

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

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The Grange Visitor

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AN ADDRESS TO THE HUSBANDMAN. If I believed that raising wheat, Rye, oats, peas, beans and corn, And selling them were all of life I would not blow the horn To call the laborers home: But let them stay out in the fields, Till toil had worn their lives away. But by analysis I find, That all those underlying principles, That aid the mind are sure; And from their action I obtain the fact That mind endures When fields of grain have ripened, When the dust that nature mouldered into form, Has perished as it must; That deathless entity That felt and thought and yearned amid the strife. With which it came in contact In the outer life, Was by that service taught That nothing in the universe Can come to naught For in that God-like power A purpose thrilled That nerved the laborers' arm, As God the giver willed, It gave to him the precedence and power To garner gems of thought That live beyond the hour And like the beacon star Of faith or hope, It points to larger freedom Greater scope of mind and the acclaim That reaches on and on, Thrills with the aim That nerved the laborer's arm As he goes forth to do the work assigned,

Agricultural Pepartment.

To one of earth. Empowered and clothed for uses so divine, They leave their impress on The sands of time.

Believing this, my friends, I'll blow the horn To call the laborers home. Who grow the wheat and corn

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., JUNE 1, 1884.

NO. 1.-NATURE OF THE CLAY. As well known to every farmer the material used in the manufacture of drain tile is clay, and on the quality of this material depends to a great extent the utility of the tile. Clay is a staple in a great many industries, and in different manufactured forms seems to minister to our comfort in many ways. By process of manufacturing certain clay is converted into the costly china ware, and other kinds into the more humble but not less useful brick or drainage tile. Chemically clay is a compound of silica, of which sand is one form, and a beautiful metal known as aluminum and water. This metal looks much, like silver, and for manufacturing purposes would be much more valuable as it has greater strength and less weight. Despite the fact that every clay bank is a mine of aluminum, it is very costly, being worth \$1.25 per ounce, or about as much as silver. The reason for this is, that no cheap way of inducing it from clay is known, that now manufactured and solid, being made from aluminum.

Clay exists naturally in connection with other substances, being perhaps never found pure. According to its qualities it is classified into several varieties known as fire clay, potter's clay brick clay, etc., kaolin, or china clay. The purest clay known is Kaolin or

china clay, this is used for the manufacture of porcelain and is only found in a few places, this always occurs mixed with more or less sand, and also contains some foreign material, as potash, lime or oxide of iron. When perfectly pure it would be perfectly white, and would be very plastic to work. The plasticity depends on the amount of silicate of aluminum present; this imparts the greasy or fat feel of clay. This fat feeling is rapidly diminished by the addition of sand and to some extent by lime or iron. Pure clay or Kaolin is very refactory, and will stand a

dition of sand, saw-dust coal-dust, ashes, or salt. Some clays need more grinding than other clavs. In burning tile many clays act very differently from others, so that the directions given in these articles must be understood to apply to general clay making, and not as covering every circumstance relating to each kind of clay.

Farm Economy.

In selecting a subject people usually choose their hobby, or, in other words, the subject or branch of business of which they are making a specialty. As my specialty is the making of my income cover my expenses and for which I have to practice considerable economy I thought I would give you some of my opinions upon this subject and, should they not happen to meet with your approval, it may lead to some friendly controversy

which will be beneficial to us all. It is erroneous to associate the word economy with pinching and want, for while it may be necessary for persons in want to practice economy it does not follow that every one who economizes is needy. Economy on the farm does not necessitate the depriving of one's self or family of food or clothing, nor the comforts and even many of the luxuries of life.

It is not economy to do without books and papers, fruits and flowers, good teams and tools, good seeds and stock; but we should be very careful in our selection. No farmer can afford to do without

an agricultural paper, and two are better, but it is not economy to take or read the political sheets of the day which are used merely to throw mud at one another and thus fill up the all other lands. eyes of the people that they may be unable to discern the truth when they see it.

The farmer must be doctor, lawyer, merchant and mechanic: he should well posted in any or all of these branches, and as he cannot afford the time necessary to learn all these trades and professions in the natural way he must do the next best thing, buy the best books and become more or less proficient according to his ability. When selecting books he should not forget the social and moral

times they will be improved by the ading to save us more money than we will have to expend for it plus the

interest on the money and the cost of shelter.

It pays to shelter and care for tools. I could point you to a mower which has been in use nineteen consecutive summers and with very little repair during that time, which will do nearly, if not quite as good work as a new one, whereas the average life of this class of machinery is from five to ten years.

Much might be saved in labor by carefully arranging our work so that we shall have something to do every day instead of having our work all come in a rush and that, too, perhaps when labor is at its highest price.

A high grade of stock is a great advantage over scullions but whether we have the first or last it pays well to care for what we do have.

It is economy to keep cattle during the winter where it will not freeze very much, with the exception of a little time during the day when they may be turned out for water and exercise. Many people think cattle must have grain to keep them in the same condition in which they began the winter but with good hay and proper shelter and care they may not only be kept up but often made to gain some.

And last, but not least, it is economy for every farmer to belong to the flocks. Their late purchases of choice Grange and be a live Patron, attend all its meetings and take part in all its discussions and thus educate ourselves and advance our calling until the good works of the Grange shall not only be a byword in all this broad land but shall be echoed back by the now down-trodden millions of

F. A. OSBORN.

Cass County Sheep Shearing. The morning of May 7, was rainy

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ewe of Delaine wool, weight of fleece over sixteen pounds.

Mr. Bowen, of Porter, sheared two two year old rams, and showed one yearling ram, all good ones. Mr. Hall, also of Porter, sheared a two year old ram with a remarkably long and dense fleece, which was thought by a manufacturer, to be too dry, but weighed eighteen and a half pounds.

Another of our Porter friends Gideon Hebron, showed five registered ewes, and with very long, white, and beautiful samples of Delaine wool. Several more sheep were sheared that showed marked improvement on previous shearing; and there were present many equally as good, but time did not permit of shearing.

Mr. Taylor, of Dowagiac, was there with good sheep of recent purchases from G. S. Pierson, of Kalamazoo. Mr. Short of Vandalia, had a large representation of his fine flock. Others were there deserving of particular mention, The improvement in size, and form of carcass, evenness, and length of staple. and more equal distribution of fleece on all parts of the body, shown at this shearing, gave convincing proof, that as a sheep for general utility, for both wool and mutton, our best American Merinos stand unrivalled.

The farmers of the township of Porter are entitled to commendation, for their recent efforts to improve their registered sheep can not but bring great benefit to themselves as well as to others in their vicinity. The stimulus of improvement is contagious.

A man can not do himself a good without that good being a direct or indirect good to his neighbors. Last but not least, the farmers at this sheepshearing festival, have shown in a practical manner their appreciation of the value of co-operation, by bringing their wives and daughters to the place of gathering where was made a grand exhibition of flowers, an entertainment

MRS. A. B. CLARK......Morrice. Who beautify the earth,

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-S. P. Ballard.

Manufacture of Drain Tile-No. 1.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,) Lansing, Mich., May 5, 1884.

Bro. Cobb:-In the VISITOR of May 1st, is another article from your able subject of drainage. The tenor of the article shows a discouraged feeling in regard to the possibilities of securing tile drainage, and he calls attention to a very excellent form of open ditch, to be used until tile can be afforded. Some weeks ago I wrote an article discouraging any attempt to manufacturer drain tile for home use, but I have since concluded that it is possible that circumstances may exist that will tile, this will be especially true if good clay and plenty of fuel is found and a tile manufactury is some distance away. It will be probably more economical to make one on a large enough scale to supply the neighborhood rather than to make a supply simply for use of one person. The manufacturing of drain tile on a small scale has often been tried in England, and tried successfully too; it may succeed well in this country, but is not likely too, for the reason that a small business will not warrant the purchase of machinery, and the erection of especial kilns. There are doubtles many cases when it will pay however. Circumstances rendered is necessary for me to investigate the methods employed in a number of tile manufacturies, and in that way I became quite familiar

with the methods used. The information obtained in that way I have gathered together and put in shape, hoping it may be of service to Mr. Killmer and many of your readers. I have had some assistance from a friend who is in the buainess. I will try to show how tile can be made with little or no machinery, as well as with costly machines, in a series of five short articles entitled : (1.) Nature of Clay,

- (2.) Working and Tempering Clay, (3.) Molding the Tile,
- (4.) Drying the Tile,
- (5.) The Tile Kiln,

Yours with regards,

R. C. CARPENTER,

great degree of heat.

A clay known as Fireclay, which is much less pure, will also stand a great deal of heat. Fireclay must not contain much lime, potash, soda or iron, but may contain a varying and large amount of sand. It should become white or nearly so, although its color is not important. The impurities mentioned should not exceed 5 per cent. It is used for fire-brick, sewer-pipe, and correspondent C.S. Killmer, on the terra-cotta ware. Pipe clay used to make clay pipes, is a very plastic variety of fine clay.

The common clays containing various amounts of sand or silica, lime, and iron oxides, are fusible at a high temperature, and when worked and burned differ very much in quality. Clay may make excellent brick or tile, and vet contain 90 per cent of silica sand: although the usual amount is not over 60 to 70 per cent. A large amount of make it pay to make your own drain this silica is in a chemical combination with the aluminum, and is not visible as sand. With 90 per cent of the whole, silica not over 40 per cent, would appear to the eye, or could be washed out as sand. Lime is frequently found. When in small quantities and intimately mixed with the clay, it improves the quality of either brick or tile, but when occurring in pebbles, it is very detrimental. It is changed by burning to the oxide or quick lime in slakes if not when in lumps, and breaks the brick or tile. Clay, containing lime pebbles should be avoided. It frequently appears that many small pebbles are found in the clay, indeed I think this is usually the case; these are objectionable even if of quartz, because they shrink in drying less than the clay, and the clay is more liable to crack.

> There is perhaps not a township in which clay beds require drainage, but tile clay can be found, and in many instances good clay can be found on every farm. It is impossible to tell by the appearance of clay how it will answer for brick or tile, even if its chemical composition is known there will be an uncertainty about the way it can be worked, and the quality of the tile made. Among clay workers the saying has almost become an adage; "If you want to know what your clay will do try it." Each bed of clay will require an especial experience in order to secure the best results with the greatest economy. Many of our clays are very tender, and when molded into tile, are exceedingly liable to crack in drying. Such clays need especial care. Some-

wants of the whole household. Health is wealth and anything which conduces to our health is wealth, therefore, we should have fruit in abundance, costing little, but is worth so much. The planting of a tree or vine is a very small matter and for that reason perhaps is neglected. Yet the loss of time during one fit of sickness and the bills which follow, amount to more than the setting and tending of a large orchard. Teams of oxen, horses or mules are necessary on the farm. Oxen are rather slow for this fast age. Horses seem to me to be the most economical

motive power for the farm but it is too true that nearly every farmer has one or more of the remains of what was once supposed to be a trotter instead of having beasts of burden

which go steadily at work in the morning and are able to keep at it until night and thus accomplishing much more than light, fiery, high strung steeds that use up most of their feed in fretting and foaming over

work to which they are not suited. I believe that one of the most important items in which we can practice economy is in the selection of our farm teams. I know from experience that two good horses will do the work of three and a half poor ones and thus save the expense of keeping one horse and a half.

To-day the country is flooded with all manner of inventions, with the pretense of saving time or labor. One of the most difficult questions for the farmer is how much or how little of this new machinery shall he buy. On large farms perhaps it will pay to have all the newest and best tools that can be procured for each and every kind of labor, but the most of us are not large farmers and we all might, as too many do, keep ourselves in debt all our lives and not buy more than one half of the new fangled notions sent out through the country as helps to the farmer. We should study our needs carefully and

and promised unfavorably for the sheep shearing festival which was advertised to come off at Vandalia.

Towards noon the clouds began to break away, and occasional sunshine gave encouragement that the shearing might yet be a success.

By twelve o'clock a goodly number of farmers from the neighboring towns, bringing sheep with them were on the grounds selected for the shearing,

Many of them were also accompanied by their wives and daughters, who, with ladies of the village, assembled at Thorp's Hall, where an exhibition of flowers, an entertainment of music, and social reunion had been planned, and which was carried out to the letter; giving great pleasure to the participants. Soon after dinner there were more arrivals of farmers and sheep, and the work of shearing began. Most of the sheep shown were of fine wool, blood, and most of them registered in either American, Michigan, or Vermont records.

It was frequently remarked by sheep men, well posted, that this was the best exhibition of sheep ever held in Cass County.

All the sheep on exhibition were creditable, while most of them were superior, specimens. The absence of common, or ordinary quality of sheep was particularly noticeable.

Of the older sheep breeders of the county we found Lot Bonine and Nathan Jones, each well represented by choice selections from his flock. The former showed some very nice one, and two year old ewes, bred by himself and covered with even, compact fleeces of Delain wool. He had also on exhibition two, two year old rams of large massive forms, well covered, one of which was sheared, and gave a clean and very bulky fleece of twenty-two pounds.

These latter sheep were recently brought from Western New York, and represent in their breeding, the well known flocks of Martin, Ray and Beech-

Mr. James sheared a ram, of some celebrity in this section, as a stock sheep (being sire of Ranney's ewes mention. ed above) and known by the name of "Yankee." He is a sheep of medium size, vigorous, and well covered with a dense fleece, a good length of staple and cut twenty-four and a half pounds' Thomas O'Dell of Porter, sheared a weight of wool twenty-four and a half the water, juices, etc., from the enbe very sure that the new tool is go- pounds. He also sheared a very fine silage may be drawn off."

of music; and a reunion had, wherein old acquaintances were renewed, and new ones formed. The social featues of these annual assemblages, are their best characteristics. B. G. B.

" Silo Govenor."

Much has been said upon the subject of ensilage. Many farmer's are yet awaiting more definate results before deciding either in favor of or against it.

Those who have seen a trial of it satisfactorily made, in their opinion, have given their commendation or disapproval, as that trial proved successful or otherwise.

We have at hand a paper prepared by S. M. Colcord of Dover Mass., in which is set forth the principle, construction and advantages of a newly invented, so-called "Silo Govenor." Mr. Colcord issued a neat little pamphlet, giving good illustrations and description of this new tool, which he hopes to introduce among patrons of the ensilage system. The converts to the silo plan are many in whose mind the value of such a method of preserving food for stock, exists, beyond a doubt. The value of it being determined, any means are of importance whereby preservation in its most perfect state can be accomplished.

It looks reasonable that Mr. Colcord's invention will be of a ivantage, in somuch as it is made on a line of scientific investigation, by removing the air so quickly and perfectly as to give no chance for fermentation to commence.

He states:- "The object of my invention is to remove atmospheric air and other gases from a silo, more speedily, more perfectly, and with less pressure than that with which it has heretofore been accomplished.

Another object of my invention is to enable me to produce a purer. sweeter and more wholesome ensilage than has ever before been produced.

A further object of my invention is to enable me to ascertain, from time to time, the general condition of the contents of a silo, as regards temperature and fermentation.

The nature of my invention consists in combining with a silo an apparatus by and through which the atmospheric air and other gases contained in the two year old ram, and a good one; ensilage in said silo, may escape, and

The Grange Visitor SCHOOLCRAFT, - - JUNE 1.

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J. T. COBB, - -SCHOOLCRAFT.

REVIEW OF VISITOR FOR JUNE FIRST.

It will be noticed that in offering this issue of our paper to its readers, we give them no reprint matter on the the popularity of "Children's day" and first page-all the articles are newly coined.

Department with a thoughtful "Address to the Husbandman."

Next below will be found the first of a series of five papers on "Tile Draining." The accompayning letter explains litical extracts, etc. the writer's motive and aim in presenting the subject as he does. Our readers will appreciate the light given on Carpenter.

Under the old, but ever present ed hints of value in systematic farther on and with better zeal. and successful farming.

shearing held in Cass County. Rep-

dation for wide tire wagons and the English mode of making vehicles of various width of track. "Justice" raises voice again in oppos-

mud roads, and words of commen-

ition to the new pension bill now before congress. On this page are two clippings from

the Husbandman. These, like most from the Grange Thought of that paper, contain nourishing sentiments for farmers and especially do they adapt themselves to the needs of the Order. Then follow items of railway interest and outlines of some of the June monthlies. In another column we give quotations from "Lords of Industry," (corporations and monopolies) a forcible article at the opening

of the North American Review. Throughout the paper will be found the live Grange's spirit manifested in to engage in at this time. racy reports and full programs for future meetings.

A "Falls Route" gives one a glimpse Govenor." 1 of the pleasent trip in store for those Next the new cantilever bridge.

If your interest invades the sphere of Political action turn to the fifth by such topics: we heartily commend "Teaching as a Professon," from the pen of D. W. Haywood and treated in an entertaining and thought provoking raising our schools and teachers at the party target practice. same time to a higher level.

> paper, another, having an educational communications. bearing written by the Lecturer of the National Grange is given. The Ladies page is headed by a little readable poem that has a June jin-

Notice Myra's feariess attack upon some of the excesses of the day. She makes a womanly plea for the freedom of all the finer instincts of woman. Mrs C. L. Shaw throws a gleam of

importance over the exchange of constant pleasantries and attentions. It is with satisfaction that we note invite any who have good programs or novel suggestions to make, as to meth-S. P. Ballard heads the Agricultural ods for conducting the exercises at such meetings, to send them to us that

others may profit thereby. Below Mr. Conklin's report of their

Childrens Day are some excellent pol-The Common-Sense column consists

of choice bits for all.

The latter part of the sixth and greatthe subject, as coming from Prof. R. C. | er share of the seventh pages are given to the reports of various state Granges. Read them-see the progress of your subject of "Farm Economy" are present- Order, and receive stimulus to rush

The Youth's Department still holds Wool growers will read with interest open wide its doors in waiting for the the report of the profitable sheep liberal supplies sure to come with the vacation leisure of its members. of south-western Michigan are noticed poem, and a article setting forth the and in their confidence and esteem, we wrongs of too much of our ordinary present as their most fit representative

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

191.41-0

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN.

We desire to ask our conservative friends if it is any violation of the principles of the Grange to make reference to a fact of State news that we have seen in, or quoted from more than a score of newspapers of the State, and then comment thereon.

