen, and the printer says the type must be had, so you have the story.

"A Corner" gives history, and that sort of history which interests farmers.

The World and Times have a few good words about monopoly and Senators, and the reprint articles which follow are good.

THE VISITOR FOR 1884 AND THE MASTERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

We had intended to make this Grange Visitor a superior number but so many have responded to our request for contributions, that we are prepared to turn out another number just as good to-morrow.

In obedience to the report of the committee on publication which was adopted by the State Grange we have had printed of this number a large edition which we shall distribute as required by this 3d resolution of the report.

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 farmers within the jurisdiction of the various Granges. And that the Master be instructed, to place these papers in the hands of a good live member, who shall act as agent, and who shall retain in his or her hands, as payment for services, one-third of all money received from new subscribers and remit to the editor two-thirds of the subscription price, with the list of names of new subscribers.

As we cannot know who the Masters are for 1884 only so fast as secretaries report to this office we shall be compelled to send to the Master of 1883 to answer this requirement in good season.

This is a matter that should be attended to at once.

We shall first forward parcels of ten copies and if more are wanted will send on orders at any time. We hope this scheme will be faithfully worked by those to whose hands it is committed.

And that leads us to say that it is no use to turn this business over to a half hearted, easy going Granger. Commission the best canvasser in the Grange, be it Brother or Sister, and if this one fails try again.

A LIBERAL OFFER - \$1.00.

One dollar will pay for a new subscriber to the VISITOR and a Husband man for one year.

This is the cost of white paper, press work, mailing, and postage.

We believe for the reading matter of value to the farmer this offer is as good as the best.

What we want is readers and those we must have. Hence this offer.

We wish to meet the want so often expressed for a weekly paper and are able to do so by furnishing both papers for the price of one.

Those who have already paid for the VISITOR can avail themselves of this offer and have their payment for the VISITOR cover 1885 and get the Husbandman this year.

Farmers should drop some \$1.50 paper that makes no attempt to protect the interests of the farmer and embrace this offer.

We are greatly indebted to Prof. W. J. Beal for his plain straightforward article - The Lansing Co-operative Store, No. 540, P. of H.

From his first acquaintance with the principles and purposes of the Order, Prof. Beal has been a Patron in faith, profession and good works. A man of broad views and genuine philanthropy, he sees the great need of the average farmer is a more complete business education, more familiarity with business methods and management, as well as a better acquaintance with his own profession. And to this end he is willing to devote all the time and labor that he can command, aside from other duties. We have little doubt that to his unselfish counsel, associated with other patrons of like faith and sincere desire for the advancement and improvement of the farmer class, may be attributed the success of the Lansing Co-operative store.

Some one has sent us the names of the officers of Douglas Center Grange. This shows a good intention. But the writer has not given the post-office of the Master or Secretary, nor has he given his own name, so that we are unable to send him a marked copy of the VISITOR. We want to say to him that the post-office of Master and Secretary is wanted, and the names of the other officers of the Grange are not wanted, but without his name, and as he don't take the VISITOR, we don't know how to reach him.

We were pleased to learn that the National Grange adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That any Pomona or Subordinate Grange may provide itself with and wear in lieu of the sash of the Order, a badge described as follows: For Pomona Granges, a heavy dark green ribbon, and for subordinate Granges, a heavy dark blue ribbon, two inches wide and eight inches long, trimmed with gold fringe at the bottom, and a pin or device at the top with which to fasten it to the left lapel of the coat or dress; on the ribbon shall be printed the name and number of the Grange, P. of H., and the name of the State.

We expect to keep these badges in our supply department as soon as we can get them manufactured.

Plaster - Condensed History.

Eight years ago the manufacturers of land plaster and stucco in the Grand River Valley following the lead of monopolies elsewhere, combined and raised the price of land plaster to \$4 per ton. Three months before, the Executive Committee of the State Grange had contracted with the Grandville Plaster company to fill all orders under the seal of a Grange at \$3.50 This company repudiated the contract and went into the combination.

Within two years arrangements had been made, a quarry opened, a mill built, and the Patrons of the State supplied with plaster at \$3 per ton. The combination, judging Patrons by their own standard of honesty, supposed to offer plaster for less than \$3.00 would sell their plaster to Patrons all over the State and thereupon offered plaster for \$2.50 then for \$2.00 Not losing faith in their ability to induce Patrons to forsake the Executive Committee and the firm of Day & Taylor who were then selling plaster to Patrons at \$2.50 per ton, this combination continued to cut down on the price until \$1.25 and even a \$1.00 per ton was reached.

The Patrons of the State from the first were true to the Executive Committee, and all its arrangements, true to their own interests, and true to their obligations as Patrons.

Each year their orders went forward to Day & Taylor and they cheerfully and faithfully paid \$2.50 per ton for plaster without regard to the combination price which was usually less.

Early in September of 1882, Bro. Taylor, of the firm of Day & Taylor, by an accident was killed. Though we had a contract running two years longer, this death practically closed it up and the prospect of being left at the mercy of these manufacturers who had exhausted their skill for years to extort an unreasonable price for plaster, stared us in the face.

Fortunately for us these plaster manufacturers belong to that class "who learn nothing and forget nothing."

Mr. M. B. Church, manager of the Alabastine company of Grand Rapids where he has lived for years was notified within a month after the death of Mr. Taylor that when his contract for stucco expired, the price to him would be advanced from \$4.25 to 6.50.

As he was using several thousands tons annually and knew he was then paying a fair price, this notice had such a look of extortion about it, that he did not take the medicine kindly.

A good Patron suggested to him that perhaps he could make an arrangement with the Grangers, of mutual advantage to both. Two hours' talk and the arrangement was made and made to hold against all attempts to break by the combination.

Mr. Church exhibited an amount of pluck and business energy in the work of erecting a mill and developing a new quarry of gypsum rock and bringing all the necessary conditions of success to a central point, that is seldom seen.

Since he first broke ground in this enterprise the combination have been active and persistent in their hostility. They first backed down on the price of stucco to him and were willing to contract at old prices.

Next they undertook to intimidate. Failing at these points they have offered to buy his property and pay him far more than its cost. But all to no purpose. Mr. Church has moved right along, in fact pushed every line of the business with remarkable energy and success.

As late as he started in the fall of 1882 he furnished to Patrons about 7,000 tons of finely ground plaster in the winter and spring of 1888. With all the drawbacks so well was the business attended to in every department that no word of complaint came to us from any quarter, either as to quality of the plaster or want of promptness in the shipment.

On the other hand there was no complaint that the patrons did not pay as promptly as they should.

The relations between the parties in interest were harmonious and entirely satisfactory.

For the trade of 1884 he had a fair chance to prepare, and he has improved it by building additional warehouses, adding sidetrack accommodations and piling up under sheds to season 15,000 tons of plaster rock.

We referred to this matter in a late number of the VISITOR and also in our annual report to the State Grange.