The item to which we refer relates to, or advocates the nomination of the Hon. C. G. Luce, of Branch county for the office of Governor of Michigan. As we have not been criticised or condemned to any appreciable extent in the nine years that we have had the editorial management of the VISITOR, for our course touching political matters, we feel free to say that we think this movement on the part of the friends of Mr. Luce is a proper thing

From our acquaintance with him we feel quite sure of one thing, that while he may feel honored with this proof of confidence he has not sought the effice, and whatever may come of the movement he at least will be free from the charge of originating this boom 'in his favor. It has come to our knowledge that very many of our prominent men of the State have come to recognize Mr. Luce as a thoroughly practical man and as such have given his candidacy their cordial approval. No one who knows him will question his qualifications; for executive ability and integrity are like subjects stands to every man of recognized qualities of his character family demands that attention be paid as a public man, nor will political or to those who propose new methods of personal enemies if he has any, find overcoming present difficulties and of defects in his private or public life for

Some of the press endorsements have In addition to the above mentioned | appeared as editorials and some as

> A comprehensive review of his life and connection with public affairs. appeared in the Coldwater Republican of May 9th, from which we clip the

officer or a manager of County as well as State affairs, as a private as well as public citizen, the career of Mr. Luce has all along been marked by success. No private or public trust has ever been imposed on Mr. Luce that he has not discharged with ability and the highest sense of honor. Always frank and cordial in his expressions, his opinions on political and other subjects are never misunderstood. No one can point to a spot of discredit in his private or public life. Strictly temper-ate in his habits and associations, he has always been an ardent advocate of the cause of temperance, working for the same always within his party. There is no reason why he should not be heartily acceptable to all true temperance people.

the right side of all moral and political questions that go to build ap good society and a prosperous people, we present the name of Mr. Luce as a most proper and fit person for Govern-or. As a gentleman largely acquainted with State affairs, with the knowledge of the needs and wants of the people with years of experience in legislative and executive management, we present him as a man eminently fitted to give direction to our State affairs.

As a man of ople, self-made. whose whole life has been among the In this issue it contains a beautiful people, in full sympathy with them at this time when such men are most needed, as nominee for Governor, Cyrus J. Luce, of Branch.

we are quite sure that his election to say that Judges as such have made that office is in the interest of agricul- any attempt to reform a condition of

pends on the farmers of Michigan who still claim allegiance to the Republican party, for while more men of other parties will vote for him if once nominated than could be induced to vote for any other man in the State, yet by the usages of all political parties, the candidate for office receives the nomination only at the hands of his party friends.

As already stated, the question of his nomination rests entirely with the farmers who would gladly see him governor. If these farmers resolve to attend the primary meetings or caucusses, and then make good that resolution, and act with a definite purpose like men of businsss, they will accomplish their purpose. It is not wise to suppose that desired results in any line of business will come of inaction, and farmers as a class must understand this before they can hope to command the cosideration which they claim and to which they are numerically entitled. The one fact that we desire to impress more strongly than any other is this, that it is not consistent and reasonable to complain of the preponderance of lawyers in legislative bodies and the monoply of important offices by other classes, while we neglect to attend to our political duties. These demand from every citizen in-

terested in the welfare of his country, the same prompt attention, and honest earnest work that belongs to his own business. This need not cover any considerable amount of time, but judiciously used may and should be productive of nost excellent results. Will our friends regard the fact refered to ?---time will tell.

JUDICIAL DERILICTION.

Upwards of 1,200 cases are awaitng adjudication in the United States Snpreme court. A the rate of 400 cases a year, which is the limit which the court, as at present constituted can annually dispose of, it is three years and over behind its work. Since the act of March 2, 1802, there has been no essential change in the present system. -Detroit Journal.

This is a bad showing. And to say this is a tribunal of justice, is to ignore its first principles.

rights withheld or invaded may be restored by a compulsory process provided by law.

This statement of the condition of christianity ! the business on the docket of the surreme Court is a standing reproach to the Government of the United States. A case may be half a dozen years

things that has brought odium upon every branch of the legal pro-

fession. We can hardly expect reform to commence at the bar, while the bench is a censenting party to practises that are fatal to the administration of justice. While the court allows witnesses to

be badgered, and every means are permitted to be used to prolong the case and defeat justice, we cannot expect riots and lynching to cease.

What seems to be wanted first is a recognition on the part of judges of their duty to the people who employ them, and set them up in business. With a better appreciation of this duty, and more independent exercise of their arbitrary power, there would soon be prompt appreciation by the people, and some real respect felt for the judicial department of the government.

Bath Grange, No. 659.

Can it be we are still alive? Yes, but nearly choked at times. That noble matron, and eloquent speaker, Mrs. Mayo made an appointment, by request, to speak to us on May 16th. She was there promptly but the audience was of very moderate size, composed mostly of outsiders with a slight sprinkling of Patrons; the Master, Overseer and Lecturer, not even putting in an appearance. Her subject: "The necessity of the Grange for the farmer a' d his wife." was ably and eloquently handled, those not present missing a rare treat, she touched a good many fine points and brought out some fine illustrations, and after she had concluded her remarks our able chairman made a few remarks in which he related a story which happened in our own town. Not many years ago a man and his wife were in one of the stores of our little village and the wife wanted her husband to buy her a new calico dress which would cost 70 cents. 'No," he says, "wife, I can't! cant afford it, would like to if I could." He turns to the store-keeper and says: Put me up a pound of that best \$1 00 tobacco." Foundation for a good

many sermons. Since the lecture I have learned that many of the villagers did not know of it although it was requested Litigation presupposes that the that it be announced in the church, rights of some one or more individuals but the divine declined to announce have been trespassed upon or with- it. We suppose, had it been a travelheld by some one or more other in- ing troop of colored jubilee singers, dividuals, and the object of such liti- and half the proceeds going to the gation is to have the matter in contro- church, it would have been duly anversy, adjudicated to the end that the nounced. But, a free oration embodying the grand principles of equality, truth and honesty; No! The good Lord deliver us from that kind of

GRANGE READER.

One of the presidential candidates is already in the field. Before the next issue of the VISITOR he will be enreaching the docket of this august tribunal, and the litigants find that they dorsed by another convention, or some will not have a hearing for some three other one nominated. Who will be or four years. If there is money in- the opposing candidates, and who will volved, the litigant has time to be win in the presidential race, remains to be seen. Who will be candidates of what belongs to him before the case for Governor? Will a union of the Democrats, Unionists and Greenbackers be effected, and Gov. Begole be

JUNE 1, 1884.

The People, Politics, and Parties.

These three are necessary to constitute a government. Politics comes before the people, and the parties spring from politics. The public discussion of political measures has naturally led to a division of the people into opposing parties. We can conceive of a normal division of the people into two political parties. Those two parties we can say, embrace all that is essential for the successful management of the government. What has been called a third partiy in our politics has, at times, been nothing more than a public discussion of some measure, as the temperance discussion, the anti-slavery discussion, the Know-Nothing" discussion, with others that have from time to time, been brought before the bar of public opinion, and there argued pro and cone by the people. Such movements like the "Know Nothing," faction have been too narrow in their scope to be called a party. But all of these so called, third party movements have been the cause of public discussions that have resulted in good to the country. But the evil genius that has lately appeared in American politics, is what is turned the "dark horse" of nominating conventions.

This movement sets aside true and ried statesmen, men who are noted for their public acts, and public usefullness; sets them aside because they are in the way of the nomination of some other statesman who is a favorite with another class of politicians. The animating spirit of this dark horse policy is this, "If we cannot nominate our candidate, we will not let you nominate yours."

Thus two eminent statesmen, eithe of whom would make an excellent President, are sacrificed to the spirit of political jealousy, and some obscure and untried man raised to the exalted position, as chief magistrate of this nation. Applied to the military service "this dark horse policy would have sent Grant and Sherman to the rear, and given the command to soldiers who had never smelt powder, or evinced any ability in fighting or winning battles. No country can ever thrive, that goes about selecting its Chief Magistrate on the theory of the survival of the unfittest. "The poison under the wing," in our politics is not in the bitter fend between the two opposing parties, but in the intense bitterness between factions of the same party. It would be far better, and nobler, for the Republican party to be defested and utterly ronted by its old Democratic foe, than to be torn to pieces by discussions in its own factions. Because, in the latter case, it is something higher and greater than mere party that suffers; it is the principles that animate men to sustain a great and noble cause, which is greater than party. It is this that suffers. The feud among public leaders has been

following: As a farmer, legislator, executive

> As an intelligent, liberal and publicspirted citizen, one who is always on

ture. That he receive the nomination de-

resentative sheep from leading flocks in it.

The heading "Silo Governor" invites news writing and reading besides two your attention to new a invention, for shorter letters. the purpose of further perfecting the preservative of ensilage. The principle besides a usually large number of admen.

In the editorial notes see the idea terest. suggested by the neat departure of the Lansing Grange.

At the opening of the third page V. B. gives his choice for governor. This is the all important question at present and farmers have an opportunity to assert their right if they will.

The tariff question is again attacked by Sparta.

In the jotting columns is the spirit of kindly feeling and of progression best shown among our Patrons. Here friendly controversy and mutual benefit are exchanged, and the willingness of our Visitor friends to make use of the liberty offered here for the past few months, shows its popularity. We trust the present number provides no Grange numbers 305, in good standing,

more or less degree of profit and grati-terest and profit. fication, yet have never contributed any items, we wish to speak especially. Do not deem this a matter that a few can maintain with the success you admire. The responsibility rests equally upon you. See that the busy times pared to fill orders of the standard nearly upon us, does not find a falling pattern in any desired quantity. We off of "jottings."

On the fourth page will first be seen the essay on "Gardening" from Aunt Kate's practical pen. This was recently awarded the prize in a competative trial on that subject in the Grange of which our contributor is a member. Do not discard it as unseasonable nor two old a topic; the latter portion contains suggestions of worth for present use.

In the next column is the continuence of the same subject from another source.

The subjects and notice of next meeting of the association of Nurserymen, Florists, Seedsmen and kindred interests follow this.

"Bait for Gudgeons," embodies warn-Street schemes, taken from that excellent paper "Justice."

The last page of this issue contains,

will commend itself generally to silo vertisements, some pertinent reprint items on various topics of present in-

CAPITAL GRANGE.

We are in receipt of a neat four page catalogue of the members of Capital, Grange, No. 540.

It covers the entire membership and gives the present relation of each member, whether charter, suspended demitted, expelled or deceased.

This is a praisworthy idea, which had its orign with Prof. W. J. Beal, one of its most active workers.

It is an encouragement to other Granges of Michigan that in our Capital City the largest number of patrons meet and maintain a Grange of live, earnest, business growth. This less attraction in that respect than the majority of whom attend with regu-To those who read this page with a and fullest promotion of Grange in-

BADGES FOR PATRONS.

In answer to enquiries for badges we now give notice that we are prehave not been able yet to obtain an emblem of the Order from Bro. Thomas of the Pennsylvania State Grange, as we had expected, and cannot give prices, but hope to soon.

The badge of members with the State, as well as the name and number of the Grange will be furnished to order at twenty-five cents each, sent by mail or express prepaid whenever ordered. Samples will be sent by mail on re-

ceipt of price, which on return of sample will be credited on amount of order or otherwise as desired.

THE Telegraph Monopoly is one of the worst in the land. The telegraph has become a necessity of our civilization ; its control by a c. rporation is dangerous to the liberties of the people, and has already been used to prevent a ings against investment in any Wall knowledge of important events as well as to withhold from business men the imformation necessary to a proper understanding of the markets, or to

In "American Roads," are cutting mislead them in their business opwords in disapproval of our spring erations .- Chicago Express.

In the Buchanan Record of late date, over the signature of Hon. William Chamberlain, of Three Oaks, is a commendatory article, from which we make a brief extract:

Cyrus G. Luce is a representative man of the agricultural, manufactur-ing and business interests of the State, and fully identified with their growth and success, and is thoroughly familiar with all its interests. Having held positions of honor and trust in the State, he has a large circle of acquaintances among public men and citizens. He is familiar with all our State affairs and State institutions, and has done

much to shape legislation in their interest. Mr. Luce possesses the moral good executive.

Mr. Luce is not one who personally will take any active steps to secure the nomination, since, if it comes to him (as I sincerely hope it may) it will be through the good will of those who know him as a man of unblemished character, sound upon every moral question that affects the welfare of society, of good business qualifications, and experience which makes him strong and self-reliant. This, with his personal acquaintance throughout the State, gives him great strength in the rural districts among men of all parties.

Our readers know that from time to time for years, we have insisted that the great Agricultural Class of Michigan, was entitled to recognition in some of the most important official positions that are in the hands of the peo-

We have urged this point as a matter of right, and we have urged it as a matter of interest to the farmer. One of the great objects and purposes of the Order is to educate and elevated the farmer, and coming within the scope of that object must be under a popular government official recognition. We have argued this point not from the stand point of partizanship, but from the broader field of agricultural advancement, We feel quite sure that when the farmer class come to give this matter more thought, and more personal attention, positive improvement will soon be observed in the legislative dspartment of the governments. We believe no farmer in the State better qualified to honor the gu-

ruin d half a dozen times for the want is reached and passed upon by this

court of last resort.

It does not require a judicial mind to know that a Government Machine that runs in this way is not well put

This Mossback Court is yearly falling farther behind. No improvement is made by itself in its methods, and as Congress makes no farther provision for judical Machinery, the humiliating spectacle is presented of a nation claiming to be in the forefront of advancing civilization plodding along in a condition of imbecile helplesaness, and social qualities, as well as the in so far as it attempts dispensing jus-sagacity, which are so essential in a tice to its liturating citizens. tice to its litigating citizens.

"Since the act of March 2, 1802 there has been no essential change in the present system."

It does not seem possible that this statement can be true. Eighty years of activity and advancement unknown to any former period of the worlds history, and yet the proof is presented when a statement of the present condition of the business of the court is made.

Well what are you going to do about it is the question presented ?

To which we answer that with what facilties we have, and with our beast effort, we shall from time to time present such facts as come to our notice that will arraign the courts, and the bar as integral parts of a judicial system that makes great demanda upon the people in time and money, and gives very little in return. And this has come to be so well understood that the general public have no longer confidence in, or respect for courts. We do not propose to make any effort to increrse that confidence, so long as courts are run. in violation of such business principles as the present usage sanctions.

To us it seems but right to hold judges largely responsible for the condition of things of which we complain, for while they have been drawing salaries from the people for alleged service rendered, they have established rules and sanctioned innovations, and usages, that have practically defeated the very object for which the

nominated? Will Worthy Master C. G. Luce head one of the tickets, or will the scheme to place J. J. Woodman at the head of the ticket in order to get him out of the way of certain aspirants

for congressional honors, succeed? Who shall represent the fourth congressional district in the next congress; shall it be a farmer or lawyer? Will the wool growers insist upon the restoration of the wool tariff? Will they endorse at the ballot box the resolutions adopted at the late National Wool-Growers Convention? Will farmers insist upon their rights of representation in our Legislature by electing those whose interests are in unison with the great mass of the people, and who will not fool away half of a long session at home or riding upon (to them) free passes, which the tax payer pays dearly for? What say you, Patrons, farmers? You can have your

say if you will. Paw Paw.

We must now prove that we can stay at home and stand it as well as the Chinese have done. Future Puritans can not emigrate from the South and point to Plymouth Rock. They can only sail from righteousness to righteousness. Our young men can no longer go West they must go up or down. Not new land, but new virtue must be the outlook for the future. Our halt at the shores of the Pacific is a much more serious affair than that which brought our ancestors to a pause before barriers of the Atlantic, and compelled them to practice living together for a few hundred years.

D. W.

We can not hereafter, as in the past, recover freedom by going to the prair-ies ! We must find it in the society of the good. It may be that the coming age of combination will issue in a no-bler liberty for the individual than has yet been seen, but that consuma-tion will be possible, not in a day of constitutive trades, but in one of competitive morals.

The press, irrespective of party or political policy, whitewashes the evil deeds and characters of prominent men and to that extent encourag wrong doing. There is nothing an evil man so much dreads as exposure. -Rochester (N. Y.) Truth.

THE Republican party cannot afford to nominate a Governor candidate who through good men.-St. Louis Age of bernatorial office than Mr. Luce, and courts were instituted. And who will needs defending .- Exchange.

the cause of national disasters from when old Homer sung.

"Achillas wrath to Greece the direful spring Of woes unnumbered, heavenly goddess sing. down to our own times. When a people, through a party, propose some great measure, or engage in some great political reform, united action, of all the adherents of that party is the only ure pledge of success. Men may honestly differ in the choice of policical candidates, but it is fatal to the success of any great party to sacrifice its highest interest to political rivilary and jealousy. When men fail to nominate either of two or three rival candidates in the convention, it may be politic and wise to nominate some other man who may be favorably known by his public record. But the spirit that says, "If we can't nominate our candidate you shan't yours; we'll go for anybody to beat him; this is the dark horse animus that will ruin any party and any cause. This political animus displays its hate of all rival candidates, first, by trying through the press to injure and belittle them to the opinion of the puplic, long before the conventions meets, and then they carry the war into the convention itself, and do their disorganising work there. They thus give their political foe all the argument they want to use in assailing the character and standing of their opoposing candidate. This demagogue spirit that ignores the statesman, the public record of the man, and only seek its own partisan ends in ruinous to American politics. We remember the time when a candidate for the Presidency was "available," not because he had no "record" but because he had performed public services so great and couragous that he had made enemies as well as friends. But availability now-a-days, ignores all 'record" and statesmanship, magnifies common faults, and seeks to belittle sterling merit, merely for the sake of getting into power.

V. B.

THE better class of men are crowded out of the way, and instead of the nomination of the best men the worst man is put forward that it is thought possible to elect. Under such circumstances it is the duty of the citizen to refuse to support such candidates. The plea of the party platform will be urged, but neither party nor platform are any value except as means to secure good govern-ment, which cannot be had except

JUNE 1, 1884.

Cyrus G. Luce tor Governor.

Here is a man of the people, who can be elected with a rousing majority by the people, and who would most ably and efficiently serve the people in the capacity of governor. It is the prevailing opinion of the reputlicans in this section of the country that Cyrus G. Luce is the man for our next governor. No man in our State has a better record.

Thoroughly acquainted with Michigan politics, Michigan interests and needs, he would bring to the duties of Chief Magistrate of this State talent and practical abilities that would honor the office and reflect credit on the party that put him in power. An able, clear-headed and sound gentleman, thoroughly versed in all the affairs of State, from a pathmaster to State Legislature, he has proved himself the makers. peer of any man in all the various offices he has held. An able and most effective public speaker, he is the strong advocate of political reform, cational and agricultural interest. A daily life, he has been the strong advocate of that course, and should comis our best choice for the next governor of Michigan. V. B.

Galesburg.

The regulation of the tarriff question has little to do with the immediate and more common one of, shall we make our farms pay us, or some one else receive the benefit of our work?

Is there a class who are to be privwith whom they may come in contact either in business or social reloser by the transaction?

vigilance is the price of Liberty," of the needful by the hand-full with course is all right. Should have re- impunity. membered it and profited by it. Keep irregularities, etc. All this we admit, but the plan upon which is sustained brotherhood was not calculated to be watching of our own failings, which are liable to betray us by cropping out at the most unguarded moment, and which are almost innumerable in number; this adage is applicable, and will bear pasting in our hats. But when we have to commit it to memory purposely for our protection in our dealings with our fellows, it is a perverted use of it, and shakes the confidence all out of us, and turns the otherwise smooth, pleasant associations into a scramble for number one.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Palmyra Grange is doing finely. Two weeks ago we initiated eleven in the degrees of Husbandman and Matrons and at our next meeting expect to start interested in reading a book by Mrs. a new class of seven or perhaps more; nearly all the members seem very much interested and our meetings are harmonious. If all the Granges were their own livelihood and not be dedoing as well as Palmyra (even in Lenawee County) we might think they had come to stay.

MARY T. COLE. Palmyra.

J. T. Cobb :- Since my article of

March 1st, I have ascertained through private letters from Mrs. Levi Wood, in consequence have assigned them of Richland, Mich., that they are having some :-- tter-molds made especially for the Patrons of Mich. I think they will meet with favor by all butter

Also learn they will be sold much less than in California, as there have been so many enquiries concerning where they could be purchased, by and few men have equalled him in private correspondence, I concluded the discussion of our industrial, edu- this was the best way of informing the greatest number of enquirers. Should thoroughly practical temperance man I visit Michigan some future day, I both in his public speeches and in his have no doubt I shall see some im- heavens in their different forms, all of provement in "butter-in-market." Should it be the case I will be happy in mand every temperance vote in the knowing my time spent in writing a made us all think that a comet was State. Taken all in all, Cyrus G. Luce few works to the VISITOR was not wasted.

> NETTIE SEWARD. Haywards, Cal., May 15, 1884.

The question of how to collect and distribute the corruption fund, now that "civil service reform" forbids the contributing or handling the money thought the machinery of the heavens by any government official, is a ser ious or e, when so much money will be required to pay stump speakers; brass- for many years and every word that he ileged with the power to subject all bands, and the public press. If the "ins" are caught in giving a penny of for saying it." their liberal salaries for the purpose of lations to that dangerous alternation convincing the public that they can of treating every man as a rogue, or run the government with the least to find that a rogue has been treated grease; they are liable to pay a heavy as an honest man, and they are the five and take a long term in the penitentiary; while the "ouis" can knock which is generally completed, and the The oft repeated adage "Eternal the hoops off their barrel; and scatter warm weather, with frequent light

your eyes opened to all these little trusted to collect, and disperse the germinate. Corn grown in 1883; a nominated by our party was not, but money necessary to carry on the com- little of which was hard and ing campaign; we might help solve the bright, has been found more all generous and right principles of political dilemma; and we might have reliable than old corn. Wheat a grand "blow out," after harvest, on heavy wet soil is in bad condition, misinterpreted in that way. In the down at Petoskey, or somewhere but as we have comparitively a small along shore.

W. A. B.

intelligence as Green Mountain Macomber seems to possess, can ever be crop. Frost killed a few of the early. the inventor of a corn planter. A man strawberry bloom and "set back " the that can not see any difference between crop a few days, but plenty are left to buying an article in the open market, supply the markets. and paying a fair price for it, including the patent, and stealing a horse from J. J. Woodman, and selling him in the next town, seems to me can not have an idea, or a fact, which can be "jotbrains enough to fill the skull of a goose. Yet this man has the impudence to say that "Mr. Woodman and now clamoring to have Congress take prospects or passing events are of great away my own property and parcel it out to Tom, Dick and Harry." True, it was your property before you sold it, but after you sold it, it was no more yours than mine. And any man that thus sells an article for a fair price including the patent, and then attempts to collect pay the second time on the same article, is a thief and a robber and should be treated as such by every one that meets him. When the Vermont Legislature meets again, I would advise Macomber to ask that body to change the first syllable in his name, and write it Cu instead of Ma. CORTLAND HILL. The proposition of Ben Butler to bacco for the purpose of pensioning and find if you can, a class of people set apart the tax on whiskey and toall soldiers in proportion to their term of service is a righteous one and should be adopted. No one who risked his life in order to save the union can possibly receive too much compensation and this should be retained in preference to any other and increased instead of being repealed as advocated by the high tariff men. It is far better to distribute the surplus revenue among the soldiers and have it dif-

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

us how we may gain freedom from so foolish a habit.

It is said women are better pleased with the money they earn by their M. L. Rayne, title: "What can a woman do?" There are so many avenues open where women can earn pendent on others for what they could do for themselves-It is a suggestive book-and would do "Our Girls" so much good if they could and would read it. It shows that womer need not be the helpless do nothings, as

the world in general term them, and the place of the "Weaker vessels." MYRA.

On the evening of May 3d, Bro. Cort-

that.

land Hill gave a very interesting lecture at the Hall of Bengal Grange, of which he is a member. His subject being "Comets and the Lifetime of Worlds." The lecture being free and public there was a good audience, and as he spoke every ear was turned attentively toward the able speaker. He had charts representing different comets as seen in earlier ages, and the starry which he explained. He first talked of comets and their nature, and I guess he perfectly harmless. After he had entertained the audience for a while on this subject he took up the "Lifetime of Worlds" and if Prof. Winchel and Mr. Strong of the VISITOR, both had been there and heard Mr. Hill oil up the

machinery of the heavens by the slip of his tongue, they would surely would never run down.

Mr. Hill has lectured on astronomy says "he thinks he can give his reasons

O. F. PLOWMAN. May 5, 1884.

The weather during the past two weeks has been fine for corn planting.

showers, is bringing it up in a promising condition. Great pains has If a few honest Grangers could be been taken in selecting seed sure to area of such lands, in Berrien county,

prospects are good for nearly an average crop. Apple bloom not so full as I cannot see how a man with so little last year, but the fruit is firmly set and prospect good for an abundant

As the time of the year for long stories has past, why can't we have more jottings? There is no tariff on

to Deity. they deem most worthy. Shall they

refuse to use that power?" O. F. PLOWMAN. May 21, 1884.

literary ear, represent the two great tendancies of our time: monopoly, the tendancy of combination; anti-monop-As the name is bent toward business, or patriotism, he will negotiate combination or agitation for laws to regulate them.

The first capitalistic, the second is social. The first, industrial; the second moral. The first promotes wealth; the tions are not to be waved away as fresh pictures of folly, or total depravity. There is something in these deeper than

Bro. Campbell has come to the point in answer to C in B's questions, and we sincerely hope that his definition is correct, and that many farmers will be independent of party; not as too many are, 364 days in the year, but on election raising of the "human," as they do in day also.

I am fearful that Bro. William's advice will find more followers than the better advice of the Editor. I fear the chaps who have talents to sell will continue to make our laws-too many of which are like the makers, "Not what they seem to be."

"What would our brothers, who advises us to "stick to the party, attend to primaries, and to have good men nominated," do in case we did all these things, and still the good man to be nominated by the other? Would he be independent and vote for the best man or *intelligent*, and vote for a party? C. M. B.

As I have never seen any communication in your paper, from the Bruce and Armada Grange, No. 657, I will our blooded stock. let the readers of the VISITOR know, that such a Grange lives, moves, and has its being with a membership of

mers' interests. We often hear the ing of a verdict by the Editor in say-will be open to all fourth degree inquiry made, "What do farmers ing that obituary notices should be know about enacting laws for the ben- brief and to the point instead of a longown personal efforts. Just now I am efit of the American people?" What spun article covering a life-time, telldo farmers know? The half of the ing all the good qualities of the de-American population is in the farmer ceased and that a beraved father or class. Is this great number a dead mother, and infant children have been weight of ignorance in political mov- left to mourn their untimely loss, etc. ganized but little over a year. ings? Do they not comprehend any Also, that it was a special act, at a of the matters transacted about them, special time, "of the Divine Will," or which bear so directly upon their wel- "Allwise Father," has the Editor fare? There are educated farmers as "criticised," so , do I that it is a little well as educated lawyers, and it is tough to charge all the mistakes of within their power to place at the doctors, the violation of physical laws head of their States such a man as to all other causes of so-called death

> When will the world lay aside these mythical notions of charging all casualities cattle-plagues, hog-cholera, short crops, cyclones, hail storms, rail-Monopolies, and anti-monopoles, odi- road disasters and all causalities on land ous as these words have become to the and water to the *ruler* of the universe. Rather, in its stead, teach that the universe with all its manifold machinerv from the minutest atom up to oly, the demand of social control of it. plenatary World is governed and controlled by irresistable and unchangeing laws which alone comprises the fullness, height, length, depth and power of the all-wise Father. And right here comes in the force of Bro. Hill's article on the "Physical Improvements of the Human Race." A man may wallow in second, citizenship. These combina- the gutter, a drunken beast, etc., yet a minister for his fee will marry him to an idiot, and what is the legitimate effect or result? A numerous progeny

to be cared for by the public. Now do the modern or more specially the more ancient ministers ever teach us the consequenses of such unions, or the violations of "physical laws." With Bro. Hill, I ask when will the people, our so-called teachers "instruct" in the

raising stock? As I have expressed myself before, there are many subjects that ought to be discussed in "our" VISITOR and none too sacred to be discussed in any Journalistic publication, that has the "greatest good" to the "greatest number" at heart. It is gratifying to see so many progressive thoughts finding space in our paper and to know, (using the words of "reformer" of Dowagiac, April 21,) that this party or bigotry is slowly but surely dying out on many subjects, and that independent voting and "self thinking" will in time enable the people to dispense with many of our leaders and doubtful teachers and many costly edifices will be converted into "schools" of instruction, where the "physical human form divine" will receive the attention that we now give

LEVI WOOD. May 11th, '84.

IN short, the theory of the railroad nearly fifty, and composed of mem- law of this State is, that the construcbers full of life. This Grange was or- tion of these improved highways is in ganized only a little over one year ago. the nature of a partnership, the State Still I can vouch that nearly all are Grangers to the full extent. We have a full programme at every meeting, roads; that, in reimbursement for the consisting of discussions, essays, select same, the latter are entitled to charge readings, music, etc., in which all are them 10 per cent. return; that after

terests, and farmers should see to far- appropriate and especially the render- 19. The 18 will be an evening session members. Patrons in that part of the county are requested to furnish as many voluntary contributions in f rm of essays, and papers as they can con-veniently. We meet often because we want to get over the county as soon as possible. We have been or-

3

We have prepared the following programme: Music.

Address of welcome, W. A. Webster, Casco. Response, Sister E. P. Chase, Otsego.

"Our Homes," Sister A. Mc Nett,

Otsego. "Mental Insurance", E. N. Bates, Moine. Recitation, Miss Edith Lines. Otsego.

"Womans Rights aud Woman Womans Wrongs," by Sister Felton. "How to Train Our Boys," Sister

L. Gilbert Wayland. Essay, Sister H. E. Phelps. Otsego.

Volunteers suggestions and discussions.

Clinton County Pomona Grange held its regular monthly meeting at Essex Grange Hall, May 7th.

The attendance was good, considering the state of the weather. Reports from Subordinate Granges throughout the county were very en-

couraging. Farmers seem to be alive to their own interests and are more than ever convinced of the necessity of co-oper-

ation for self-protection against monopolists and extortionists in any guise. In the evening the fifth degree was

conferred upon eight. A pleasant and instructive time was

had Maple Rapids.

The next regular meeting of Kent county Pomona Grange will be held 'at Gaines Grange hall near Caledonia Station on Wednesday June 11th, 1884. PROGRAM:

Address of welcome by the Master of Gaines Grange No 479: response by Mas-

ter of Pomona Grange. Discussion—The one best breed of cattle for all farm purposes by W. T. Remington, H. G. Hall, John Preston, John Porter, Jas H. Martin and D.G. Blending. General Discussion—Does it pay bet-

ter to raise cattle or wheat than sheep without a tariff on wool by W. T. Adams.

Poem by Mrs. Asa Marsh, on even-ing work in five degrees, or exemplifi-cation of an unwritten work by the lecturer.

Conveyances at Caledonia Station will await trains. Grand Rapids, Mich May 19th.

Program of Shiawassee Co., Pomona Grange No. 31, to be held in the village of Perry, with Perry Grange, No. 180, June 3d, 1884. Opening the Grange in 4th. degree,

2 p. m. Address of welcome by Sister Vanbanschoten of Perry Grange. Response by D. D. Culver of Laingsburg, Gr. Music

Reading minutes of previous meetg.

Raports of standing committees,

Music. Confering of the 5th. degree. Does it pay to hire farm labor. Discussion.

Music. Close for tea.

Evening session is open to all. We invite the tillers of the soil, one and all to come and meet with us. Close with singing from Glee Club. D. D. CULVER, Master.

Must we get a written guarantee, signed by the two good reliable parties, as to the truth and reliablity of the man we sell our produce to, and at (as he tells) the highest market price, why, no; our friend tells us, take a good country paper and keep posted on prices. Will our good friend tell us that the market reports of the county paper is always correct, and finely sensitive to any change that may influence us.

Or must we condense Blackstone and carry it around in our heads, in order to meet the requirments of this advanced age of sharp deal, contract men, and patent rights.

If I buy a pump, or farm gate, I must take a three or five years course at the university or law school, in order to know what I may safely buy, and if we buy garden or field seeds from the representative of a seed farm, must we require the proprietors of that farm to become bonded, and securely so, to ensure seeds true to name, and equal to samples-and fair equal usage to every purchaser; even if the lever of charity is used to convince us of our needs of such seeds.

Charity is a grand object, none nobler under the sun.

But, as a people, we pay for our charity, and pay liberally; so let us not touch that chord in our fellows, when we find it sensitive to influence, if in so doing we work them harm.

We don't claim that the man who enters our midst, perfect in every respect, would be a success, think; rather a curiosity; still think we could work a little nearer the principles of right, and justice, without disastrous results following.

I am not a chronic grumbler, neither have I drank of the bitter waters, and grapes are usually sweet But I do like to see fair conscientious dealing. Yours,

SPARTA.

Sparta Center, Mich., May 22, '84.

Another necessary move, one that would reduce the situation to handleable size, would be the enforced revaluation of all railroads, and the taking out of existence all stock in excess of the new valuation. This would ring the injurious "water" out of the securities and wipe away the temptation, now so paramount, to earn dividends on inflated stock, much to the wrong of employers and shippers.-Pittsburg (Pa.) Labor Tribun.

fused all over the country than to hoard it for the benefit of star routers, lawyers and other thieves. The scandalous failure of Grant, Ward & Co. which foots up nearly \$15,000.00 is the big-

gest crash ever known on this continent, and shows the great risk run by depositors in our largest banking institutions, it also demonstrates the rottenness and rascality of many of

our national bankers. Congress should gradually close them out and prohibit G. Luce, Worthy Master of our State all banks of issue, and provide every possible safeguard for depositors in and every farmer in the State should savings banks, issue sufficient legal join them in a strong effort to nomintenders for the business of the nation and we would see no more panics.

REFORMER. I am glad "G-" has given a sub- tion they merit, and not until then.

ject for discussion on "eating and But if they persist in allowing lawyentertaining." We have all, more or ers and men of capital to be placed less, gotten into this slavish "rut" there, thinking luck may be on their and many of us would be glad to find side they will be grandly mistaken. our way out of it. It requires inde- The true old proverb reads: "Luck

ted " down and sent to Bre. Cobb for a penny: "A penny for your thoughts;" and facts or fancies in the VISITOR value and interest to all. W. A. B.

Stevensville, May, 24.

The farmers in this section, instead of being disheartened with the loss of crops last year, are taking hold with new energy and putting in all the oats, corn, and potatoes they can. They do not intend that speculators shall bring twenty car loads or more of potatoes into a small town like St. Johns another year, if they can help it. This

who are doing better than the farmers. better horses, or ride in better carriages than the farmer? In the commercial world crashes occur, banks go down, and fortunes are wrecked in a day. But prices may be high or low, stocks may go up or down, money may be light or loose but the farmer out of debt, and leaning on his own resources, may fold his hands and smile at ease amidst the ruin around him. Let no man despise the occupation of the farmer.

CORTLAND HILL.

The question of the day is, "Who will govern our State after the expired term of Josiah W. Begole?" Some express themselves for Begole again. others for Jerome, but the Patrons of this vicinity are hurrahing for Cyrus Grange. We say, let them hurrah, ate and elect him. If the farmers will put some brainy, plucky farmer like Luce at the head of their State ticket their interests will receive the atten-

so well pleased with the prices and the partnership in the shape of reduced hundreds of other 'communists' are from all over the state, about crop fair dealing of Fenno & Manning last (N Y) Statesman. year, that we have decided to try them again. I will not take up too much of your valuable space. You will sirup may be communicated to cane or hear from us again.

SECRETARY.

May 23, 1884.

"Facts before Theory." In VISITOR of April 15th, D. W., of Paw Paw, Michigan, has solved the vexed question of wheat turning to chess. It is simply the "Faith theory."

He says he believes me. H. raises chess in his wheat and will continue is the true policy. Let no one failure to do so as long as he thinks, or bethrow you off the track, or write dis- lieves that way. He once believed so pair upon your brow. Up and at it and the result was from that belief, again, with new zeal, and in the end as faith that he raised chess. But a you are sure to win. Look around you little further on he says: "Since I got rid of stumps and other harbors. I Who are more independent, or drive brother H. that chess is not the product of wheat but got entangled in the wheat head and he supposed it grew laws of God and nature were against it. Now I wish to give some facts which I believe to be in strict accord with the spontaneous, ever-changing productions iu the great laboratory of nature. In the year 1842, in town of Texas, a new piece was broken, first crop since "Adam tilled the soil. It was sown to wheat in September, a good crop grew the next summer, about one-half or 8 acres of the piece was cut while stand-

ing up good. A violent wind and rainstorm leveled the balance of the lot which had to be cut one way and the result was much wheat was left on the ground and it came up thick and looked as well as any fall wheat. The next summer it looked well and we thought we should have a good chess. It was a big growth. Old Mr. and reports. McElroy cut some of it for hay, the balance was ploughed under for summer fallow, and some to wheat. Now

the motherhood of old nature. w. Richland.

deeply interested. The main talk now their capital has been thus compensais about shipping our wool. We were ted the State is entitled to its share in (N. Y.) Statesman.