The following from the Daily Morning Democrat of Grand Rapids explains why we refer to the matter so soon again, and why we have given a brief history of the plaster business in connection with the Grangers of Michigan.

At a recent meeting of the owners of the several plaster mills near this city, \$1.25 per ton for land plaster in carload lots, on track, was the price agreed upon for the season of 1884. This is one-half of the lowest price of last year.

Now, this means one of three things: Either the combination as such, not having learned anything in an experience of eight years, still cherish the notion that the Grangers of Michigan

will buy plaster where they can buy it cheapest through the season of 1884. Or else this is another foolish attempt to alarm Mr. Church and drive him into the combination or sell out his property to them. If these manufacturers entertain either of these notions, they have added another to their many mistakes. The third and more probable explanation is, that two or three of the solid men of the combination have concluded to freeze out the weaker members, and while pretending to be aiming their batteries at Mr. Church, are really undermining their fellow manufacturers. Whatever the purpose of the men who furnish the brains to concoct and work these schemes, of one thing we are quite sure, their schemes are based on no good motive. There is no good square business honesty of purpose, underlying these efforts, and knowing this, our duty to ourselves, to Mr. Church and to the farmers of Michigan is to stand by the contract made with the Alabastine company, and pay no attention to the freaks of known and acknowledged enemies. These men who now with a flourish of trumpets announce the price of plaster as fixed for the season of 1884, are the fellows who undertook to fix the price last year at \$3.50, and but for our contract with Mr. Church should have done so. Patrons of Michigan don't buy a pound of plaster of this combination of tricksters at any price. Take care of your future by taking care of the present.

THE CONDITION OF THE WHEAT MARKET

The business of wheat raising in this country has been greatly stimulated during the past few years, both by facilities for cheap production on a large scale and by an active and increasing foreign demand. Production has been increased and cheapened by the opening and development of the great Northwest. Millions of acres hitherto remote and cut off from the markets of the world by a thousand miles of almost unexplored wilderness have been rendered accessible by the extension of our railway system. The area thus opened up is so extensive and fertile, and withal so cheap that the settlers have been enabled to encounter successfully all the difficulties arising from a severe climate, expensive transportation, poor water and almost a total lack of timber for fuel and lumber. In this way the production of wheat has been increased far beyond the demand for home consumption, but the surplus has been largely absorbed by the deficiency in the supply abroad. The foreign demand has been relied upon as permanent and likely to increase even more rapidly than our sources of supply. It has been found that the population of all European countries is increasing, notwithstanding the drain of emigration and the devastation of frequent wars. The power of food production however, in those countries, has reached its limit. The whole world is ransacked for fertilizers and a state of high cultivation has been attained.

Under the influence of good prices and steady demand, wheat has become one of the greatest speculative interests in the financial world. A large extent of country in Dakota has been settled, with towns, cities and railroads, and a large farming population, in entire dependence upon this one cereal.

In view of the magnitude of the interests involved, the present condition of the wheat market is causing very general uneasiness. The prospect is, to say the least, threatening, whenever the price in Chicago sinks below one dollar per bushel, and it has been considerably below that level for some time past, notwithstanding all the speculative efforts to secure an advance.

We are indebted to a friend for collecting the following statistical statement for our use.

The official weekly report, published by the New York Produce Exchange, contained some time ago an estimate of supply and demand, placing the last crop at about 400,000,000 bushels, and the requirements of Great Britain at 145,000,000 bushels. The entire supply available from North America, both coasts, is placed at 115,000,000 bushels, and the world's deficit after this supply is exported, is conjectured to be 81,000,000 bushels. If this estimate were correct it would raise the prices a little above the present level. The correctness of the estimate is attacked and criticised by the London Economist, of October 6, a paper of the highest authority on such subjects. This paper changes the estimate in all directions, that is it affirms that Great Britain's requirements will not be over 130,000,000 bushels, and her sources of supply from Egypt, India and other eastern countries will be much greater than estimated, and that our supply for exportation will be greatly in excess of 115,000,000 bushels. On the latter point, the New York Public, another high financial authority, contributes a most ingenious and conclusive estimate, reaching the conclusion that the available supply for export from this country and Canada will amount to at least 178,000,000 bushels, instead of 115,000,000 bushels. We can not go into the details of the estimate, although it is well worthy the attention and study of every intelligent farmer. The inter-

esting facts are developed that, averaging through 17 years before last year, the amount of wheat consumed for seed is 1 1/2 bushels per acre sown, and the amount for each inhabitant for food is 4.187 bushels per annum. The changes made in the Produce Exchange report by the corrections from these two authorities amount to 86,500,000 bushels, more than absorbing the deficit mentioned in that estimate. This state of things is brought about we believe by the increasing supply from Egypt and India. In 1881-82 the actual exports from India amounted to over 37,000,000 bushels, and as railroad building there is extended, everything leads to the belief that the Indian supply can be almost indefinitely increased with these figures on which to base conclusions.

These questions should be discussed by Granges Farmer's Clubs, Institutes and Agricultural Associations of every of every name. With a better understanding of all these subjects by those more immediately interested, more influence will be brought to bear upon legislative bodies. At present it is perhaps idle to expect the Grangers of the United States to give this matter any consideration for the average Congressman has so far failed to comprehend the relative importance of Agriculture to the other industries of the country.

It may be that our farmers may soon be obliged to compete sharply with the cryots of India, and the wretched poor of Egypt, who are as far below the latter as lower than the best farming population of this country. It is all important that the prices of iron, steel machinery and transportation shall not be made so high by taxation and monopoly as to exclude our agriculturists from the wheat markets of the world.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Of the three amendments to the constitution of the National Grange, submitted to the several State Granges for ratification, by the National Grange at its late session the amendment to article 12, substituting for Religious and political where they occur in the first line of said article, the words "Sectarian and Partisan," will probably attract more attention than the others. It will be easy for some to conclude that with the adoption of this amendment the barriers will be removed, and that Patrons may discuss in the Grange politics and religion more freely than before. We do not so understand it. This amendment is simply intended to define these subjects more clearly so there will be less room for complaint on the part of those who have felt restrained by the article in question. The terms proposed will be better understood and somewhat relieve some worthy Patrons whose apprehensions were always on the alert, lest ruin would follow, if a discussion took such range as to involve questions of public policy.

It seemed a very natural time to bring this matter before the National Grange just before the meeting of Congress, when the City of Washington was full of politicians, and our representatives to the National Grange were so likely to be involved in political discussions when off duty. While it is hardly likely that these representatives during their brief stay in the Capitol city had much influence on the politicians, yet the great need of more influence by the people over their law-makers was, and is everywhere apparent.

The people, the voters, must better understand why they vote as they do; and be more selfish, more determined to take care of themselves.

We have no doubt this amendment will be ratified and that it will be for the good of the Order. And that its effect will be salutary all over the country. And it is here that the heaven has already begun to work, which gives promise of bringing forth great results. Every Patrons political duty begins at home, and when exercised with intelligent independence the improved condition of local, State and the National government will soon be felt.

The seat or center of government must in the nature of the case be a city of politics and politicians. This element is too dense for our influence to penetrate from within, we can only reach it and affect it from without, and such men as Piolette of Pennsylvania, Darden of Mississippi, Lipcomb of S. Carolina, Devries of Maryland are outspoken in their opinions that it is folly for Patrons to be so tender footed in this matter of political action. They insist if we are to make progress, we must make the Order felt in politics. And in some States they claim to have verified the wisdom of these opinions notably in Mississippi, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Maine and Virginia.

South Carolina has two senators and five representatives in Congress, a Governor and secretary of State who are members of the Order.

In Pennsylvania candidates for important offices are required to make answer to questions covering their action if elected, upon those matters that affect the farmer's interest. In Maine the fact that Fred. Robie was an out-

Ladies Department.

THE OLD CANOE.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep, And the rugged pine, in its lonely pride, Leans gloomily over the murky tide; Where the weeds and the rushes are long and rank, And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank; Where the shadows are heavy the whole day through, There lies at its mooring the old canoe.

Birth and Growth of Our Order.

Read before Pittsford Grange, at its Anniversary meeting, Dec. 4th, 1883. Worthy Master, Welcome Guests, Brother and Sister Patrons:—We celebrate to-day the birth of our noble Order. On the 4th of December, 1867, in the city of Washington, D. C., the first Grange was organized.

Grange principles are true, solid and undying. Like all institutions we have learned some useful lessons by our mistakes. These did not accord with our purposes. Our mistakes were but human, and to day we are the wiser if not the better for them.

Household Economy. Rosella Rice, one of the popular and practical writers of the times, sends out her articles under the caption, "How we do at our home" and to me her effusions are decidedly interesting.

The Alabaster Box. Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness, speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled by them.

The Oil Monopolist. "Did you ever hear how John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company salted William H. Vanderbilt to the tune of \$1,000,000?" Inquired an oil speculator of the Cleveland correspondent of the Chicago News.

A Compassionate Politician. A politician, when he wants a certain place for one of his henchmen, is no more reluctant to turn out its occupant than Cooley Khan, of Bengal, was to put a live cat in the breeches of a non-paying tenant.

Boys' Department.

THE OLD READING CLASS.

WILL CARLTON.

I cannot tell you, Genevieve, how oft it comes to me— That rather young old reading class in District Number Three, That row of elocutionists who stood so straight in line, And charged at standard literature with amiable design. We did not spare the energy in which our words were cad: We gave the meaning of the text by all the light we had; But still, I fear, the ones who wrote the lines would scarce have recognized their work in District Number Three.

Outside, the snow was smooth and clean—the Winter's thick-laid dust; The storm it made the windows speak at every sudden gust; Bright sleigh-bells threw us pleasant words when travelers would pass; The maple-trees along the road stood shivering in their class; Beyond, the white-browed cottages were nesting cold and dumb, And far away the mighty world seemed beckoning us to come.

We took a hand at History—its altars spires and flames— And uniformly pronounced the most important names; We wandered through Biography, and gave our fancy play; And with some sunsets fell in love—"good only for one day." In Romance and Philosophy we settled many a point, And made what poems we assailed to creak at every joint; And many authors that we love, you will agree, Were first time introduced to us in District Number Three.

You recollect Susanna Smith, the teacher's sore distress, Who never stopped at any pause—a sort of day express? And timid young Sylvester Jones, of inconsistent sight, Who stumbled on the easy words, and read the hard ones right? And Jennie Green, whose doleful voice was always clothed in black? And Samuel Hicks, whose tones induced the punning all to crack? And Andrew Tubbs, whose various mouths were quite a show to see? Alas! we can not find them now in District Number Three.

And Jasper Jencks, whose tears would flow at each pathetic word, (He's in the prize-fighting business now, and hits them hard, I've heard.) And Benny Dayne, whose every tone he murmured as in fear, (His tongue is not so timid now; he is an auctioneer.) And Lanty Wood, whose voice was just endeavoring hard to change, And leaped from house to house to shrill with most surprising range; Also his sister Mary Jane, so full of prudish glee, Alas! they're both in higher schools than District Number Three.

So back these various voices come, though long the years have grown, And sound uncommonly distinct through memory's telephone; And some are full of melody, and bring a sense of cheer, And some can smite the rock of time, and summon forth a tear; But one sweet voice comes back to me whenever sad I grieve, And sings a song, and that is yours, O peerless Genevieve! It brightens up the olden times, and throws a smile on me— A silver star amid the clouds of District Number Three.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:—I once heard a temperance lecturer say when asked if he really believed the temperance workers would succeed in their attempt to exterminate intemperance; "Succeed, of course we will succeed! Have we not hundreds of thousands of boys on our side? What can withstand such an army?" Do you hear that boys? It is you who count in this grand army. On you they depend for success.

Perhaps he thought the girls were an unimportant factor, as he did not mention them, but I do not, and I want to say to you, both boys and girls, that whatever your interest in this problem that so many are endeavoring to solve, it is a legacy that will be left you by your fathers unsolved. Prepare yourselves for the struggle, for at no distant day it will rest with you alone.

Welcome Annabel, and many thanks for your temperance article. No, the waste basket is not for such words as yours. May your noble resolve to work for temperance be adhered to and may success crown your earnest efforts. I hope to hear from all the nieces and nephews soon. AUNT PRUE.

The Woodchuck.

The following is a three minute speech delivered by one of the youngest members of Battle Creek Grange, No. 56: Worthy Master:—The subject that I have chosen is one that I have never heard discussed inside of Grange halls. Still it is one of great importance, especially to the small boy and dog, viz. the Woodchuck. Some warm day in spring you happen to look down the meadow fence, and you see him lying out in the sun enjoying himself to his heart's content. You tear into the house, load the shotgun with buck shot, call the dog and with blood in your eye start for that tarsal woodchuck. You go around the barn and down the lane dog in one hand, and gun in the other. You crawl on your hands and knees 40 or 60 rods, you are wet to the skin and covered with mud to the waist. When you raise up for a shot you are startled with the fact that he

has disappeared, you kick the dog, you vengeance on Mr. Woodchuck, and go back to the house. You are met by the small boy, who has been viewing proceedings from the top of the gate post, and he blandly says, "have you got him," for an answer he is told to mind his business, and go to piling that wood, as he was told, and not to be caught fooling his time away like that again.

As the spring days brighten into summer, the woodchuck grows in proportion. He is no longer one, his family numbers perhaps a score. He has thrown up several wagon loads of dirt in the meadow, has whipped out all the dogs in the neighborhood, is minus one foot, and has a trap or two upon the others that remain. He is "monarch of all he surveys." When in the hay, in June you mow into several volcanoes of sand and gravel, break half a dozen sections, you wish every woodchuck was in the torrid regions. You follow and hunt him most persistently, for you are bound to have him, and in the fall you succeed, and Mr. Woodchuck has 'o give up, and in figuring up your account with him it stands something as follows:

To six mowing machine sections..... 60
Damages done to wheat and clover..... 50
Powder and shot..... 15
By one scalp..... \$1.25
To balance..... \$1.10
NED MAYO.