> IT is said that the flavor of mapleglucose sirup by tincture of guaiacum deprived of its resin by precipitation by water. A great deal of the maple sugar now sold is said to be nearly pure glucose prepared in this way.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

A grand prize entertainment will be held under the auspices of Portage Grange No. 16, on the evening of June 10, 1884. Refreshments will be served. All are cordially invited to attend. By order of committee.

14., will be held at the Hall of Dansville Grange on Thursday, June 12, at 10 o'clock a.m. A good prc-gramme will be presented, and the MAY 24TH, 7 P. M. have got rid of it entirely," and tells fifth degree conferred in the evening. We hope to see all the officers and a large number of members in attendance. All fourth degree members are invited to attend. Those who know there, and closes up by saying, that the the Patrons of Dansville know that a hearty welcome awaits them.

Fraternally yours, GEO. W. PHELPS, Master.

Ottawa Grange, No. 30, will cele-brate its 11th anniversary on Saturday, June 7th, by having a Children's

There will be speaking and singing by the children and young people. Sister Perry Mayo of Battle Creek, will speak at 1 P. M. It is to be a basket picnic and all are invited. Yours fraternally,

CHAS. W. WILDE, Sec.

Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange will hold its next Grange meeting with Eureka Grange, northwest corner Texas township on Thursday, June 12. The meeting will be called to order as early as possible after 10 crop of wheat, but it headed out to A. M. Forenoon devoted to business

Afternoon to be an open meeting. The question "How shall we market our farm products," will be presented for discussion by O. H. Felwill this scientist explain how the lows. Followed by an address by

thing was done, and oblige one who be-lieves in the fatherhood of God and of their health?" By A. Fankboner.

In VISITOR of May 15, notice is giv-In the Postal jottings, "A." somewhat

JULY 12TH, 7 P M. and many of us would be glad to find our way out of it. It requires inde-pendence and courage to overcome p custom of such long standing. You, who know the better way, please tell

L. S GOODALE, Secy. Henderson, Mich.

The program of Capital Grange, No. 540, North Lansing, Mich., is as follows:-

мау 10тн. 7 р. м "The Necessity of Pure Water, and How to Obtain it," by W. W. Horr, Declamation by W. J. Walker. "Influence of Farm Life on Character"-Mrs. Mary J. Valentine, Mrs. Sarah Nichols. Song by Jennie Towar.

Reading a Story by Adelia Tobias. МАЧ 17тн, 7 Р. М.

MAY 17TH, 7 P. M. "What can we Do to Accomplish More in Grange Work?"—Marion Reeves, Mrs. Warren Smith, Mrs. John Holbrook. Recitation by Nellie Nichols. "A Farm, or a City, Nellie Nichols. Blace to Reev Bro. Cobb:-The next meeting of or Village Home as a Place to Rear Ingham Co. Pomona Grange, No. and Educate Children."-Mrs. Kate Everett, Mrs. Elvira Edwards, C. D.

Recitation by Miss Cora Felton. Essay by Mrs. Carrie Shaffer, "Me-chanical Helps for Housekeepers; What are They? and are They Suffi-Declamation by Howard cint?" Edwards and Charles Creyts. "What are our Duties to the Poor? How can we best Help the Needy ?" -EM. Hill, Mrs. Amos Smith, Mrs. Perlia Sutliff.

MAY 31, 7 P. M.

A Lecture by the State Lecturer, John Holbrook, Esq. JUNE 7Th, 7 P. M.

"Does Protection Protect ?"-A. D. Blank and others. Declamation by William Holloway. "How to be a True Patron."-James Gunnison and others.

JUNE 14TH, 7 P. M. First Degree. "How can we make our Agricultural College of Greater Benefit to the Farmers? and would it be Advisable to make them Ex-

perimental Stations ?"-Prof. W. J. Beal, William Shaffer, and others. Beal, William Stater, and Others. JUNE 21ST, 7 P. M. Second Degree. "Is a College Edu-cation always Advisable?"—Harry Gladden, Perry G. Towar, Peter Van

Patten, and others.

JUNE 28TH, 7 P. M Third Degree. Essay by Mrs. Sus-annah Robbins, Mrs. Elvira Towar, Mrs. A. D. Bank; subject "What can be Done to Lesson the Labor of Farmers' Wives."

JULY 5TH, 7 P. M. Fourth Degree. "Should the Farmer invest his Surplus in his own Farm, or in Savings Banks or other Outside Concerns?"-A. S. West, E. R. Osband.

Korticultural Bepartment.

Gardening.

There was once a noted editor who a good sized family, and we hope that told the people what he knew about farming; you have all heard of him. His name was Horace Greely. Now, this man taught the people many good things, but he hit wide of the mark at other times. This, perhaps may be the case with me, but we shall try to make our subject as plain as presible.

It is the farmers vegetable garden that we intend to talk about. He has ample room to lay off his garden plat in any way he may choose; but how frequently we see gardens enclosed in a small yard not large enough for a horse to turn around in. This is not so common now as it was, which is one step in advance of the old system of gardening. My idea of how to plan a garden is something like this: Have the garden as near the house as convenient; always select the best location and soil possible, then lay off as long again as wide, and plant everything in rows. This will allow you to use a horse when cultivating, and save a great amount of hoeing and backache.

I cannot see why any one, brought up on a farm dislikes to work in a Building in the city of Chicago, comgarden, when we all know that we get mencing Wednesday, June 18, and conmore benefit and real enjoyment from tinuing three days. the garden fruit included than from any other source on the farm. (fruit gardens included.) As we have said, plant everything in rows three feet apart except vines, which we plant six feet one way and three feet the other. The winter squashes give a good place by themselves with plenty of room. Eight feet each way gives them room to run, Culture, Grading, Packing and sale of and lets in the sunshine to ripen them. Stock. Where you have burned an old straw stack is a good place to plant vines.

If you expect to raise a good garden, it is necessary to have a rich seed bed We hope our Brothers will understand this, but it would be well when you are preparing the ground to know just where you wish to plant or sow certain kinds of seeds, as some require richer ground than others. If beans, peas, or tomatoes, are planted in very rich ground they grow too much vines, will be later, and bear less fruit.

We like to have the garden plowed early, or as soon as it is in good condition. Then have ready fine compost from the farm. Spread it evenly Grove, Chicago Ill. over the plowed ground, and harrow thoroughly with a fine tooth drag. Now commence and mark rows three tiller of the soil, that no farm or feet apart, and mark only what you garden can be kept clear of weeds unwish to plant for the present. First less they are attacked early when they are small, tender and easily extirpated. we will plant only those that can Let them get a full start on us, and stand the cold spring weather best, stand the cold spring weather best, they will not only absorb a double such as peas, radishes, letuce, onions share of manurial nourishment, but and beets, then wait a while, and let will resist the hoe or cultivator stubbornly, and always come off second best. It is well known to every exthe ground warm before you plant vines. When we plant these named kinds we plant in double rows six or become firmly established, not even eight inches apart, and for large veg- the hoe or plow will always remove eight inches apart, and for large ver them entirely; but when they are at-tacked early and as soon as they make more convenient, but keep our main rows just three feet apart. When the early Kent and Champion of England are planted both at the same time, there is two weeks differ- proves a godsend to the weeds, so that ence in them, they are both excellent peas. We have the best of success when we plant cabbage seed in the hill dislodge them. We may harrow and they seem to be early enough, as their cross narrow in our efforts to get rid of growth is not retarded by transplaning. Always plant some for the bugs. Ashes will make the plants unless, indeed, we apply the slow grow and keep the bugs away. We process of the hoe, and then not be plant string beans two or three feet apart. It is a good plan to plant two only a very slight opposition to the varieties of sweet corn, the early and efforts of destroying them; and by relate. By planting early varieties of newing the attacks upon the rest that potatoes deeply you can plant early, may afterward appear, we shall get rid of the whole with comparatively and they will be ready to grow when little labor and with no loss to the it is warm enough. We think it a crops, which they would otherwise good plan totest garden seeds. This entail. is good work for the Sisters. We find it pleasant as well as profitable business. We will make a suggestion that every farmer test his seed corn before planting time. "Hold !" say our bilities of small amount. Years ago he Brothers, "We thought you were talking about gardening !" Well, we are, but we could not help speaking when He was a successful business man, and we see so many farmers who pretend to do things by *rule*, that plant poor pany, of which he had control, a very seed and are thus cheated out of a good profitable enterprise. He choose to crop of corn. We will now suppose our garden planted. Then we will our garden planted. Then we will friend in a humorous way: "When I first came into Wall street, I was saluted respectfully as "Mr. Stockwell" soon as it peeps above the ground sufficiently, loos en the soil about it, and pull the weeds so it can grow; this part of the work must be done by hand. of the work must be done by hand, and is really the worst part of garden low from Cleveland." work. We must take good care of the tender plant or vine, if we expect them that is worth the attention of thouto mature, and yield a liberal harvest. sands, from our bright, wide-awake, We can now bring in the horse to aid us in our work; but it will require a careful hand to guide him or he will disturb things by stepping on them. When weeds are small you can do good service with a garden rake between rows, if used on a sunshiny day, as such days are the best for killing weeds. We must keep the soil loose and free from weeds.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

good garden is worth ten times more ance here in securities and cash. Jas. to a family when health and comfort (turning to a bookkeeper), how much is there to the credit of Mr. are what we are seeking, than, (I was "James pulled out a big ledger, turn-

about to say) a whole field of wheat. ed over a few pages and replied: 'About It does not take so much time as many \$350,000, sir. Was this published to attract fools think, to raise vegetables sufficient for

to the game so artfully advertised? The supply of gudgeons has run short our brothers and sisters will feel it on Wall street of late, and such a bait their imperative duty to supply themmay help to bring them around again. The number of people who think selves with a good variety of vegetables. that they have only to go there with a So they will not have to say, "I don't few hundreds and come out in four know what to get to eat, we have no years with hundreds of thousands, is still large, though it has been much reduced by the harsh experience of iggarden sauce, and how we long for norant and gullible stock speculators But to be a successful gardener, we during the very period of which this should understand the requirements broker speaks. One after another the simple have been cleaned out, or have of plant life, and their analysis. Then retired from the street with losses which have probably sobered them for we can go to work and supply their physical wants as ir telligently as our

life. The long pericd of stock depression has, indeed, had its compensating adbest fitted physicians can prescribe for a sick patient. To understand these vantages, for it has taught many men things we should have a knowledge of the folly and absurdity of trying to get botany, chemistry, and know how to rich at a business they know nothing apply them. My brothers and sisters, about-a business which is the most difficult and dangerous into which a man can enter. Merchants and manuwe hope we have not worried you with our long essay, and if we have said facturers, farmers, lawyers, physicians anything that will be of practical valand even clergymen all over the Union have deluded themselves with the noue to you, we shall be well paid for tion that they could contend in stock speculation with the shrewd experts of Wall street. Fair protfis and small savings seemed contemptible to them. They wanted to turn hundreds into thousands, and thousands into millions American Association, of Nurserymen, by a few operations through the broker. Florists, Seedsmen, and kindred inter-It was a mania which was widespread ests will be held in the Exposition and most demoralizing, and it could only be checked by such bitter experiences as stock spectulators of the ig norant sort have been going through during the last two years. They bave The following are among the State almost uniformly lost their money and consequently have abandoned Wall street with sore and troubled hearts; and the disasters have been so general that they have not yet been eplaced. Perhaps they have now learned to

Products, Impliments and Labor Savstick to the business they know some To produce Quicker Transit, more reathing about. But the publication of sonable rates and avoiding needless exsuch a story is that we have quoted posure of Nursery Products when in may tend to bring in new fools, and it seems to have been started for that The Perfection of better Methods of purpose.-Justice.

American Roads.

The Exhibition and Introduction of new Varieties of Fruits, Trees, Plants Let any one drive over most Amer-To promote Honest and Honorable ican roads in the spring with open eyes and wits, and see what unchecked The elaborate programme has been destruction is at work-streams are running in the tracts that the removal prepared covering the discussion of subof the sod would turn into the drains; jects of direct interest to the members holes are lying full of water until May or June, being worked into brick clay The membership fee is \$2.00 which by weary teams, to be worked into lava beds by the sun: stones coming up by covers copy of proceedings of the Confrost and lying to combat every passvention when printed. Reduced railing wheel until they are actually worn road fairs have been arranged for. Arout, as are the wagons that bump over them. And all this in the midst of ticles for Exhibition should be addressmen with libraries in their houses. ed to M. H. Hunt, Exposition Building. modern tools in their barns, keen brains Chicago. For farther information adin their heads, and horses of value bress, M. A. Hunt President, Wrights eating their heads off, waiting for the roads to dry up so they can dance out after a long rest and lame themselves on the first round stone! It was a wise discovery of the late John Wilkinson. It should be borne in mind by every in his management of one of the first railways in the state, that "\$1 on the track was worth \$2 in the shop;" and it will be the era of better days in roads when it is understood that \$1,25 in a day's work, at the proper time, on the road, will save many times that sum in wear and damage that only highpriced mechanics can repair. But the road makers are not alone at

fault. Our ordinary wagons are made to destroy roads, with round narrow perienced cultivator that when roots tires and a uniform track, the latter the best possible arrangement for putng all travel in line and making ruts. If roads were railroad tracks, an even width of track would of course be the thing, but for roads it is just as far from a saying as any possible invention. Buying once a "trap" in England, as light "rigs" are called, the writer asked if it had the ordinary width of track. The honest maker scratched his puzzled head and confessed he did not know any such thing; when it was made plain to him, he said there was no rule of the kind, and just here is the secret of the wear and tear of foreign roads-the wheel tread is all over the road. Unless the roads are very favorably situated with regard to good gravel, all that are subject to a large amount of travel must in time be made of broken stone. This has been the result in all older countries, and time and a growing demand for roads will force the practice upon us, and it need not be a costly process, if done gradually and with system.

Don'T break the continuity of wellestablished purpose by flying from one task to another in obedience to momentary inclination. The true way to accomplish an object is to work lirectly toward it and to continue work with every proper or portunity. But accomplishment is not attained most readily by undue haste. Some years ago a farmer, then in middle age, was noted for his thrift, as in fact he is even now after many years

of toil, the dignity of mellow age and delightful contentment attained. In years past he was always ready to stop his work in the field and spend matter how hurrying the season or how great the exactions of the task before him. While engaged in plowing when a neighbor called, he would heerful mien to discuss any metters of interest, apparently without desire to hasten departure. In truth, his mind was for a time withdrawn from him hope. labor, but with the interview ended he went again to his plowing with no effort to make up lost time. This trait marked his whole character. Yet that man made substantial gains every year, not alone in property but in lignity and influence as a citfzen. When he stopped his work for a short time to confer with a neighbor, he rested; the conference ended, he went to his task and continued directly toward the object he had in view. There was a man never in a hurry. always moving toward a purpose, and the purpose sure to be accomplished; a quiet, dignified, restful, thrifty farmer and a good citizen. This is the kind of continuity of purpose that should be an integral portion of character in every farmer. Suppose, for instance, a newly established Grange maintains continuity of purpose, what wonderful achievements it may reach.-Husbandman.

THE history of the road (Union Pacific will show how some prominent mil-lionaires make their millions. It will show how a great property can be plundered by men in control of it. It will show "railroad wrecking" in the high-est style of the art. Written impartially and thoroughly, this history would make a most interesting pamphlet for the perusal of investors. If they want to see how the interests of the Government and the public were looked after by the directors of the company appointed for the purpose by the Government, they may turn to the last report of the Government Directors and find therein an apology for the gross abuses of trust and the wholesale plundering to which the Union Pacific Railroad has been subjected. These acts are apologized for virtually on the ground that the men who control other railroad properties are no better-a false accusation, sufficiently refuted by the price at which the stock of the Union Pacific's most formidable rival is selling .- N. Y. Times.

THE North American Review for June opens with an article on "Harboring Conspiracy," by Prof. Henry Wade Rogers, who examines, in the light of international law, the diplomatic history of the United States and the national constitution, the question as how far our government may and must go in suppressing plots against governments with which we are at peace. Henry D. Lloyd, in the same number of the Review, shows how every branch of production is coming under the control of "Lords of Industry, "corporations and monopolies. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has an article marked by rare philosophic force upon were good but we were disappointed mind whenever patience is tried with the "Struggle for Immortality," Other articles of not less importae are

Correspondence.

Our Visit to Leonidas.

Bro. Cobb:-The morning is so beautiful that it allures us from duty. and tempts us to do something out of the line of common household work, and we can think of nothing better than writing about our visit to a sister a half hour with any visitor, no Grange in St. Joe county yesterday. It was a beautiful morning, everybody and everything were inspired with a feeling of gladness that at last stop his horses, seat himself on the the icy chains of winter were un-plow-beam and give the time with loosed, and spring in all her glory loosed, and spring in all her glory was reaching forth on outstretched hand to the sturdy farmer and bade

At 8 o'clock, A. M., we took our seat beside a brother and sister of our Order: the circumstance being such as to debar our usual escort, from accompanying us much to our regret. Pomona Grange. We were soon speeding away, and as we breathed the pure and exhilarating atmosphere, we felt glad that we were called away from the dull routine of household cares for one day at least.

The ride was a pleasant one, and as our eye roamed over the vast fields. now barren, but which will in a few weeks be clothed in all the beauty of spring habiliments, we thought, "Surely, the Grange has done some good, for the farmers take more pains to beautify their homes, than they did

before the hall feeling that we were faces met our gaze, but we found the same genial hospitality existing that is found among all Patrons of Husbandry. No standing aloof among the Grangers, but each and every one assumes the character of entertainer, making the stranger feel at home among them.

The meeting was called to order by Worthy Master Purdy; and as we, with a goodly number of others were not eligible to a seat among Pomona's subjects, we retreated in good order to the ante-room, and there surrounded by baskets of good things, which we were admonished not to touch,) we spent the time visiting with brothers

and sisters, until recalled by a summons to dinner, which was discussed had spared no pains to prepare that which strengthened the inner-man. after the business of the Grange was disposed of the lecturer came to the tion unsuited to hard tasks until infront with program. The choir ren-dered some very fine music which in telligent care of domestic animals is made us feel the shortcomings of our rewarded by their thrift and greater own Grange as that only lacks the capacity for whatever labors are re-one thing needful (music,) to make quired. The lesson taught by the one thing needful (music,) to make everything complete. Discussions that the essayists were absent.

JUNE 1, 1884.

applied to us, as we had been gleaning in the fields all day long, and many were the golden sheaves of thought that had fallen to our share; while those outside of our Order had lost the golden grain that had been gathered by others; but they certainly found no barren field in the evening for Brother Luce scattered the seeds of thought broadcast, and did they gather them up and store them in the garners of the mind, they did not go home empty handed nor with clouded brow.

But as all things must have an end, so did the meeting, and after bidding our Leonidas friends goodnight we were soon on our homeward way, guided by a beautiful moon with good roads and fleet horses we were set down at our own door near the turn of night, feeling that the day had been well spent, and its memory will be like the oasis of the dessert, a green spot ever reminding us of our pleasant visit to the St. Joe county

н. м. т.

Sherwood, April 21, 1884. The above spicy report being overlooked at the time for seasonable insertion, we present it now, knowing full well "good things will keep."-ED]

The school for scandal is patronized by many people who might be better employed. By far, too many farmers permit themselves to deal lightly with the characters of neighbors, perhaps without intention of doing wrong, but unfriendly criticisms, half spoken and before the organization of our Order." half suggested, are nevertheless too After a ten mile ride, we drew up common in rural communities. The school is generally located at the groc-"strangers in a strange land." As we smith shop, or some other resort to ery or store, at the corners, the blakentered the hall, only two familiar which tattlers gather to replenish their stocks of small talk, utterly oblivious to the damaging influence that follow their thoughtless remarks. In many localities the Grange has closed these offensive institutions,-closing them by attracting persons to the meetings where something useful is provided to engage attention. The bane of coun-try life is the small tattle that belittles the mind, while at the same time it damages reptutations and encourages dissessions in neighborhoods, that but for this hateful propensity, might be always peaceful and happy. Wherever the Grange breaks up combi ations like those which exist at the corner grocery. it renders valuable services to all concerned .- From the Husbandman.

Now in the happy spring time when all animate nature feels the thrill of new life, let every Patron of Husbandry remember what is enjoined in one much to the credit of the sisters who of the first lessons received from the Order:--that is, careful treatment of domestic animals. Think of this les-son when the horses are brought out The gavel was again sounded, and for spring work, their muscles soft-Grange in this matter is peculiarly applicable in spring. Let it be borne in the animals not yet hardened for the

We wish to make an asserton that it takes no fool or lazy person for a not know one stock from another. He successful garden, but just the reverse. I know how it is. Farmers say they don't have time to work in the garden, Well, I done the best I could, I have and must tend to things that are more been handling money for him ever

their appearance, they are easily kept down.

vegetables this time of the year etc."

The Ninth Annual Session of the

objects sought by the Association.

The Cultivation of Personal Acquain-

tance with others engaged in the trade. The Exchange and Sale of Nursery

AUNT KATE.

writing this article.

ing Devices.

transit.

Dealing.

of the Association.

down. But sometimes, the hurry of work will oblige one to defer the weeding process for a little while; meantime a prolonged rain sets in, which they make such strides to run their course and mature their seeds as to require two or three times the labor to them, and still enough is left behind to restore their number and mature their seeds for the ensuing year, able to extirpate them wholly. But

Bait for Gudgeons.

Recently there was announced from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange the failure of Allen B. Stockwell, with liahad an annual income of nearly \$200,-000. When he came to New York in 1866, he was reputed worth \$2,000,000. gamble on Wall street and has come to grief. It is stated he recently said to a friend in a humorous way: "When I after I had become acquainted I was

We clip a bit of plain, honest advise, and superbly edited contemporary, the New York Sun, entitled:

BAIT FOR GUDGEONS.

The Times says that a broker, whose name and place of business it gives, iately told the following story to a party of men in his office:

"Four years ago a lawyer of this city came to me with \$2,500, which he said was all the money he had. He owed considerable money, and he wanted to increase his savings so that he could pay his debts. I took the \$2,500 with the understanding that I was to do the best I could with it. My friend did had got an idea into his head that the money could be made on Wall street and he wanted me to make it for him.

paying. Now, don't say that, for a since. He now has a very large bal-

The Pension List.

Another pension bill to take from the Treasury anywhere from fifty to seventy-five millions, has passed the Lower House of Congress. By its provisions pensions are granted to the survivors and widows of the Mexican war. If the bill becomes a law, pension agents will reap another harvest and tax-payers assume another load. The secret of the whole matter is political capital-this and nothing more. The soldier vote is the primary object, and not so much a simulated philanthrophy for the veterans of the war with Mexico. Soldiers, however, are usually a class of men who think for themselves, and when they see Congressmen trying to curry favor by voting away, unnecessarify, public funds, they entertain for them a feeling of contempt. The Government has been bountiful in its pension provisions, more so than that of any other nation, and the soldiers are not complaining and clamoring for more.

This pension business is getting overdone, and the people who heretofore have gladly borne tax-paying burdens that soldiers and their survivors should have aid and support, will enter their protest against any further legislation on this subject. No wonder the cry for reform and retrenchment is so universal. It will increase in volume until it becomes potential, and when that period arrives the men who voted for this Mexican Pension bill will be asked by their constituents to stay at home as the country has no further use for their public services. Where is the voice strong, mighty and vigorous, crying as one in the wilderness against all pr fligate waste of public moneys and public lands? It would fall on ears willing and waiting for the sound.-Justice.

A New York stock broker owes \$350,000 and has \$7 to pay with.

"Sociological Fallacies," by Prof, W. G. Summer: "The Rise and Fall of Authority," by President J. C. Welling; 'Walt Whitman," by Walker Kennedy

The railroad ring influences legislatures, bribes courts, buldozes Congress, and manipulates on occasion regard to temperance. the most important wires in the machinery of political parties. The great railroads have gobbled public lands wider in area than some of the most powerful nations of Europe. They claim to be of the nature of a public institution when they want protection and a subsidy, and of a private corpothe poople and pay fair profits to capi-tal and labor. They are run to make millionaires of gamblers, legalized highwaymen and genteel plunderers with morals not much better in fact than those of the vulgar cut throat.-Winsted (Conn) Press.

HONESTLY and equitable managed railroads are the most benficent discovery of the century, but perverted by irresponsible and uncontrolled corporate management, in which stock-watering and kindred swindles are tolerated, and favortism in charges is permitted, they become simply great engines to accomplish unequal taxation, and to arbitrarily redistribute the wealth of the country. When this state of things is sought to be perpetuated by acquiring political power and shaping legislation through corrupt use of money, the situation grows more serious -New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

TOM CAMPBELL, the criminal lawyer ascal a day or two ago, insolently informed the presiding judge that no one dared to lay hands on his client. If he had said such a thing to a judge in Detroit he would have been in danger of being kicked over the bar by some friends of the court .- Detroit Times.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, will discuss in the June CENTURY the question. "What is a Liberal Education?" Among other things he makes a strong lea for the study of English, and in a to the church which, though small, historical review of the changes in university curricula shows what a hard fight was necessary to procure the in-troduction of Greek three centuries graced the walls. The speaker took ago.

Citizens' leagues are being formed in many of the large cities of Michigan to secure the enforcement of liquor laws. They appoint agents to aid the local Michigan to secure the enforcement of liquor laws. They appoint agents to aid the local officers, and compel dealers to a strict compliance with the laws.

We certainly pitied the sister called upon for remarks, knowing the presence of so many able speakers was and a symposium on "Expert Testi-mony," by Rossiter Johnson, Dr. W. W. ing on her part to the four winds. enough to drive all impromptu speak-Godding, T. O'Conor Sloane and Dr. One brother made some good sugges-Charles L. Dana. tions in regard to consolidating our

forces at the ballot-box, and it awakened some thoughts in our mind in

Yes, brothers, rally to the conflict! Unite your efforts to put down this hydra-headed monster, that is standing out in such bold defiance, knowing it is protected in a great degree by the laws of our land. Be on hand at ration when they wish to pluck the public. They should be run to benefit nominate a town board that will not grant a license to the man who can fiding public. It buys its lickets for deal such wholesale destruction to

> Who makes the saloonists? You with your votes! the men you select to fill the important offices of town,

county and State, can by a few strokes of the pen, give the rumseller full power to sow the seeds of misery and woe broadcast over our land. Brother, if you cannot put down this dreadful scourge, give the ballot to your wives, mother and daughters, and see how scon the ist an opportunity to see Niagara liquor license law will be wiped out Falls-without once leaving his seat. of existence.

sound of the click of the scissors, as they clip our pinions; which like the of Cincinnati, whose professional or unprofessional trickery and bravado young bird as it leaves the nest for are in a measure responsible for the the first time, is apt to try the parecent riots there, while defending a tience of the mother bird too far. We tience of the mother bird too far. We return from our ærial flight, to find supper has been prepared for those and feed the mind upon the good

things Bro. Luce was expected to reyeal to us in the evening.

At the appointed time we repaired was neat and tastefully furnished, his seat, and the house was soon

hast thou gleaned to-day? We felt the appropriateness of the words as Patrick, Midland City, Michigan.

labor imposed. From the Husband man, Elmira, N. Y.

A "Falls Route."

There never yet has been a route by which the man from Kalamazoo, going back to see the folks "deown in Maine." could get a fair look at Niagara Falls from his train. We select the man from Kalamazoo for an illustration, not because we have any illwill for the Gem City of Michigan ; but because that euphoniously-named cross-roads happens to be situated on the Michi an Central Railroad. The Michigan Central is not the only road that has advertised all these years-ever since the Suspension Bridge was opened-to be the great and only Niagara Falls route. The puclic-up and around Kalamszoo and Oshkosh, and thereabouts-is a conits annual Easten trip "by the great Niagara Fails route," and starts for our youth, to our homes and to our the East in happy anticipation of a view of the Falls that shall equal the

pictures and descriptions which adorn the schedules of "the great Niagara Falls route." But, when it gets to Niagara River and finds that the only view of the Falls it has is a most unsatisfactory glimpse from a point a mile and a half down stream, little wonder that it feels its confidence has been abused

But the Michigan Central Railroad Company has opened a through East and West route which is a Niagara Falls route, and which gives the tour-By the new route the traveler is not

simply given a distant and obscure Our thoughts travel with lightning view of the Falls. He is taken down rapidity upon this momentous subject the river on the New York side. but we forbear as our ears catch the From Buffalo to Tonawanda he rides, much of the way, along the river bank, and can study the force and sweep of the great current. Then, as he rides along, he has a full view of the two great arms of the river that en-compass Grand Island. Just before he reaches Niagra Falls village he can see the first break of the river into the ourselves seated around a well spread upper rapids. He crosses the stream table in Leonidas Grange hall; as by the new cantilever bridge and has a general view of the Falls which is better than that heretofore obtained from a distance, who wished to tarry from the old bridge, because it is a nearer view. Then he skirts along above the Canadian bank until "Falls View" is reached. Where all through trains stop. This is really one of the finest views of the Falls anywhere to be had.

This route may be honestly called "Niagra Falls route." No through Michigan Central trains go directly East from the Falls, but come to Buffalo, thus securing the advantage of all the city connections, and at the same time make fast schedule time

For fertilizing salt, address, Larkin and

JUNE 1, 1884.

Communications.

Independent Political Action.

Bro. Cobb :- Mr. J. Gard, asks in the VISITOR of April 15th, what is meant by the independent voter. He says a scratcher will soon loose his influence in any party.

I suppose the above has reference to your editorial remarks on independent political action.

ticket."

Bro. Gard, please look over the laws

passed by congress and see how many

of them are passed by party voters.

Are there not now in congress both

There are two general classes of

One may be expressed by the word

The centralization adherents would

have the government take charge of

confronted by town boards defying

Parties are generally organized to

The greenback party was formed to

practically ended its work by the re-

parties have the same underlying prin-

ciple, but above and beyond their one

idea rises the tread of civil liberty

across the centuries, which has been

steadily advancing from the days of

Magna Charta in the early part of the

11th century to the present. To

broaden and deepen this current of

civil liberty, I shall choose those can-

didates from any and all the parties,

who in my opinion have the highest

stamp of manhcod engraved upon

any party, and declare with the aver-

Learn to Vote.

I learned while there that the far-

mer is of a great deal more importance

drive wheel, safety-valve and gover-

laws made to favor anybody it should

But he should learn to protect him-

learn that it is to his interest to study

and duty of every citizen, in such a

government as ours, he must read,

His reading must not be alone polit-

ical newspapers, and his thinking must

not be the scheming of a partisan, nor

his investigation in the manner of

an office-seeker. You cannot vote

rightly unless you do your own think-

Many farmers plow too shallow be-

cause their fathers did. Too many

vote a certain ticket because their

fathers did. To vote a certain ticket

support certain men and measures is

not to study politics but to become

a partisan. If honest men do not

study politics dishonest men will; in

fact they will study it any way, as

burglars do mechanics and counter-

Every political campaign educates,

it drills some to think who never

feiters engraving.

thought before.

investigate, and think.

ing.

be the farmer.

politics a little.

them by nature.

1835 to 1865.

If there ever was a time in the history of this country that independent voting was really necessary, for the welfare and protection of the people generally, it is at this time. I am very glad you wrote those editorifree trade and protective tariff demoals. I hope editors of other papers will crats? give their readers as good advice. If the candidates who are generally opinions prevailing as to the functions nominated for the various offices, that this government should perform. were a class of men who would vote and work while in office for just and centralization; the other by the phrase equitable laws, and manifest an inmunicipal, or local authority. terest in the welfare of the people they represent, there would be less necessity for independent voting; the banks, railroads, telegraphs ocean but instead, a majority of our Conlines, manufacturing companies and gressmen have for years worked to probably the sunshine. The adherbuild up the most gigantic and ents of the other idea, would increase dangerous monopolies and corporthe powers of the boards of supervisation's known in the world. Ten ors so as to nullify the law of the legisyears ago the Senate committee on lature pertaining to their several countransportation, reported that Congress ties, and they would be still further had the constitutional right to regulate rates of freight on railroads, and it their acts. These two classes of opinwas for the best interest of the people ions have formed the basis of all polithat it should be done, granting everytical parties from the organization of thing the farmer asked. But yet there the government to the present mois no law to protect the people against ment. the extortionate rates charged by railroads, and why? Because a majority correct a single abuse. For instance, of Congressmen work for railroad the anti-slavery party was organized monopolies, instead of the people. to liberate the slaves and ended its The same cause prevents other needed mission by inducing the republicans and just reforms being accomplished. to use the vast powers of the govern-Monopolies see to it that such men are ment to do its work. It took from nominated, as will work for their interest; they don't care what political party they belong to. know whether this nation has the

If the farmers of this country ever accomplish some of the most important objects they have in view, they cent decision of the supreme court. must vote into office such men as they A period from '76 to '84. All political have good assurance will work for their interests. If the party a farmer belongs to, does not nominate men for offices of importance, who are true to the interests of the farming class and people generally, and some other party does nominate a good, true, honest, capable man for the same office, then every farmer ought to be independent enough to vote for the best and truest man. Whenever a man looses his influence in his party by scratching the name of a monopoly candidate, and voting for a man who will not sell his influence and vote; the sooner he leaves that party the better.

Any political party that will denounce and condemn a man for voting balance, unless its candidates are electfor honest, upright men, and favoring ed, the histories that lie before me good principles is no longer needed.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Bro. Cobb: In the issue of April the telegraphs are conducted by the deep and broad philosophy of intellect-15th M. J. Gard asks, "What is meant several governments in the interest of ual and spiritual growth, and who, in by the independent voter?" I reply, we mean the extension of civil liberiy open to all competitors.

mirably in adjusting their forces, and among men. A strict partisan is al-In free America one man owns the regulating their process in harmony ways a narrow man and a demagcgue. with nature's laws. The fact that there telegraphs and substantially the cables. The quotations of all markets of are a few such men and women em-Quite likely we are going to see the chief representative office of Michigan the world are in his hands, for it is his ployed in our educational institutions sold out to such a man as Mr. Palmer, agents who report the price of all the is enough to establish the proposition by the republicans, and the same office great exchanges in America, Europe, that teaching is, at least a potential sold to the Standard Oil Co., by the and Asia. A misquotation of any of profession, even though, as yet falling the leading products of the world far short of that rank in practice, and democrats of Ohio; then, at the crack oi the ring master's whip again, "save

made by his order would give him mil- though not so recognized. the country" by "voting the straight lions of dollars, and no one could We now come to our second question call him to account. This man's name To what extent is teaching recognized as a profession? We answer, as fully

is Jay Gould. J. H. MACUMBER. Newaygo Co, Mich.

Teaching as a Profession.

country the superintendents of graded schools, the principals of high schools, Reading an article in an educational and the teachers in colleges, by comjournal not long since, we met with the mon consent, are called "Professors." following proposition: "Teaching is a So are the ventriloquists and slight of Profession." The public will yet be hand performers. This, is not however, compelled to recognize it as such; and the recognition according to the three that, too, in the fullest and highest professions, law, divinity and medicine. sense of the word, "This set me think- The applicant for their honor and emoling! A little thought suggested the uments is examined by a competent following questions: board, and admitted to their privileges

as in its present state of development,

it has any claim to be so recognized.

I Is teaching a profession?

2. If it be, to what extent is it recognized as such?

3. Why is it not fully recognized? 4. How, and by whom is the public to be compelled to recognize it?

The first of these questions can be best determined, perhaps, by the classification of the vocations, and a definition of each kind. For this discussion let us divide the vocations on the basis of the relative importance of the manual skill and mental culture employed in their pursuit into five species in three years (generally annually) he as follows: First, Manual Labor: Secmust be examined, even though he may ond, Mechanic Arts; third, Traffic; have had twenty years of successful exfourth, Professions; fifth, Polite Arts. perience, and may have taught in every We will try to describe them so as to grade from the rustic common school convey to our minds a tolerable distinct to the presidency of a college. And and adequate conception of what is included in each of the five classes.

Manual labor designates all those sorts of work which are performed science, like geography for instance, enmainly by the application of muscular tirely ignoring every principle of the right of self-preservation or not, and force, calling for very little skill of mathematical, and every great fact and hand even, and still less exercise of feature of the physical branches of the mental tact, judgment, or taste.