The Use of the Hours.

Some one says "The hours perish and are laid to our charge; by perseverance the very odds and ends of time may be worked into results of the greatest value."

During the winter season the sun sinks so early in the west, that many now have more time away from their daily pursuits than they do at other times of the year. A large number of us are away from the literary societies, temperance lodges and lectures; so enjoyable and instructive; but have as much spare time as would be occupied in preparing for and attending them, that might be profitably used in numerous ways of which I will mention a few.

The reading of travels would make one more acquainted with the different parts of the earth. The history of foreign nations, their laws, customs and religious worship for the past and present, would be interesting to some; but that which seems the most essential for the public in general, is a more thorough knowledge of the topics of the day. A long list of vital questions are now awaiting solution at the ballot box, to be brief, I will only name prohibition or license, protection and free trade and woman's suffrage.

Why need the people more information upon these questions? Because law is the sentiment expressed by the ballot, and the voters need to be able to cast their votes understandingly as to what they are voting for and against. The strength of the liquor traffic is the law protecting it and do you wish to be a supporter of a law that helps to destroy the peace of our homes? that fills our almshouses and prisons with occupants?

The sentiment of the ballot has given free trade an advantage to the English who will sell cheap until our manufacturers are silent; then sells for what they can extort. Are you an upholder of a law that is against your own country's interest?

The law estimates women's judgment unqualified to represent the ballot. Therefore, she is seemingly beneath the ignorant foreigner who has no interest in our government and never will have; but thanks to Him who will prove truth and right conquerors over all such narrow-minded prejudice, for this movement for woman's suffrage is making progress in our land, and it would be well for woman to be improving her leisure moments, in preparing for the new responsibilities and opportunities awaiting her.

There is also another reason why the public should use the spare hours in study of the questions affecting the nation's interest.

Six months hence, conventions will be called to select candidates for the presidency of these United States; not long after, each home will be represented by a ballot or ballots for the election of a person to fill this high position and each voter ought to so educate his views, that he may cast his ballot for a man who personates a platform of principles, which will purify, protect and elevate the home.

In conclusion, I would ask the husbands and fathers if they have made any provision for the leisure time of their families which these long winter evenings will give in the shape of such reading matter as will not weaken; but rather strengthen their intellects, thereby aiding them to gain a practical education, making each home a branch corner stone of the nation and a supporter of the highest interests of humanity.

AGGIE E. SIMMONS.

THE State Agricultural College is the only educational institution in the State from which girls are excluded.

How Benny Sent Notes to Mamma.

Out in a part of the country where it is very hilly there stands a red house at the foot of a steep hill whose side is covered with birch and pine trees and a thick undergrowth of brush. In that house lived two little children, and what do you think they did one day?

Their mama was busy baking, and they went to play by the little brook in the yard. They were making a bridge of stones there and that morning flushed it. Then Susie's white kitten tried it, and stepped across without once wetting her dainty feet.

"Now that's done and what'll we do next?" asked restless Susie. "I know," said Benny; "let's go up the hill and find where the brook begins. It's hard climbing, and mother thinks I ain't big enough; but I'm bigger now than I was the last time I ached her."

"Well, let's go then," said Susie, eagerly, and off they started. Benny had a hand at first, but they soon found that each needed two hands to catch hold of the bushes and projecting rocks, as they climbed up the hill close by the little bed of the brook. Up and up they went; it was pretty tiresome but there was fun in it, for the white kitten ran nimbly ahead and kept stopping for them, and the brook seemed to laugh out loud as it danced merrily to meet them.

"Haven't we gone as much as a mile?" asked Susie at last, winding her arms around a young birch tree, while she stopped to take breath. "No, not more than three quarters, I guess," said Benny. "See there's our chimney down there, and smoke going out. Mother's making pies."

"Oh, then let's hurry!" Susie exclaimed; and as she pushed around a thick briery bush there was the white kitten waiting for them just ahead, and there at last was the bubbling spring gushing from the rocks, the birthplace of their brook.

"Oh, Susie, make a cup of your hand and drink some water," said Benny, bending down to do it himself. "I can't; I can't! I am caught in the briars," cried Susie, struggling as she spoke to disengage herself; but it seemed as if every thorn on the bushes reached out to catch at her, and she couldn't get away.

Benny ran to help her, but only got his hands scratched; and when Susie turned her head, the briars caught her curls, so that she could not move away any more without her hair being pulled. This was too discouraging, and she began to cry.

"Oh, dear! I wish mamma was here," said Benny, looking wistfully down at the top of the home chimney below. "Mamma! mamma!" he shouted as loud as he could, but the wind blew the wrong way, and carried the shout up hill instead of down. Then he said he would go home and tell her to come.

"Oh, no, no!" begged Susie. "I don't dare to be left alone; there might be bears among the trees, or a snake. Don't go, Benny."

"Well, I won't," said Benny; "but I wish I had some scissors or a knife, anyhow. I'm big enough." Then he sat down by Susie, and they wondered what they should do. Would they dare to go without dinner or supper? Would they have to stay all night there on the hill?

"Oh, I am so tired!" said Susie, moving her head a little; but it hurt so that she began to cry again. The little white kitten rubbed against her and purred, but it could not help her. Yes, it could help her! A bright idea flashed through Benny's mind.

"Let's send a note to mamma by kitty," he exclaimed. "I've got some paper in my pocket, and a little stub end of a pencil, and can print!"

Susie stopped crying, and watched with great interest while Benny slowly printed these words on a torn slip of paper: "Dear MaMa We a'R up here Tanglid in a BRiRe Bush. Cum!"

Then he found a piece of string in his pocket, and tied the note around the white kitten's neck. When that was done, he turned her head down the hill toward home, and clapping his hands at her said in dreadful tones: "Scat!"

The frightened kitten darted down the hill, and was quickly out of sight among the bushes.

"Now, mamma will come!" said Susie, with a sigh of relief. But Benny had thought of something else. "I'm going to send a letter in a boat now, he said, and again he slowly penned on another ragged slip: "De'R MaMa We a'R up heRe Tanglid in a BRiRe Cum."

This he fastened to a piece of birch-bark, and launched it down the little running stream, which carried it swiftly to the brook.

"Now, she'll come pretty soon," he said, sitting down in perfect faith to wait.

Their mamma baked her bread that morning, and then she baked pies and made cookies before she had time to think much about them. Then she stepped to the door to see how they were getting along, and called them; but there was no answer.

The wind blew in her face, and the white kitten rubbed against her feet. "Where are the children, kittie?" she asked, looking down; and then she spied the note tied around the white furry neck. She took it off and read the blurred words:

"De'R MaMa We a'R up heRe Tanglid in a BRiRe Bush. Cum." She caught her sunbonnet off the nail and started, but hardly knew which way to go. They were up the hill, of course; but she might miss them. As she stood irresolute, right in sight down the brook came the little birch bark raft, with a piece of paper pinned to it which was too wet to read; but it told her all she wanted to know, for now it was plain that they had gone along by the brook.

So she started swiftly to the hills pushing the bushes aside, with the little white kitten running before her; and, as it was not nearly a mile, nor even a quarter, that the little ones had gone, she soon reached the spot where Susie stood weeping in the grasp of the briery bush and Benny sat patiently waiting at her side.

Was there ever a tangle that a mamma would not set right? Gently and skillfully, she freed first the curls and then the little dress and then with her light hearted girl and boy followed the stream back again just in time to meet Papa as he came to dinner. —Selected.

"A Corner."

The newspapers handle us all now and then, with headlings such as "Disastrous Corner in Land," "Terrible Break in the Oil Corner," "Frenzied in the Chicago Exchange; the Great Pork Corner all gone to pieces." High principled men do not cry their eyes out when they hear of this kind of disaster. Some men even smile, rub their hands, utter exclamations of pleasure, and express the opinion that "it serves the speculators right."

But what is a corner? Let us go back to the origin of the thing, like the old-fashioned authors who, when they wrote the "History of the Isle of Dogs," began with the creation of the world and the fall of man.

Corners appear to have been invented at the time of the tulip mania in Europe, about 1635. When the tulip was introduced into the northern regions of Europe, about the year 1600, it excited the liveliest admiration for the brilliancy and variety of its colors. The price of rare bulbs rose every season until several varieties were worth their weight in gold. Then the trade degenerated into gambling, and corners were made. For instance a great lord would order April 1, a bulb of fashionable species to be delivered to him on October 1, the price then to be two hundred pounds. When October first arrived the ruling price was one hundred and fifty pounds. The great lord did not want the tulip; he was only speculating. Nor did the seller have any bulbs, or expect to have any, for he, too, was a speculator. Accordingly on October 1, the nobleman paid him the 250 pounds which he would have cleared if the contract had involved a reality and that ended the transaction. If the bulb had been worth on October 1, the first 250 pounds, the nobleman would have recovered fifty pounds and the speculator would have lost that amount. A corner in bulbs was made when a dealer would slip over to Holland, ascertain how many of the bulbs (for which, at that date, there was the largest demand) were in existence, buy as many of them as he could, and keep them out of the market until he had created an artificial scarcity. Then the price rose and he would sell.

The tulip corner was comparatively innocent, because tulips are not one of the necessities of life. But what shall we say of a corner in pork, in corn, in oil, in wheat, in oats, in potatoes? What shall we say of millionaires who by a system of lies made a poor widow pay a dollar and fifty cents more for her winter barrel of flour than it is fairly worth?

Take, for example, the wheat corner of 1879, described by Mr. Henry D. Lloyd in the North American Review. A few very rich men put their heads and their millions of dollars together to buy a mountain of wheat. First they got fifty articles published in the papers predicting low prices—very low prices. Telegrams and all speaking of the immense quantity of wheat coming forward. The speculators sold even a million bushels or so at low rates. At length when they have bought from twenty to fifty millions of bushels, they stop selling except at a price which no legitimate buyer can afford to pay. Read what Mr. Lloyd says about it: "The price was run down to eighty-one and a half cents per bushel. When all the wheat and contracts to be had were obtained the price was raised one dollar and thirty-three cents." "During the winter four hundred vessels lay in New York harbor, the owners pleading for wheat, even at ruinously low rates of freight."

Other words, farmers sold their wheat at losing prices, poor men paid high prices for their flour, shipwrecked suffered serious loss, and all interests suffered, in order that six grasping, merciless men might make two millions dollars each.

We should like to be a king for about half an hour just to place such speculators where they would do their country most good. Happily their cornerings often corner them, and their ill gotten millions are gone in a click of the telegraph.—Youth's Companion

Monopoly Must go.

When Herbert Spencer was in this country last year, he said he feared that the fate of the Italian Republics of the middle ages would be ours. While wealth is increasing with marvelous rapidity, argued he, it is accumulating in the hands of a few, and these few are enslaving the many. "The spirit of monopoly lost Venice and Genoa their freedom. Their merchants got up 'corners' in the carrying trade of the world, and amassed enormous fortunes thereby. The patriotism of the masses were played upon in the interest of these 'corners.' The wealth so acquired was used in rearing grand palaces, fostering art and killing political liberty. Are we not witnessing the same process here? Our millionaires have already grown into a good-size regiment. The majority of them have made their money in watering stock, getting up 'corners' in this or that, and by humbugging the public generally. Some of them are already experts in buying up legislators and party caucus members, and even voters. The tainted wealth which privileges and monopolies created is dangerous to Democratic institutions. If government by the people, for the people is to live, then this enemy must be zealously kept within narrow bounds. The party which has ruled the nation for more than twenty years is responsible for the strength which monopoly has attained. That party can freedom' is to continue a reality, and not the empty shell to which Italian freedom was reduced.—N. Y. World.

It is rather a matter of congratulation that the very rich Senators are reported to be extremely disgusted with the positions assigned them on the committees of the Senate. They had no sort of pretense in experience, public service, or special knowledge to more important positions. But they seemed to have imagined that their riches entitled them to some special consideration, and it is well that this imagination should be dispelled. In the far West it has become so much a matter of course that the Senators should go to the richest men in the State who care about it that an election to the Senate has several times had very much the appearance of an auction.—N. Y. Times.

Boys and Trades.

An article on silk manufactures printed in another column deals with a stumbling-block to American industry which the Tribune has before taken occasion to discuss. The writer finds that the manufacturers are obliged to bring from Europe skilled workmen at high wages because a large proportion of American refuse to give two years to learning a trade at which they are sure of earning a comfortable livelihood for the rest of their lives.

It is to the general decay of apprenticeship system that we have to attribute much that is dangerous and extravagant in social tendencies and trade management. American boys too seldom choose to take up a respectable trade in the thorough manner that makes both the occupation and them selves honorable. They propose without consideration of ability to enter the profession or to become immediately rich men—to be, in short, "as good as any body." They pass through the public schools, and are apt to emerge half-taught, shallow and inefficient with no preparation for the practical work of life.

Those who have the sound sense to see how much better is a good trade than a precarious scramble for bread find too often that the unions stand in the way. Mean while the foreigner who has thoroughly studied his work steps into factory and shop, takes the remunerative places, and thrives as industry and knowledge always thrive. The American presently, perhaps, yields his ambitions and shambles through sham work in a trade for which he has had no proper training, and in which for him there is little possibility of rising from workman to master. The most cheerful optimist cannot but perceive and lament the growing spirit of contempt for good manual labor, and the ignorant assumption, cheap "smartness" and dishonesty that are the inevitable outcome of that spirit.

Monopoly.