Mechanic arts are these occupations, requiring manual dexterity, skill in raphy; questions asking the boundary the use of tools, an accurate eye, a steady nerve, and a good degree of taste, all employed in converting raw material into manufactured articles. The the location of some petty island, so inwork of the mechanic may involve the most profound principles of philosophy yet the mechanic may use them daily, and still have no adequate conception of them. To illustrate; every journeyman cooper in the land will set his dividers, so that six steps of them will

just span the distance around the in-When I enlist under the banner of side of his barrel, and with them thus age campaign speaker, that not only set, he will strike the circumference of his barrel head, and yet we venture the the coun'ry will be ruined, but the opinion that not one in twenty would solar system itself thrown from its know of what you were talking, if you were to enunciate the proposition, that the side of a regular hexagon is equal will be burned and the world start

indications that the above views are correct. Should such a radical revoluthe community, and the news field is their own work, appear to succeed ad- tion in our educational system take place, we should expect to see teaching step to the front, assume the dignity. claim and receive the recognition it would most assuredly deserve, that of being a noble and most honorable profession. May heaven hasten the auspicious day.

C. W. HEYWOOD.

As to Teaching the Science of Agriculture in the Schools.

H. ESHBAUGH, LECTURER NATIONAL GRANGE.

How far is that? Throughout the We occasionally see In article in some newspaper upon some important subject containing matter of interest well written and productive of good. This article passes through the press, is copied and re-copied, read and reread, until it becomes quite familiar to many readers and receives much thought and doubtless often accom-plishes profitable results. Often we ee a subject with a few pertinent remarks carelessly named, that have a tendency to mislead the reader, directing him into error and and thus pro. ducing much harm. One of these last once for all. From that time forth he articles named is now making the performed his duties without let or rounds through the press which reads as follows: "What we need on the farm are inhindrance, and his reputation and

patronage depends upon his success dependent men-men who have the and power to please. Not so with the courage to leave the old beaten track. great body of teachers. Each year the and reach out on all sides after knowledge and accept the teachings of sciman who would do duty as a teacher of ence and the products of invention, a public school must pay his fee of one which give them promise of greater success. What we need is a higher dollar, to be distributed by the superintendent of Public Instruction among a education. We cannot expect this of old heads, but our hope is in the riscoterie (we will not say ring) of mutual ing generation, who are to keep up the implements of labor as they fall from admirationists to pay them for running annual institutes in each county. Once the hands of the fathers."

The quotation reads very well, and doubtless looks reasonable and satisfactory to unthinking minds who give it no farther thought and are therefore lead into error that does much harm. There are thousands and thousands of farmers living to-day who have heard this and similar ideas thirty and forty such examinations! Heaven save the years ago, when they were the rising generation. Now they are the old mark ! Questions sent out from the department at Lansing on a grand old heads spoken of. But how little have they varied from the old beaten track? How little of the knowledge and science spoken of have they been able to gather together and practice, to any great advantage to themselves and science, and only occupied with the pet their families? And why not? For the simple reason that they have ha ty details of local and political geogno opportunity of obtaining that high er education spoken of, so essential of some insignificant duchy in Europe, successful agriculture. The reasons why these older heads, the fathers or the latitude and longitude of called, have got farther away from th three or four obscure towns in Asia, or old beaten tracks, and profited mon by enlightened and scientific agricu significant as not to be laid down in ture, is in consequence of not havin Johnson's or Cotton's largest atlas, and the advantage of an agricultural educ tion. If this hindered them, will whose only value lies in the fact that it not also hinder the rising generation is so diminutive that, from the beginfrom accomplishing any more than ning, man has abandoned it to cormordid their fathers? We are not educating, nor pretending to educate, the rising generation on the farm to any Why is not teaching fully recognized better advantage for leaving the old as a profession? First, because the vobeaten track or to know how to adopt cation is thronged with young men or practice scientific principles in agricultural operations. who temporarily enter it as a corridor It is the height of folly to talk about the rising generleading to a recognized profession, and ation doing so much better in the ap-plication of agricultural science, unless with young women who enter it as a bazar in which to secure a trosseau. we educate them for this purpose. Secondly, because under our present Leading them along in darkness and ignorance upon this subject, and pro- Night Express,____ educational system, which makes our





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ssing to hope for better things, is inodation leaves

The country is better without such anew a party.

The foolish partisan prejudice that has governed so many voters for years, has placed and helped into office some of the worst and most dangerous men there is in the United States; men more to be dreaded than convicts. So long as the people continue to support them, there will be no inducement for now I am back on a farm again. them to cease their plundering schemes. Farmer A. is a democrat, farmer B. a republican, and farmer C. a greenbacker; a bad law injures all nor, to this whole country. He is the alike, and a good law benefits all alike, no matter which party enacts and the very one that should be prothe law. It is therefore to the interest tected above all others. If there are any of every farmer to vote for good, true, honest men, for the different offices; men who will vote and work for equality of rights, privileges, laws, etc. A party name is a mere shadow; the principles of the party and what it does is the substance. I believe there are men in all political parties who would work and vote for the interest of the people, if they were elected to office; but they are not the class of men who are continually pushing themselves forward. If the farmers will select such, and vote them into office, we will get better legislation than we have had. telligent judgment which is the right

A man who votes for a monopoly candidate because he belongs to his party, and is not independent enough to vote for a good true candidate for the same office, because he belongs to another political party, is a slave to a party name and the sooner he frees himself from that condition of slavery the better it will be for himself and the country. A farmer lately said that he had supported men for office who he did not believe were well qualified for the office, politically honest or would work for the interests of the people generally; just because they belong to his party but he did not propose to vote against his interest, in that way any more.

Whenever a convention of importance is controlled by stalwart politicians monopolies or their agents, and nominate a candidate for office; it is generally safe to conclude that the candidate nominated is pledged to their interest and against the people and it is not safe to vote for such.

Independent thinking, action and honest man should, if posible, have. voting is necessary to free the people from the tyranny of corrupt rings and monopolies. A. FANCEBONER.

to the radius of the circumscribed circle. Much less could they enunciate, O. TOMLINSON. or demonstrate to themselves.

Traffic, of course, includes all those lines of effort which are engaged in the Bro. Cobb :- A little over two years interchange of commodities, which are ago I sold my farm and went to the devoted to the purchase and sale of arcity to live. It only took me about ticles of value. a year and a half to get disgusted, and

Professions are those vocations more exclusively intellectual in their character, vocations whose effects are produc- rendering an equivalent. ed by the action of a cultivated judgthan I once thought he was. He is the ment, applying the principles of a sound philosophy to enhance human public to be compelled to recognize happiness by the direct influence of

foundation stone to the whole world mind upon the human character. Lastly, the polite arts, are callings in which science and taste preside over the direct manual skill; occupations and elevation of the teacher unless it whose main purpose is to produce be foreshadowed in the following expleasure by appealing to the aesthetic tract from a private letter, written by

self by learning to vote rightly and element in man's nature. With these definitions before us,

where shall we rank the teacher? Emery Storrs once said: "No man is Some of those with whom our earliest so great as to be above politics; no experience brought us in contact, we you are concerned with methods and man is so small as to be beneath the think, would drop at once into first processes, I with results, and I may as injurious effects and consequences of class, for their labors were accomplishbad government. It is no credit to ed mainly by the action of the flexors, of our day, both public and private, any man to say that he takes no inand extensors of their good right arms. there is growing up a very strong disterest in politics. He would be better They were exact duplicates of the Irish located in Russia where it is not necesschool-master of the song. sary. The fact is, to exercise that in-

"Auld Teddy O'Rourke kept a bit of a school, In a place called Killarney, and he made it a rule

If the mind wouldn't mark, faith he'd soon mark the back, And he'd bate in each task with many

a whack. With them school keeping is a system

of unmitigated terrorism.

Later experience, however, brought us under the influence of several very kind and efficient instructors, none of whom could lay any claim to the title "educator." Like Mr. Chockemchild, in Dicken's Hard Times they consider their pupils "Little Pitchers" to be filled full of dry hard facts. They regarded fancy, imagination, the emotions, the sensibilities, as vicious propensities to be eradicated. Such teachers may rise to the dignity of the Artisan, but they of it, and by leaving the schools and have no conception of the laws which teachers like other vocations to supply underline mental growth, and consequently no idea of regulating their labors by the principles constituting the foundation of all genuine educational

Some will take the primary lesson in process. It has been our, happy lot to meet our own State, the organization and a course of politics, such as every When men learn the injurious alize that genuine, healthy, symmetrieffects of monopoly, they will begin to cal mental culture is the result of forces New Lynne Academy in Ohio, and

public school teacher is an underling. He is subject to the indifference and

neglect of almost the whole community, many of whom regard as an overpaid retainer of the public, as an excrescence upon the body politic, as a barnacle sticking to the ship of State, as a parasite who draws his sustenance from the community, without

ants and penquins as a place of roost.

This brings us to our fourth and last juestion: How and by whom is the teaching as a profession? We confess that we cannot see from what source the compelling power is to arise. We can see no hope of any emancipation

an eminent literary man of the east to

his former instructor in the west. "You look," says he, "at our school system from within, I from without; well tell you, that among the best men trust of our public educational system. Especially is this true in our large cities and towns. We are coming to the conclusion that they are a kind of procrustian bed, upon which the tall must be compressed to the proper standard and the short must be stretched to it, that they are turning out a horde of mere superficial, routine men, who have neither the wish nor power to think; in short, that they are not the nurseries of the vigorous manhood, developed forty or fifty years ago by the old tuition district school, flanked by the classical academy. We believe the time not repunish the selfish or negligent parent or guardian who would defraud him

the demand thus created, as they and their patrons think proper.

The resuscitation of such defunct institutions as Geauga Seminary in Ohio, and the Fentonville academy in

with some teachers who seemed to re- vigorous growth of such establishments as the Jefferson nstitute and open their eyes. In the old world adjusted to act in accordance with a the Sherwood school in Michigan, are Sold by all Druggists.

schools a governmental machine. The deed hoping against hope. The predictions of a higher education in th science of agriculture, as a rule among the rising generation, will be as much a failure in the future as it has been in the past, unless we prepare to so educate. To do this, we must change our system of education with a view of teaching the rising generation to at least understand the elementary principles of scientific agriculture to such an extent as will enable them to im-

prove upon the old beaten tracks, and know how to apply agricultural science to advantage.

It is true that we have better school houses and have them better furnished than we had forty years ago. W have made many improvements and advances in education, but it is equally as true that those improvement have been in the interest and for benefit of the professions, and no a higher agricultural education, or agricultural sciences. Then how the rising generation going to their higher education for agricult advancement, when it is now taught? But, it may be said. we l an agriculture college in the State where the agricultural sciences taught. So we have, but not one in hundred of the scholars from the fa will ever see the college during th school years. Hence it will not do depend upon that to educate the ing generation for greater usefulnes agriculture. It is folly and a wast time to talk about the advantages higher education for the sons daughters on the farm, unless we vide the opportunity to obtain it. The only way to provide for an agricultural education for the rising generation is GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. B: to introduce it into the public schools in the rural districts, where it can be taught in the early school days to e ery boy and girl from the farm. An we should continue to teach it in higher branches until they grow u into manhood and womanhood and n tire from school. This is the only w in which we ever can educate the r ing generation to improve on the o beaten tracks. Then we predict otherwise? We might as well predi a great victory on a battlefield to t army that has neither officers, ar nor amunition. How to introduce agriculture into the public schools will be the subject for an article in these columns in the near future.

The Albany Journal advises its Republican friends that it is "better to spend \$10 in March or April in intersting Republicans in their party than \$1,000 in buying torches, fireworks, and Democrats in October."

Every Gtrl in Her "Teens,"

Who is a student, needs at times a safe and gentle tonic to counterbalance the extra drains on the physical and nervous system. Zoa-Phora, (Woman's Friend,) will give health and freshness for weakness and pallor. See advertisement in another column.

	Kalamazoo Basani	0 10	an water - with
-	Kalamazoo Express arrives,		10 00
e	Day Express,		18 03
0	New York Express,		1 45
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New York, Atlantic and Paciflo Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except San-days. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 6:16 P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 19:45. P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroi J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago, O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Ohicago.

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE

Standard time-30th meridian GOING SOUTH.

	NY&O Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way St.
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Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Ka

Passenger Time Table.

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CadillacAr. CadillacLv.			2 30 PM 3 12 "	9 50 ** 10 18 **
Traverse City_Ar.			4 55 PM 6 24 "	3 14 AM
Petoskey" Mackinaw City "			8 00 "	6 00 **

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS. NO. 2. NO. 4. NO. 6. NO. 8.

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No. 5 leaves Cincinnati and No City daily, except Saturday. A except SunJay. Woodruff sleeping cars on N.s.

824 a Oin cinnati and Grand Rar

mote when our legislatures will see that the public good will be best subserved by protecting the child in his right to an education under a law to

adies

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

JUNE.

Pepartment.

Apple blossoms in the orchard, Singing birds on every tree; Grass a-growing in the meadows Just as green as green can be;

Violets in shady places, Sweetest flowers were ever seen!-Hosts of star y dandelions, "Drops of gold among the green!"

Pale arbutus, fairy wind flowers, Innocents in smiling flocks; Coolest ferns within the hollows, Columbines among the rocks;

Dripping streams, delicious mosses, Tassels on the maple-trees; Drowsy insects, humming, humming; Golden butterflies, and bees;

Daffodds in garden borders, Fiery tulips dashed with dew; Orocus-flowers; and through the greenne Snow-drops looking out at you! -St Nicholas.

"Fitness of Things."

Truly there are many beautiful and enjoyable things in this world. Nature, art and science are all combined to unite the ornamental with the use ful. The creator of all good designed we should enjoy whatever beauties might come within our reach, and appropriate to our use whatever might increase our happiness.

There are martyrs of the period, not to their religious opinions or temperance principles but to fashion."Wherewithall shall we be clothed," is the uppermost idea of their minds. It goes with them by day, and haunts them in their dreams by night. It is said fashion is a tyrant, but not always necessarily so. I think some people "are, as a law unto themselves," and dame fashion perhaps is shocked to see her best wishes and motives and influence thwarted. This goddess is very pleasing to follow providing common sense holds her in check, and her influence is beneficial. How many burdens are self imposed because the excuse is, "It is the fashion." Women will endure untold suffering and torture, rather than be out of fashion. They will cramp their walsts with close fitting corsets, pinch their feet with number three shoes when number five would fit them better. Ladies swelter in heavy silks, satins, and velvets on a hot sultry day in summer or go with thin wraps in cold freezing weather in winter. Probably pride keeps them warm.

It is passing strange why persons with plenty of time and money at their command do not study the "fitness of things" more than they do and dress according to circumstances, place and season.

It is really a pleasure to see a lady becomingly dressed and neat in her apparel. Again, too, it is amusing at times annoying, to notice the lack of good taste and the inappropriateness of the attire of others.

things" and indicated more common sense?

Times and custom change as people change. Formerly if a lady contemplated taking a journey of any great

distance, among her preperations, the necessity, must be considered, of having a traveling dress of plain serviceable goods, or an ulster or something to protect the dress. Now-adays ladies travel in the nicest apparel they possess and when they arrive at the end of their journey they find their best dress sad y demoralized-cinders and dust have collected in the pleats, puffs and trimmings, and if there is caused by the tobacco juice accumulated on the car floor it may be considered fortunat. After they become a little rested, much time and work is needed to brush, sponge and clean the goods, and, I imagine, there is a slight sensation within that the best dress is not so nice as it was. The shimmer is gone, the texture creased and broken. But then, perhaps, some one may

reason on this wise, "How will people know that I have such an elegant attire unless I display it when I travel on the cars?"

I know Bro. Cobb says to us often, Write short articles," but I will happiness." trespass on his good nature just a little more and give my opinion about the present method of dressing the

hair-"Bangs and Frizzes." For a long time our girls have been coaxed, scolded and threatened, on this vexing question. Some mothers have thought their girls too near perfection to ever yield to this hideous style, yet when been over persuaded and been induced to have their "locks shorn." Fathers, husbands, and lovers, have protested again-t the despoiling woman's best ornament but in vain.

It has reached an older class; shall I gence and to whom we had accorded the vortex of this unsightli ness-women to whom we had looked to help us put aside the "Idiot Fringe "-that we might s e the mark of intellignce and beauty in their foreheads and the light of a living soul beaming forth from the eyes and the countenance of the ovely girls of our land. If women and girls think they make a better impression or look prettier in the estimation of sensible men, they make a great mistake. Perhaps some brainless "Dude" will

say it is becoming, but any man of ordinary intelligence and common sense will not favor this horrid style. I imagine the girls of the coming age will say, "What hideous looking creatures the women of the nineteenth century were." They will fai to find loveliness and intelligence exhibited in the countenance and if they render the verdict that the women and girls

women, put them where you will, are proud hearted little animals, and hence we become attached to those who are in the habit of treating us, as if they thought us worthy of their particular notice and regard, and at the same time are cold and secretly inimical towards such as habitually neglect us in these little points, even though the former has never done us a single favor. With regard to neglects in those little things which constitute the main substance of social life, the worst of it is, that they are incapable of free discussion, and of course the wounds from them admit of no healing. We are not some discoloration on the skirts deeply touched with omissions or slights for which it would be ridiculous to expostulate or complain. They leave a sting which secretly rankles in our memories, and fester in our imaginations, and inwardly we feel sore, while we are ashamed to fret outwardly.

Further, that the little daily atten tion upon which social feeling and happiness so much depend ought to be natural or spontaneous, and not loaded and stiffened with ceremony and the only way to make them quite natural is to have written upon the heart, "Live and do for each other's

> MRS. C. L SHAW. Chester Grange, No. 361, April 1884.



Bro. Cobb :- I saw in the VISITOR of May 15th an article from Colon Grange giving a description of a meetthey have gone away to school, or in ing called Children's Day and they company with other girls they have would like to hear through the columns of the VISITOR from oth r Granges who have held these meetings. Lawrence Grange No. 32 Van Buren county held a meeting for children on the 19th day of April, 1884. It was on a special so not to interfere with our say it ? Women of culture and intelli- regular meetings, and was the first meeting of the kind ever held in this common sense, have been drawn into county. We had but a week for preparation. We gave invitations to all to join with us. At the appointed time the hall was well filled with parents and children. We commenced with a song. Prayer by Rev. Bro. Bailey. We had 15 declamations from children from 5 to 16 years of age. Mr. Barrow's little girl whistled a piece accompanied with the organ which was received with great applause. After the close of the exercises the tables were prepared, one for the little folks and one for the adults, you all know how the Grangers tables are furnished. The little folks were seated at one table (34 in number) and by their appearance we knew there was great enjoyment for them, and it gave the parents pleasure to see their children happy. I think it is just what we should do to teach our children to be Grangers, such instruction they never management of the "Children's day,"

COMMON SENSE.

What seems only ludicrous is sometimes very serious. Ceasing to learn is beginning to die. -[Prof. J. M. Watson,

Contact with the world either break or hardens the heart.-Chamferd. Give a little thought in the spring-

time to other interests besides the field. Keep heart ! who bears the cross today, shall wear the crown to-morrow Truth is in itself capital, or an equivalent, always healthful, reliable and safe

The winds and waves are always or the side of the ablest navigators.-Gib-

There will be hours, even days when study will give more profit than work. The first injunction is do something;

do some really good work-the next, do it now. The greatest man is he who chooses

right with the most invincible resolu tion.-Seneca. Good-will, like a good name, is got

by many actions and lost by one.-Francis Jeffery.

God writes the gospel, not in the Bible alone, but on the trees and flowers, but in the clouds and stars. Evermore restrain

Evil and cherish good, so shall there be Evil and cherish good, so shall the Another and happier life for thee [J. G. Whattier.

"He that by the plow would thrive, Must either cold, himself, or drive." The application of this ancient prov erb is u-ually to the practical work of the farm, but it may be applied no less truly to the Grange work."

Clean and wholesome literature in essential to the development of mind and soul; all reading that is low in its character is corrupting and debasing

T'was sown in weakness here:

T'will there be raised in power;

That which was sown an earthly seed

Shall rise a heavenly flower. - Horatius Bonar.

Can not the Grange find a good work to do in aiding to suppress what damages and dissipates the best faculties of the mind, and sentiments of the beari?

See if the Grange can be made more useful in the neighborhood; see if the young who might contribute largely to the success of the organization have become duly interested.

"As a man soweth, so shall he reap." Let the lesson be deeply impressed upon the minds of all who have inclinations to carelessness in little mat ters as well as great.-Husbandman. Real merit of any kind can not be conceased; it will be discovered, and nothing can depreciate it but a man's showing it himself. It may not al ways be rewarded as it ought: but it will always be known.

The Grange inculcates no more useful lesson than that which is addressed to the mind, stimulating it to be activ and aiding, in wise selections of subjects upon which to exercise hought.-Husbandman

The quality of mercy is not strain'd:

It dropped as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath: It is twice blessed It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes T'is mightiest in the m ghtiest; it becomes The throned monarch better than his crown.

- Shakeespare. It is the duty of society to express its detestation of impure publications,

Semi-annual reports of the Master's of State Not good, ... Granges, to the Master of the National Grange.

Master's Office, Paw Paw, Mich., May 21st, 1884 } The following reports from State Masters have been received up to this

date. Other reports will be published when received. J. J. WOODMAN,

> Master of the National Grange. NEW YORK.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 19th, 1884. It gives me much pleasure to comply a requirement, made by the Nawith tional Grange, to report to you the condition of the Order, in this state, ecause I am able to inform you that material progress has been made during the pas few months. Since the ast session of the National Grange nine new organizations have been made in New York, each one embracing in its membership leading citizens of the locality. Besides these there are several other Granges in proess of formation from which reports will be received, I think, before the present month ends. The year 1883 showed material gains in membership over the preceeding year, and the year rate of increase is greater now than before. The fact that the membership has constantly increased in the past three years is gratifying proof of so lidity in the Order, and it encourages, also, the expectation that continued

advancement will be realized. I believe that farmers are obtaining fuller appreciation of the advantage- to be btained through organization, and this, to my view, is the reason of gains n membership.

The last session of the New York State Grange, held in January, was substantial data can be obtained as to entirely harmonious. Its work may be judged by the published Journal of be used by the published Journal of peets. Of this number 40 Granges are peets. Of this number 40 Granges are Secretaries of State Granges, as well as to the officers of the National Grange

It will be seen by reference to the published journal that co operative insurance has a prominent place in Grange work. There are several of these associations that have been engaged in the business five to eight years, and in all cases they have afforded satisfactory protection to the insured. There have been numerous

the requirement and losses have, therefore, been fully met, thus estab-hshing a degree of confidence that It is noticeable that those Granges hshing a degree of confidence that It is noticeable that those Granges must prove an element of security in having carefully prepared programmes erty in these co-operative associat ons.

as to withdraw support from stock in surance associations to such a degree the exercises whatever the future may as to excite alarm in the minds of in be, and read with solicitous care one surance agents, who, in former years, or more of the newspapers published obtained their livelihood by soliciting more particularly as Grange journals insurance of property from these are more thoroughly alive to the opporfarmers.

Co operative purchases of supplies nave, also, attracted considerable attention, particularly within the last four or five years A trade association. organized and managed by a few prominent members of the Order independently and with great success,

was transferred to the State Grange at the last session, the same generous and The only Grange store that is doing The only Grange store that is doing will forget. We can improve on the to correct and reform popular tastes, its last session, the same generous and

Not good,... Granges that report active work by the sisters, and embraces all the prosperous Granges report-d,... tranges that purchase goods through Grange channels,.... Local co-operative associations,..... Number of Grange papers taken in the

29 Granges, 324 Number of Libraries, 6 Number of Granges having regular pro-

gram of work. Number interested in neighborhood education,..... 17

26 In "Suggestions for good of the Order" the call for Lecturers was almost unanimous. It is difficult to devise a means whereby this demand can be complied with. Our State Treasury can contribute little or nothing, and it is hard to devote one's entire time to the work and bear all the expense. No body but a Jew could prosper at that. The outlook for the Order continues hopeful and there are numerous applications for iustruction in re organizations.

JAMES E. HALL, Master.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DUNBARTON, N. H., APRIL 20, '84.

In submitting the semi-annual report of the condition and standing of the Order in this State, it affords me much pleasure to have the honor of reporting a prosperous and growing tendency plainly apparent at nearly every hand.

Since the close of the September quarter, the increase in Grange and membership is very commendable and highly gratifying to all lovers of a higher and a more respected agricultural standard.

Within the half year six Granges have been organized and four Granges reorganized, making the number of active Subordinate Granges in the State to date, sixty-six; and reports have

ship; ten have made no change in their number, while an equal number have suffered slight losses, but even among these in the latter class are

some of our most substantial Granges, so taken as a whole the review is decidedly cheering and encouraging. Our membership is quite eve ly di-

vided between the males and females, the former slightly leading in numbers. We have full confidence that before

losses, but the good faith of the mem-bership has always been adequate to find additions to our list in the way of new and reorganized Granges; the

coming years. These associations of exercises, with well sustained dis-have become so popular that many cussions on a variety topics pertaining farmers have sought membership in to local or national interests, or duly the Grange in order that they might be eligible for insurance of their prop-ately selected by the Lecturer of the National Grange, are as a matter of The amount of property insured is many million dollars. It is so great in their mission; and those Patrons who lend their talents and assist in tunities before them, and are reaping the benefit and blessings that surely come to those who try to help themselves.

The average attendance at the meetings of the Granges, judging from reports rectived, is larger than during the corresponding period of one year

until at last the corrupting influence indefatigable workers continuing in business worthy of especial note, is the of flashy and damaging literature shall the unanagement under terms that will one located in Rochester, which is cease because buyers cannot be found. yield to the state Grange considerable doing an annual business of \$60,000. If the M-ssachusetts and New tages upon members of the Order. It Hampshire State Granges could estabwas found on a review of sales, re-ported by the brothers who had man-supplies for the home as well as aged the former association, that busi- the farm, could be secured at the lowness to the amount of millions of est cost practicable, the advantage dollars had been transacted without would in our opinion, prove doubly flourish, with no ostentatious display, valuable to the Order in both States, but rather an even, steady and ever- and meet a want that is most noticeincreasing current of business yield- ably apparent. A few of our Granges have started mem ers of the Order whose interests a nucleus for a library, and yearly ad-Our annual festival which came off the last week of August, and the series of lectures delivered by Worthy Brother C. L. Whitney, and Genera may be regarded, for there is evidence S. F. Cary during the autumn and to show its extreme importance, is the early winter, have done much towards social character of the membership awakening the renewed interest which we have experienced. The faithful services of my esteemed continued three days with a member-ship gathered from nearly all the counties of the state, and closed with riendships began with the session, an hundred fold. We have made 28 predecessor, Worthy Brother Wason, visits to as many different Granges since the year came in, and the public service of installation in January is quite general with the Granges in The last annual meeting of the State the sense of right pre ails at last and the most interesting and largest in it is extremely rare that a Grange is attendance yet held. Much excellent permanently embittered in its mem- work was done which will have its Lecturer, introduced resolutions touchnent was one on fertilizers. Committees were chosen who will report at benefits resulting from co-operative the next session giving results of prac-effort are the direct product of that tical tests, experiments and observation. The regalia question is one of much moment with the Patrons of this State who deprecate the liberty given to substitute the badge for the time honored sash, an emblem that should be dear to the heart of every loyal member of the Order. Thus it will be seen that the Order is on solid ground in the Granite State, faithfully performing its allotted work and that the work of the future may merit the plaudit of being "well merit the plaudit of being "well done" is our earnest wish and desire. WM. H. STINSON.

JUNE 1, 1884.

I was somewhat amused one exces sively hot Sabbath day to notice a large fleshy lady come puffing into church, almost suffocated with the heat, and her face looked like a boiled lobster. She was dressed in heavy brocaded veivet and silk, rich laces and a profusion of jewelry. She was seated directly in front of me and I imagine neither of us heard all of the sermon, as she was too intent in her attemps to get cool and wipe the persattention and thoughts were distracted state. How much more sensible and comfortable she might have been had silk, grenadine, or lace bunting. I don't believe fashion was the tyrant elegant costume. She prides herself on being one of the first families of distrust, and finally alienation. the aristocracy of "our town."

Fashion is sensible in some things, when she tells us jewelery is never to be worn in the morning, only a simple pin or none at all, but, instead a neat the calendar for the April term of collar and a bow of ribbon. An elaborate toilet is not admissible until one 16 out of 58 cases, for divorce; perhaps changes the dress for dinner or the nine in ten of their disputes grow out afternoon. The following circumstance gave rise to the motive for little faults, or a word spoken unkindwriting this article and airing my opinion:

A lady came from the city to our farm for cream, in the morning. She was dressed as though she were on her way to the opera, or a grand party. Her attire consisted of wine colored velvet and silk dress; hat of laces, furs, and feathers. She wore a great profusion of costly jewelery and a lovely seal-skin sacque worn as the snobbish young men wore their overcoats the past winter, merely un-buttoned and swinging in the breeze. After she had gone, a member of the family remarked : "How elegantly that lady was dressed," but added, "Perhaps she thought she was coming out in the country and might astonish the natives." Well ! she did astonish one, that if she were so fortunate as to possess such a lovely wardrebe, why did she not reserve it for pany. other occasions than cream-gathering in the morning? Girls, I ask you if,

of the age do not look bright and winsome, who can blame them ? MYRA

Of the use and Necessity of Small Change i Social and Domestic Commerce.

The commerce of neighborly social life, is carried on chiefly by "small change." Vast favors are seldom bestowed, and heavy obligations as seldom incurred.

It is the constant interchange of litpiration from her brow; while my tle obliging attentions that constitutes social happiness. It springs from an by the excessive flirtation of her fan uninterrupted series of little acts of and sort of pity for her uncomfortable natural kindness, light as air of themselves, and costing little or nothing but of immeasurable importance in she worn a dress of beautiful summer their consequence; for they furnish the only kind of food that will long sustain that delicate kind of friendship that day-but a desire to exhibit her and, the absence of these small attentions occasions first coldness then

Setting aside the brutish and dissolute part of community, wives and husbands disagree oftener about trifles than about things of real weight. On Eaton County circuit court, there are of little things, such as trivial neglects, ly, sometimes a hard or cross look.

sets thinks wrong. A husband never can please his wife, any longer than his general conduct evinces that he is in most respects well pleased with her; and still less perhaps may a wife expect to please her husband except she treats him with affection.

If for his neglect and unkindness she administers oil of vitrol, rather than the healing balsam, she will but increase the moral malady that she wishes to cure. If we extend our view to the large circle of social intercourse, which comprehends relatives, friends and acquaintances, we shall find the frequent interchange of courteous attention and little kindnesses is the thing that keeps them united together, and pleased with each other; and that in default of this they presently lose all relish for one another's com-

The truth is our tempers are oftener ruffled by trifles than by things of mo- dividuals combined and collected into for a ride in the country, would not a ment; so on the other hand our affecneat fitting suit, of a pretty shade of tions are more won by a long series of woolen goods, a jaunty hat, and minus little obligations, than by one single work for a living is naturally an anti-monopolist.—Baltimore, (Md.) Farm her jewelery, betokened a "fitness of obligation however great. Men and and Fireside.

as we advance. We expect to hold such meetings every three months in our Grange.

Our Grange has a building 22x50 ft. two stories, the hall above. The lower room is rented for a dry goods' store. We are a live Grange and onward and upward is our motto. We are taking in new members, 17 joined our ranks last year and 7 this year.

GEO. CONKLIN Lec.

We may just as well speak plainly about these things. The time is com ing, and coming very soon, when those who are in positions of trust will be held to an account for their acts and their votes more strict than ever known in any country, or any period of the world's history; when men who betray their trust to the public will be regarded as unfit to mingle in social intercourse with honest people; when they will be shunned as moral pariahs. whose presence is contaminating and are forbidden by public centiment to appear in society. If the present Con-gress is so unwilling to serve the people as to refuse us a true postal telegraph let them say so at once and not attempt to palm off a monoply under a popular name. The people may even reach a point where forbear ance will cease to be a virtue, and where they will declare that contracts intended by Congress to bind them to the service of the corporation are null and void. At any rate it is not well for Congress to tempt the people further.-Chicago Express.

THE wealth of this nation is estimated at \$50,000,000,000. Now, if 50,000 men were worth \$1,000,000 each, there would of necessity be 50,000.000 of people who wouldn't be wort a dollar all combined. Do we want to see that state of the case prevail? And yet one man owns, or claims to own, \$200,000,000 of that wealth now? At the rate we are gonow? At the rate we are go-ing it will be but a few years before only 50 or at most 100 men will claim to own all the wealth of the nation. It is the men worth their \$5, 000 their \$10,000, their \$25,000, their \$50,000, and even their \$100,000, who should take alarm at this fearful tendency to the concentration of wealth in few hands. Vanderbilt's income is \$12,000,000 a year, and he should be taxed out of \$10,000,000 of it a year. That is what should be done, and that is what will be done.-Galesburg (Ill.) Press and Patriot.

ANTI-MONOPOLY means the people's rights, vs. corporate tyranny; it means constitutional liberty and popular government; it means that individuals separately have the same rights as incorporations, and consequently every honest man who has to pay taxes and

Make a little fence of trust Around to-day. Fill the space with loving works, And therein stay; Look not thro' the sheltering bars

Upon to-morrow God will help thee bear what comes, Of joy or sorrow.

If parents would have their children become good men and women, they should be not only firm in instilling their duty, but be gentle with them, not forgetting that as the parents are in their daily life so will the children be, for a corrupt tree can not bring forth good fruit.

I have lived to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: Never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of "too many irons in the fire," conv. ys an untruth. You cannot have too many-poker, tongs, and all-keep them all going.-Adam Clark.

IMPROVEMENTS could very easily be bandsome dividends declared besides, or actul cost of a railroad or any thing else cuts no figure; the property is valued according to the dividends it think of this overstraining; this practice of declaring dividends on stocks which have been manufactured to order? Is this business compatiable with public safety and convenience? -Age of Steel.

PARTY lines and partisan predudice will play a less important part in the election next November than at any election since the war closed. The party lash will be wielded vigorously, as my report for the t but it has lost much of its terror. It ing March 31st, 1884: is well. We need political intelligence and dispassionate thought, not blind party zeal. Every voter should act as a juror, to calmly and impartially weigh the evidence and decide according to the dictates of truth and justice.-Enterprise (Kansas) Anti-Mo-

REPUBLICANS and Democrats must be careful, therefore, in the nominations, for the independent voter will show his opposition to weak candidates, or those who are tools of tricksters and jobbers, in such a manner as will determine the result .- Oregon Vidette. Meet monthly,

To assume that one Legislature could enact what another could not repeal is to assume that the first Legislature was superior to and could control the action of others-a thing so

about it.-Blackstones Commentaries. Fairly good,....

support while conferring great advan-

ing, constantly, satisfactory profits to were thus conserved. It is hoped that ditions will be made the present year will increase business this character and vield corresoonding profits to all concerned.

Still another interest, paramount, it

conspicuously illustrated in 'the last session of the State Grange, which continued three days with a member-

firmly cemented at its close. Similar carried forward on many lines, and manifestations of social feeling, growth and development of the finer senti if the stocks upon which dividends are ments of manhood and womanhood, declared represented only the cost of are seen in all the active Granges of this State. the roads and their equipments. the state. It is true that now and With speculators, however, the first then some little dissension occurs, but Grange held in December, was one of is able to pay. Mr. Jay Gould, for in-stance, thinks if the Western Union organization is the strorgest guaranty D. Lyman, our eloquent and working system cost only \$20,000,000, it is of its perpetuity. In this element of sole to pay modera e dividends on \$80,000,000. But what does the public and confidence is the safe basis of al to the farmers of the State, and promi-Jusiness transactions, and it is not unreasonable to assume that the material confidence which the Grange encour-

ages and develops. W. A. ARMSTRONG, Master. WEST VIRGINIA.

51

29

PHILLIPPI, W. Va. April 14th, 1884. I respectfully submit the following as my report for the two quarters end-

Total number of working Granges in the

Re-organizations.... Total number semi-annual reports re-

ceived, Number of Granges reported as prosper-reported as not p Number ber reported as not prosperous, ASSIGNED CAUSES OF DOBMANCY:

Negligence,..... MHHTING:

fort-nightly,....

" weekly..... Number of Grange Halls reported,..... " " rented halls,.... 66

ATTENDANCE: manifestly absurd as to leave no d ubt Report good attendance, Master.

DELAWARE.

PLEASANT HILL, Del., May 12, 1884. HON. J. J. WOODMAN, W. M., National Grange, P. of H .:

Worthy Bro .:- Of the twenty-eight Sub-Granges to whom blanks were sent, but seventeen returned filled up, these, with one exception, gave en-couraging reports of the standing of their respective Granges. I have per-sonal knowledge that some of those not reporting are in a fair condition.