It is not within the province of the Rural New Yorker to take part in any party politics, or to influence our readers to vote for the candidates of one or the other political factions, but we do take it upon ourselves to advise our friends that it is best to fully understand the position upon which candidates running for office may stand, before casting their votes; to see how they may stand regarding the great question which is agitating the people to-day, viz., that of monopoly.

Capitalists are taking up millions of acres of grazing land in the Western States, and stocking them with immense herds, thereby crowding down and out the more unpretentious stock grower; corporations are investing millions in special industries, and crushing out, by the power of money, all attempts at competition; railroads buy up Congressmen to grant them immense tracts of land, and then they bleed their patrons by charging extortionate rates, and in other ways abusing the public, who gave them their existence. The Northern Pacific railroad was granted 42,000,000 acres, a tract seven times as large as the State of Massachusetts, the sale of which will probably pay the expenses of the road. There is, however, a question as to whether the Northern Pacific will be run in the interests of the corporation, or the public. These great monopolies, and others of a similar nature, control with a hand of iron many thousands of laborers, suppress all legal attempts at competition, and aim to control legislation and the rights of men. The reduction of this evil can only be accomplished by putting into the National and State legislatures righteous minded law-makers and electing to all judicial and executive offices men who will honestly enforce the laws. To day there are by far too many National and State office holders, who are nothing more or less than the paid work of monopoly.

And so we say, farmers, be careful, and vote for the right man, a man fearless in the cause of justice; if possible, a man from among yourselves, who may represent in a fitting manner the interests of agriculture and the community at large.

We think it is the intention of the Democrat majority in Congress to have a quiet unimportant session. Here before when ever they have attempted to manufacture thunder for a Presidential campaign in Congress they have blundered terribly, and their work has reacted on them. It will no doubt be their aim this time to be very circumspect, and not loose any ground this winter. But we are of the opinion that the Democratic tendency to blunder will assert itself in good time. All the Republicans have to do is watch and wait. Democratic indiscretion will be Republican opportunity this time as heretofore.—West Point (Neb) Republican.

DAVIS STUMP PULLER LIFTS 20 TO 50 TONS. 6 sizes. Worked by two men. Sold to farmers. Price \$35 to \$70. H. L. BENNETT, Westerville, Ohio.

PATENTS.

LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes. Trade Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, and Mechanical Drawings. Circulars free. 16 Postage street, April KALAMAZOO, MICH.

FOOLISH WOMEN.

Those suffering from complaints peculiar to the sex, which are daily becoming more dangerous and more firmly seated, yet who neglect to use, or even to learn about, the "Woman's Friend"—Woman's Friend. For proof of its merit, address, R. FENNELLY & Co., 123 W. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

PENSIONS.

For any disability, also to Heirs. Send stamps for New Laws. Col. L. BINGHAM, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

SEEDS. For the GARDEN. All new and choice varieties. Fresh and tested. For the FARM. Best list of Seed Corn, Oats, and Potatoes, ever offered by any house. New and standard varieties. Our Plant, Small Fruit, and Implements Lists are complete. Send for New Catalogues, Free to you; it will prove valuable to you. Address, plainly, EDWARD P. CLOUD, Kennel Square, Chester County, Pa.

PATENTS.

TRADE-MARKS, PATENTS, COPIES, RIGHTS, DESIGNS, RE-ISSUES. Send description of your invention. L. BINGHAM, Patent Lawyer and Solicitor, Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME TABLE—DECEMBER 9 1883. Standard time—96th meridian. WESTWARD.

Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, 4 40
Kalamazoo Express arrives, 4 50
Evening Express leaves, 5 30
Pacific Express, 2 40
Night Express, 10 08
Day Express, 2 31

GOING NORTH. Le. Grand Rapids, 7 30 AM
Ar. Allegan, 8 47
Ar. Kalamazoo, 9 15
Ar. Schoolcraft, 10 17
Ar. Three Rivers, 10 45
Ar. White Pigeon, 11 12
Ar. Toledo, 5 32 PM
Ar. Cleveland, 10 07
Ar. Buffalo, 3 31 AM

GOING SOUTH. Le. Buffalo, 11 41 AM
Ar. Cleveland, 8 32
Ar. Toledo, 11 17
Ar. White Pigeon, 6 00
Ar. Three Rivers, 6 30
Ar. Schoolcraft, 6 58
Ar. Kalamazoo, 7 12
Grand Rapids, 9 32

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. Passenger Time Table. GOING NORTH. (Standard time.) STATIONS. NO. 1. NO. 3. NO. 5. NO. 7.

Cincinnati, 7 40 AM
Richmond, 2 37 PM
Sturgis, 5 13 PM
Kalamazoo, 7 02
Grand Rapids, 9 02
Grand Rapids, Lv., 7 15 AM
Cadillac, Ar., 10 17 PM
Traverse City, Ar., 3 2
Petoskey, Ar., 4 55
Mackinaw City, Ar., 8 00

GOING SOUTH. STATIONS. NO. 2. NO. 4. NO. 6. NO. 8.

Mackinaw City, 6 10 AM
Petoskey, 9 15
Traverse City, 9 15
Cadillac, 1 37
Grand Rapids, 7 40
Grand Rapids, Lv., 6 32 AM
Kalamazoo, Ar., 8 37
Sturgis, 10 04
Richmond, Ar., 4 27 PM
Cincinnati, 7 05

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK R. R. Corrected Time-Table December 1, 1883. TRAINS WESTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.

STATIONS. No. 2. No. 4. No. 6. No. 8.

Le. Port Huron, 6 40 AM
" Inlay City, 7 52
" Lakeside, 8 15
" Flint, 9 02
Ar. Det. G. W. Div., 8 23 AM
Le. Det. G. W. Div., 6 50
" Pontiac, 7 55
" Blythe, 8 58
" Durand, 9 40
" Lansing, 10 58
" Chasselle, 11 40
Ar. Battle Creek, 12 08 PM
Le. Battle Creek, 1 25
" Vicksburg, 2 10
" Schoolcraft, 2 45
" Marcellus, 2 45
" Oshtemo, 3 09
" Grangers, 3 20
" South Bend, 3 50
" Stillwell, 3 50
" Haskell, 4 15
" Valparaiso, 5 25
" Redlands, 5 25
" C.R.T.P. from 1 47
Ar. Chicago, 3 45

TRAIN EASTWARD—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME. STATIONS. No. 1. No. 3. No. 5. No. 7.

Le. Chicago, 9 10 AM
" C.R.T.P. from 10 05
" Valparaiso, 11 50
" Haskell, 12 07 PM
" Stillwell, 12 42
" South Bend, 1 50
" Grangers, 1 50
" Oshtemo, 2 16
" Marcellus, 2 45
" Schoolcraft, 3 08
" Vicksburg, 3 22
" Battle Creek, 4 15
" Charlotte, 4 20
" Lansing, 6 00
" Durand, 7 25
" Le. Det. G. W. Div., 7 25
" Ar. Blythe, 8 05
" Pontiac, 8 55
" Detroit, 8 55
" Le. Det. G. W. Div., 8 20
" Flint, 8 20
" Lakeside, 9 00
" Inlay City, 9 24
Ar. Port Huron, 10 40

All trains run by central meridian time. No. 3, and 6, daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday. Pullman Palace cars are run through without change between Chicago and Port Huron. Detroit, East Chicago, New Bay City, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston. Dining cars on 2 and 6 West Battle Creek.

GEO. B. BARVA, General Manager. R. F. KERRY, Agent Suburban Mail.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The Manistee District Pomona Grange, No. 21, will hold its next regular meeting at Cleon, Manistee county, January 8, 1884.

Washtenaw County Pomona Grange, No. 7, P. of H. will meet with Salem Grange, No. 376, at Salem Grange hall on Wednesday, January 16, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A special session of Van Buren County Grange will be held in Lawrence on Thursday, January 10. Open session at 1:30 P. M. when the following exercises will be presented: Essay, Mrs. Will Taylor.

A special meeting of Kalamazoo county Grange will be held with Galesburg Grange, No. 18, on Thursday the tenth of January. The Grange will be called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp.

In the report of the Worthy Lecturer, at the late session of the State Grange, he recommended that "The Declaration of Purposes" be kept in stock for gratuitous distribution.

PARSONS' Business College at Kalamazoo is an institution that we can recommend.

The manufacture of salt in this state has grown from 4,000 barrels in 1860 to 2,882,165 barrels in 1883. The factory price of salt in Michigan has gone down from \$1.80 per barrel in 1866 to 80 cents per barrel in 1883.

Miss Frances L. Steward succeeds Capt. Spencer as postmaster at Ypsilanti.

Homes in Texas and Arkansas!

Low prices, long credit. Rich agricultural and grazing lands producing wheat, rye, oats, corn, cotton, grapes, and all the choice fruits, near schools, churches and railroads.

The State Agricultural College.

This institution is thoroughly equipped, having a large teaching force: also ample facilities for illustration and manipulation including Laboratories, Conservatories, Library, Museum, Classroom Apparatus, also a large and well stocked farm.

CALENDAR. For the year 1883 the terms begin as follows: SPRING TERM, February 20. SUMMER TERM, May 22. AUTUMN TERM, September 4.

BIG BERRIES!

The famous CUTHBERT RED RASPBERRY AND GREGG BLACK CAP RASPBERRY, CRESCENT and BIRDWELL STRAWBERRY, and other SMALL FRUIT PLANTS FOR SALE.

THE HOMES AGAINST THE SALOONS.

THE LEVER

The Leading Temperance Journal of the United States. Opposed to license in all its forms. The Fearless Advocate of the Total Prohibition of the Drink Traffic.

TEN THOUSAND Farms in Michigan.

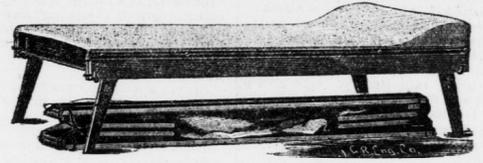
For sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. CO. Sugar maple the principal timber. Advantage: Railroads already built, numerous towns and cities, one of the healthiest parts of the United States, pure water, good markets, fine fruit, good roads, schools, churches, large agricultural population, best building material at low prices, good soil, low prices, easy terms, perfect title.

1848-1884. WINSLOW & CROOKS, DEALERS IN Granite and Marble.

Our Marble Works were established in 1848 and are the largest in the state, extending along the east side of the L. S. & M. S. railroad from Main street to Kalamazoo avenue.

- KALAMAZOO. Hiram Arnold, O. M. Allen, Alexander Buell, Est. Ethan Allen, Bush & Patterson, J. H. Bostwick, Hon. Geo. M. Buck, R. Barrett, Chas. H. Booth, W. R. Deebe & Co, W. Beckhout, Isaac A. Brown, Geo. Bardeen, Henry Beckwith, Hon. S. S. Cobb, E. A. Carder & Son, Est. F. W. Curtenius, Est. Samuel Crooks, Leroy Cahill, Est. J. H. Edwards, Willard Lodge, Est. E. Friedman, H. H. Everard, Est. John Gibbs, John Glynn, Est. R. Gardner, Rev. W. Gardner, Est. R. Gardner, L. M. Gates, Est. Wm. A. House, Est. P. Goodrich, Frank Henderson, Fred Hotop, Est. N. Hudes, Hon. J. L. Hawes, Est. Hing Bros, Dr. H. O. Hitchcock, H. Kirkland, L. Kendall, W. Meredith, Jacob Kiltz, Monm'n Home Cem, Mich. Insane Asylum, E. S. Parker, E. McElroy, Est. H. Phelps, N. A. Newton, Hon. Allen Potter, Delos Phillips, A. T. Prouty, Samuel Pike, Ira Ransom, Hon. J. Parsons, Dwight St. John, H. Balston, M. M. Stimson, L. C. Starkey, K. A. Smith, Jos. Speyer, F. B. Stockbridge, Dr. J. M. Snook, C. O. Tyrrell, Est. Jas. Taylor, Est. Wm. Tah., J. Woodard, J. M. White, H. Wood, F. W. Wilcox, Geo. Wattles, RICHMOND, O. & B. Fowler, C. L. Gilkey, F. T. Bingham, G. L. Gilkey, H. G. Farr, Robt. Simson, Est. Wm. Oatman, M. R. Otis, Patrick Shanley, COOPER, Thos. Blaine, W. S. Delano, Cooper Cemetery Co, E. W. Huntley, A. W. Huntley, A. G. Huntley, Thos. C. Leeper, Mrs. M. Simmons, M. J. Noble, ALAMO, A. W. Ashton, Julius Hackley, John L. Hill, John W. James, OSHTMO, Ashtn Bnell, Jas. Brown, A. Crane, Est. Jas. Dewaters, A. Crane, John Hobden, W. F. Winterburn, TEXAS, Daniel Hending, Jerome Parsons, Wallace Parsons, Est. L. A. Parsons, Gilbert Smith, SCHOOLCRAFT, Hon. J. T. Cobb, Est. John Crose, Hon. J. T. Cobb, Est. Dr. W. H. Fox, Est. Jesse Cross, W. C. Sidler, Horace Kinney, W. F. Y. L. Skinner, Est. M. Smith, Jos. C. Terrill, John Sidler, Est. J. S. Thomas, Est. Geo. Stuart, VICKSBURG, Est. P. A. Beebe, Mrs. M. Best, Wm. S. Bair, J. W. Darling, Thos. B. Finlay, M. Hill, Ives Brothers, John Miller, John Mallow, Mrs. W. McCoskey, Hiram Stevens, S. J. Richardson, FAVILION, A. Forbush, Tudor Fitch, C. Harrison, Est. J. Grover, Sam'l Knapp, Jas. McKee, E. H. Moon, V. Schilling, Wm. Webster, Geo. Schilling, WAKESHMA, John R. Culp, O. G. Cook, J. N. Mead, Est. W. F. Lovin, J. N. Mead, GALESBURG, F. B. Austin, Ezra Beckwith, Est. L. M. Hunt, Est. J. N. McClery, Est. O. Patterson, Mrs. M. Rogers, AUGUSTA, F. W. Ford, Est. G. S. Karoher, Est. W. C. Sabin, Mrs. M. A. Wheeler, Mrs. K. Vance, Est. G. A. Willson, HARRY COUNTY, C. S. Andrus, Mrs. E. Bundy, F. W. Collins, L. C. Curtis, Est. T. A. DeReimer, Isaac Fish, H. Fisher, Est. W. C. Gazette, Sam'l Harper, S. & E. Hall, H. A. Hall jr., Conrad Kahler, C. P. Larabee, E. McPharlin, P. McPharlin, Est. M. Murphy, P. & H. Mosher, D. B. Pratt, N. T. Parker, Jos. Schultz, M. Simpson, W. N. Yanevery, Est. G. Williams, C. N. Youngs, ALLEGAN COUNTY, L. Brody, Est. E. E. Bowie, Est. J. C. Bannister, Est. B. Crook, S. B. Chase, G. H. Compton, R. Doud, J. F. Doud, Mrs. M. England, Est. E. Field, J. M. Funk, Thos. Gilmore, Wm. H. Garden, M. D. L. Hollis, Est. C. V. Huntley, S. Huntley, J. A. Haight, Est. J. H. Hunt, C. O. Hamhn, F. D. Harding, Est. H. B. Isham, Est. S. E. Lincoln, John Moore, W. V. Orton, S. Montague, E. P. Prindle, Thos. W. Bonan, Est. E. P. Sloan, Jas. Stevens, Levi Tuttle, Dr. H. H. Stimson, Mrs. M. Williams, P. H. Sobuh, E. E. Whitney, G. H. Vreeland, Allen M. Wells, VAN BUREN COUNTY, A. J. Austin, D. W. Abrams, S. V. P. Bradt, Mrs. L. A. Baxter, Est. L. H. Bentley, Chas. Bradt, A. Cady, F. R. Cady, Edwin Cooley, J. H. Conklin, Est. G. W. Comstock, David Ferris, B. J. Desenberg, H. S. Hitchcock, E. J. Hemingway, J. Howard, H. H. Hill, Est. D. Longcor, Mrs. E. Hinckley, Mrs. M. McCarty, Est. Luther Kinney, Robt. Moore, Henry Lewis, T. S. Nesbitt, Est. M. Mergenthaler, Robt. Nesbitt, Mrs. E. Sebring, Geo. W. Robinson, S. N. Vanfleet, D. Stephenson, H. Watkins, Mrs. L. A. Warner, M. Woodruff, H. Wharfield, Remember the location and the firm: Near the Michigan Southern depot, on Main street and Kalamazoo avenue. GEO. C. WINSLOW, GEO. W. CROOKS.

M. B. CHURCH "BEDETTE" CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., THE "BEDETTE."



This invention supplies a long-tit 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 beds that are in the market there is not one, cheap or expensive, on which a comfortable night's rest can be had.

The "BEDETTE" is a Household Necessity, And no family, after once using, would be without it. It is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of repair. It makes a pretty lounge, a perfect bed, and the price is within the reach of all.

NEW TOOLS we offer this season, together with recent improvements, place the "PLANET JR." Farm and Garden Implement beyond all competition. SEND NOW, if you are interested in Farming, Gardening or Tramping, for our New Catalogue containing 32 pages and over 40 illustrations. "PLANET JR." Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Seed Drills, Wheel Hoes & Potato-Diggers.

ALABASTINE Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a durable finish for walls, as is not held on the wall with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone Cement that hardens with age, and every additional coat strengthens the wall.

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

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., April 25, 1882. DRAR SIR: I am more than pleased with the effect of your Zoa-Phora in our daughter's case. I am surprised to see how she has improved.

MRS. SARAH RANDOLPH. I shall always remember gratefully the good health your medicine has brought my daughter. LEWIS RANDOLPH. N. B.—This was a case of suppression. Many a girl by the use of Zoa-Phora at the critical period of development might be saved from life-long suffering and expense.

How Watch Cases are Made.

This process of manufacture was invented by James Boss, who started in business in 1854, and the methods and tools used in making these watch cases are covered by patents. This is the only watch case made under this process.

German Horse and Cow POWDERS.

This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents.

\$3,000 Worth of Presents Given Away.

We are offering greater inducements than ever to people to buy goods, besides reducing the prices of goods so low that one can't help but buy. We offer a Present to every one purchasing \$4.00 or more from now till March 1st.

FISHER PIANO

- ROSEWOOD CASE, VALUED AT \$6000.00 1 Fine Gold Hunting Case Watch.....\$100 00 1 Elegant Swell Box Cutter..... 80 00 1 Silver Plated Tea Set..... 75 00 1 Domestic Sewing Machine..... 65 00 1 Good Kitchen Stove and Furnishings..... 45 00 1 Handsome Bedroom Set (7 pieces)..... 45 00 1 Fine Dress Suit..... 25 00 1 Satin Lined Overcoat..... 18 00 1 handsome Dressing Gown..... 35 00 1 Fine Smoking Jacket..... 20 00 1 Smoking Jacket..... 12 00 1 Tilting Silver Plated Pitcher and Cup..... 25 00 24 Cases Silver Plated Ware..... 150 00 100 Silver Plated Napkin Rings..... 150 00 12 Silver Plated Butter Dishes..... 75 00 12 Nickel Plated Watches..... 75 00 20 Fine Silver Plated Castors..... 150 00 15 Fine Traveling Bags..... 75 00 6 Fine Trunks..... 30 00 1 Lady's Gold Hunting Case Watch..... 20 00 3 Large Silver Plated Cake Stands..... 40 00 36 Knit Jersey Jackets..... 70 00 12 Sets Combs and Brushes in handsome cases..... 12 00 50 Pair Silk Suspenders..... 50 00 2 Pair of Pants to order (made to fit)..... 13 50

And 3,000 other Presents, consisting of Neckties, Suspenders, Knives, Underwear, Hats, Caps, etc., making in all over \$3,000.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

People who may reside at so great a distance from Grand Rapids that they cannot conveniently come to the city, can avail themselves of the most extensive and varied stock of DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS

of every description to be found in Michigan, simply by writing us. Samples of nearly all kinds of goods can be sent by mail.

All orders strictly attended to, and any goods sent, not satisfactory, can be returned, and the money paid for the same will be refunded.

SPRING & COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

VIRGINIA FARMERS FOR SALE, CATALOGUE

PATENTS NO PATENT! NO PAY.

Offers superior advantages to Young Men and Women who wish to prepare for Business. The College is filled with Students from all parts of the country. Board only \$3.00 per week. Our Actual Business plan of instruction is far in advance of any other school. Send for Journal. Total expense for 3 months, \$80 or 4 months, \$92. W. F. PARSONS, Pres't.