We have made long strides in the purchase of supplies, especially fertili-zers, by a consolidation of orders. The 10 Patrons of our entire state have been 13 7 supplied from one manufacturer, with

nopolist.

JUNE 1, 1884.

guaranteed articles, subject to analysis before final sttlement, by any State Chemist. We went upon the market and asked for bids, naming our own conditions, and the result has been the most satisfactory business transaction that has been instituted by the Order since its foundation in our state.

We still need work and organization.

Fraternally, HENRY THOMPSON, Master.

GEORGIA.

JAMESTOWN, Ga., May 10, 1884. Seni-Annual report.—We have re-organized a few dormant Granges. One-fourth of the Granges that have reported, report a stand still or falling off of members. Three-fourths report increase in members. All our co ope-rative stores are doing well, a good many other Granges are co-operating together in buying at wholesale rates Taking all together we are on the advance.

D. GILLIS, Master

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS., April 25, 1884. From reports received from Masters of Subordinate Granges, for the term of six months, ending March 31st, 1884. I am able to report a marked improve-ment in the coadition of our Order in this State.

The total membership has been materially increased during the period covered by this report. Old and well established Granges are working well, increasing their membership and se-curing satisfactory results in the direction in which the organization was intended to improve the condition and advance the interests of our rural population. Several new Granges have been organized, and many here-tofore dormant, have been revived during the period above mentioned,

while but few have ceased to work. Business enterprises, organized under the auspices of the Grange, and conducted on the Rochdale plan of "co-operation," succeed well; other systems and agencies have not proved successful, as a rule, and have been abandoned by the Order. Ninety per cent of our Granges

meet twice per month; five per cent, once per month; and five per cent, every week. Ten per cent; own halls, and others meet in school houses, as a rule. The attendance is generally good, and above one-third of cur members is composed of Sisters, who take a deep interest in the work of the Order.

Grange papers are liberally support ed by the membership, and a majority of our organizations have libraries.

The simple fact that farmers do not. as a rule, recognize the importance of organization and co-operation, milli-tates in part, against success in diffusing more generally among farmers, the benefits of the order. WM. SIMS,

Master.

CALIFORNIA. SANTA ROSA, CAL., May 1st, 1884 I have the honor to report that from all the information I have been able

to obtain, I am pleased to say that the Order in California is in a fair con dition of prosperity. The circular and blanks were mailed

to the Master of each Subordinate Grange, whose address I was able to obtain; a majority of which returned to me answered within ten days. Of the reports received, over 90 per cent report their Granges prosperous; over 60 per cent reported gains in memberahip, some as high as 40 members. The Grange Press is well patronized. Quite a large number of libraries have been established.

Several of the Masters have written me that they will answer as soon as-

have you in good standing? The answers to this question cannot be satisfactory prepared, and as the grand total is shown in our secretary's report, I will not attempt a reply.

Question 7.—Is your attendance good? 80 Yes; 11 Average; 10 No Question 8.—How many of your members are Sisters? Less than half. Question 9.- Do the Sisters gen-erally attend and take an interest? 93 Yee; 8 No.

Question 10 — Have you gained or lost in the last two years? 52 Gained; 24 The same; 25 Lost.

Question 11 .- Do you buy and sell through the Grange? 82 Yes; 19 N ... Question 12 -- If so, in what way? Through agents and co-operative

stores. Question 13 .- How many of your members subscribe to a Grange paner? 69 Yes; 32 No. In answering this question I have classed those Granges when 6 or more members take papers, as replying Yes, and those when less than 6 members take papers as replying No.

Question 14 .- Have you a Library ?

18 Yes; 83 No Question 15.-Does your Grange have a program of work, discussing questions, reading essays, reciting ex-

tracts etc? 78 Yes; 23 No. Question 16.—Does your Grange take an interest in the education of the county? 85 Yes; 16 not as a Grange. Question 17-Are your reports promptly made and your dues regulary paid? 80 Yes; 21 No. We are not as strong numerically as

we would like. We have many active earnest workers who are continually agitating the questions in which we are interested, and have to some ex tent succeeded in impressing public sentiment. As a result the condition of agriculture as d its votaries is enlisting more investigation on the part of all classes than at any period for the last quarter of a century. It is admitted that our Agricultural

and Mechanical College was established mainly through the efforts and influence of the Grange. Our State has established a Library; supports several fine institutions for

the education of boys. Four years ago our State Grange impressed with the idea that it was as much the duty of the State to provide for the education of our daughters, instructed our Lecturers to impress on every fitting occasion the necessity of such an institution.

Our state Grange has for years taken decided position; demanding legislative control of corporations and the preventing of our State Officers from using "free passes." The last Leg slature passed a bill to establish an "Industrial College for Girls." One to supervise rail roads, and one to prevent our State Officers from using free passes.

ree passes. • The Grange has a permanent home in Mississippi, on rising ground with good prospects for the future. PUT DARDEN,

Master. MICHIGAN.

GILEAD, MICH., May 10, 1884. In submiting my semi annual report

it affords me pleasure to say that the Order is still doing well in this State We a little more than hold our own in membership; and with the loss by death, removals and other causes this implies the admission of a good many

new members. I have been able to procure reports from a large majority of the working Granges of the State, and in most of these a strong and healthy tone is at present than at any former period 60 yes, and 6 no.

OFTINE LALASE THE GRANGE VISITOR.

quarter. From reports received from our lecturers and county deputies we have organized and re-organized 101 subordinate Granges since the first day of October, 1883; with a membership of 2070. From reports received from Masters; semi-annual reports closing March 31st, we gather the following: 1st. A large maj rity are prosperous. 2d. Over one half meet twice a month.

3d. The number that own hall's are increasing. 4th. The number in good standing

5th. Attendance good.
6th. About one-third are Sisters,
7th. The average attendance of the

Sisters is good. Sth. About two-thirds are buying on the co-operative plan, and selling through retail co-operative stores, and the Texas co-operative association. 9th About one sixth subscribe .to

Grange papers. 10th. Only a few have a library,

others will soon. 11th. A small per cent have a regular program of work, discussing

the various questions that affect our interest, reading essays, etc.

13th. Some few are taking great in terest in education. 14th. Rep rts are more promptly

made than ever before, which adds greatly to the good of the Order.

15th. Suggestions are that we furnish Lecturers and all the ready means possible for info ming the people, to circulate Grange pa: ers, etc. Stating that prejudice and selfishness can only be removed as above indicated.

While we have been going up on one side, we are quite sure that we have lost some. There is a continual weeding out going on. We find that every advance made by our Order opposition increases with some, and as our principles are better known, opposition gives way with others. We have much to encourage us at this time. We have a body of men and woman devoted to our principles, that any State would be proud of; while we are thus prosphring and so much to encourage us we are reminded that nothing short of continued and per sistent effort will maintain our present standing and march us onward and upward until we have acheived the grand mission of our Order-Let none reason that there is noth-

> A. J. ROSE, Master.

Vouths'

SCATTER SEEDS OF KINDNESS.

There was never a golden sunbeam That fell on a desolate place,

But left some trace of its presence That time could never efface.

Not a song of ineffable sweetness That ravished the listnning ear,

For many and many a year-

Then slumbered in silence forgotten

But a word or a tone might awaken

Its magical power anew, Long after the sweet-voiced singer

Had faded from earthly view. Nor a heart that was ever so weary, Or tainted with sin and despair,

WISCONSIN.

ing for him to do.

MILTON J'CT., Wis., May 17, 1884. Is your Grange prosperous? 52
 Yes, and 19 not very.
 If not prosperous, why not? A

majority of the answers to this ques tion, attribute the lack of interest in the Grange and its work, to the indifference of our foreign element, (which comprises a large portion of our Agriculturists in many localities) to the Order and its purposes.

Do you own an organ? 30 yes.

and 38 no. 3. How often does your Grange meet? 20 weekly; 40 semi-monthly; 10 monthly. 4. Do you own a hall? 21 yes.

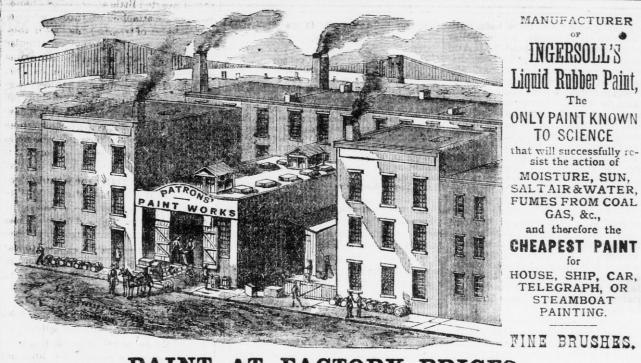
If not, where do you meet? 31 rent halls; 5 school houses; 7 mem-ber's houses; 4 in churches.

6. How many members have you in good standing? 2803 only reported. 7. Is your attendance good? 59 yes, and 11 no.

8. How many of your members are Sisters? 1205.

Do the Sisters generally attend, manifest. I think there is more and take an interest in Grange work?

in our history. 236 blanks have been 10. Have you gained or lost within filled and returned to this office; these the past two quarters? 36 yes, gained 10. Have you gained or lost within 11. Do you buy and sell through



PAINT AT FACTORY PRICES.

We pay the freight and sell you at the lowest wholesale factory prices, the same as if you came to the factory. We were the first concern that sold to Patrons, and we don't want store keeper's trade now. Brother R. H. Thomas, Secretary Pennsylvania State Grange says: "Many of our members have more than saved their Grange expenses for a lifetime by purchasing your paint. It lasts many times longer than any other paint, and would be cheapest at twice the price per gallon." Brother Thomas was formerly a painter. Brothers J. T. Cobb, Secretary, and C. L. Whitney, formerly Lecturer of Michigan State Grange, have used and approved this paint, and 206 Subordinate Granges use no other paint. Masters and Secretaries supplied with cards of specimens of the paint, and circulars for the wnole Grange. All consumers should address Patrons' Paint Works, 76 Fulton Street, New York, and receive book, "Everyone their own Painter"

> ing matter; animate with the expanded growth of the germ they crush back in Hepartment. their own lives. Scarce does a man read one page but he finds depicted there just what might have been his fate had he gone one way or another from the path he finally chose. It arouses in him a curious sympathy that demands a bond of common interest with frail humanity, sunken to the gutter, though it be.

The bare framework which telegraphic dispatches give of any heart rending occurence gives space for the play of his imagination, goaded on by a morbid curiosity. It is so, no matter how he may dispise that very curiosity which seeks to ferret out the low qualities, in preference to the higher of our common brotherh od.

world to cleaner press issues must be- a resident of Byron, Mich, a worthy memgin with the people, and not with the ber of Alpine Grange, No 348. press. Neither must it be with the people as a vague, far away mass of humans, but the reform must be in ourselves. If for the sake of principle we subscribe for a paper free from police pollution, ten to one, we seek that element elsewhere. A perverted reading taste does not remain unsatiated Prices of a few leading with less ease than a pervetted phys- kinds of Groceries: with less ease than a pervetted physical taste.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT.

Groceries.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Butter. dull; western, 8@20; Elgin creamery, 19@21 | Cheese, dull, 2@11½. Sugar, dull. Molasses, quet. Bice, sctive. Coffee, dull. Tallow, steady; 6%. Western eggs, firm; 14%@15.

Live Stock.

CH10AGO, May 29 - Hogs-receipta 17,000; prices 5c lower; light, \$5.10@5.60; rough packing and shipping, \$5.40@5.70. **Cattle**-receipts, 5,000; hrm; exports \$6.40@6.80; good to choice, \$6.00@6.50; common to fair, \$5.60@ 6.00; Sheep-receipts, 1,400; brisk; common to good, \$2.50@4.00; medium to choice \$4.25@5.50.

THE REAPER DEATH.

WILLIAMS .- Died at her home in Alpine, Kent Co., Mich., April 14th, 1884, of plura pueumonia, Sister JANE WILLIAMS, The matter of educating the reading in the forty-fifth year of her age, formerly

> The life of SISTER WILLIAMS was one to command the love and respect of her friends and associates. Her memory among us will ever be held sacred.

LOOK AT THIS.

Sugars by the barrel only. Per pound.

 Extra C. White.
 $6\frac{1}{2}$ c

 Extra C. Yellow.
 $\overline{6\frac{1}{2}}$ c

 COFFEE.
 Finest Green Rio 14c. per pound, in 25

 pound lots in new grain bags.
 20 c

 Finest Roasted Rio.
 17 c

 TEA.

TEA. inest Japan, 45c. per pound in 5 pound lots.

And souls are groping in darkness Without one gleam from above. There was never a sunbeam wasted, Nor a song that was sung in vain, And souls that seem lost in the shadows A saviour's love may reclaim. Then scatter the sunbeams of kindness,

That fade in the twilight gray. John C. Blair

man actions seem to naturally seek the surface of all natures. The press and ago I read an article in your paper on the public voice catch before all else wild flower gardens, and as it was for this element, and in its vast blackness | little folks, and I am only ten years

But a word of tender compassion Might find an abiding-place there. Yet countless thousands are yearning For sympathy, kindness and love,

Though your deeds may never be known, The harvest may ripen in glory If the seed be faithfully sown. And life will close with a blessing, And fade into endless day; Like the golden hues of the sunbeams

Interesting Crime.

Wild Flowers. The vile and horror striking of hu-Dear Aunt Prue:-A little while

Granges and consulting with the secretaries, they can obtain the necessary information.

The prospect for an abundant harvest has never been more promising at this season of the year. Rain has fallen in great abundance in every section of the State, and everybody is exuberant with joy and buoyant with hope, but no one can tell us what the harvest shall be.

The occasion is not auspicious for Grange work. Farmers are too busy, and too intent on counting their gains, to take time for social or intellectual associations. Adversity oppression and hardships beget in them stronger cohesive tendencies.

A careful examination of the reports of the Masters of the subordinate Granges in this State confirmes me in the opinion that frequent meetings are necessary for success in our work. The two Granges that meet weekly are the most prosperous; their average attendance is best and the influence they exert on the community around them the most marked.

As with an individual, so with a Grange, it is not enough that it has a name, in order that it have standing and influence, it ought to have a local habitation, and our experiance is that the Granges that own the hall in which they must and are out of debt are without exception prosperous and useful.

S. T. COULTER.

Master.

MISSISSIPPI.

FAYETTE, MISS., May 5, 1884.

I have delayed making my simi annual report, so that I might make it as full as possible. I sent out the list of questions, proposed by the National Executive Committee, to all the subordinate Granges in the State, and have received replies from only 101. Some reports are still coming in, but I will wait no longer. Please find below the answers summed up as ac-

curately as possible. Question 1—Is your Grange prosper-ous? 79 answer Yes; 22 No. It is evident that some of the Masters who report negatively have erected an ideal Grange in their minds and as their Granges do not come up to their standard, they report them "not prosperous." I infer this from the satisfactory replies to questions 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15.

Question 2.-If not prosperous, why not? Some attribute the want of prosperiety to poverty among the members; some to general indifference, some to party politics, some to ignorance of our purpose etc. Question 3.-How often does your

Grange meet? 90 monthly; 11 bimonthly.

Question 4.—Do you own a Hall? 57 Yes; 11 partly; 31 No. Question 5.—If not, when do you

meet? In churches, masonic lodges, school and private houses. Question 6.-How many members

by reference to the books of their I have examined and numbered them 17 lost: 15 neither. according to their elements of strength or weakness, have placed them in three the Grange? 57 yes, and 5 no. classes. The first class comprises most 12 who have placed themselves on a

social foundation; the second-class includes those Granges that are not making progress. but are in hope of a better future; the third-class and I am glad to say that this is a small one consists of those who are almost hopeless, meetings irregular and attendance poor.

Of the first-class I find 186,

Of the second-class, 41,

Of the third-class, 9.

The GRANGE VISITOR is taken to a greater or less extent in every Grange but three.

Every report indicates that the Sisters do their full share of Grange work

We have 23 Granges with a membership of 100 or over. One half of the number reporting own their own halls. The outlook for the Order in this State is good.

C. G. LUCE, Master.

MARYLAND. MARRIOTTSVILLE, HOW'D Co., May

10, 1884. It is not my pleasure to note any marked improvements in the Grange Organization in my State of a general character. While some of the Granges are doing finely, others are not pro-gressive and some I fear on the decline. The most encouraging feature I notice is the uniformity in the reports in this respect; the blank reports are working well and it is to be hoped that they will have the effect to introduce more interest and business methods in our work. While I am not satisfied with our work, it is due to say, taking the whole field over, we are fairley holding our own, per-haus in membership, gaining some-what; yet with proof so abundant all word, we of cord done, the question around us of good done, the question will recur. What of the American

> H.O. DEVRIES, Master. TEXAS

SALADA, TEXAS, May 14, 1884.

Farmer?

We have delayed this report hoping to be able to make it more full and satisfactory. We are able to report that the Order in Texas is steadily increasing, extending our borders. From the large numbers of letters received at this office; we are much encouraged. More enquiry and interest manifested throughout the State, than at any period since I have been at the head. Success is attained with every move made by our people when the laws are complied with, but when a departure is made generally the opposite is the they will continue to exercise the result. Bro. Kennedy, secretary of our State Grange reports, that the secretarys reports of subordinate Granges received for the first quarter, 1884, show a membership square on the

books of 12,795, quite a number have New York for reported since that date for the first making shirts.

If so, in what way? 56 trade with State egent, and 10 have Grange stores.

13. How many of your number subscribe for a Grange paper? 699. 14. Have you a library? 19 yes, and 50 no.

15. Does your Grange have a program of work, discussing questions. reading essays, reciting extracts, &c.?

52 yes, and 16 no. 1fi. Does your Grange take an interest in the education of the community? 55 yes; 10 not much.

17. Are your reports promptly made, and your dues regulary paid? 68 yes, and 1 no. 18. What suggestions have you for 18. What suggestions have you for

the good of the Order? Seventy Granges only, up to this date, have reported out of 109 which we have in our Grange directory. You will notice, we have 30 Granges with organs; 21 own their halls: 19 have libraries: and we have 10 Grange stores in Wis. Take it as a whole, I am very well pleased with the first semi-annual report to the above questions.

S. C. CARR, Master.

"WELL, that is a little two-penny business; about what I'd expect of farmers. They are the smallest of all small persons in creation." Such was the comment of a merchant when informed that Granges had arranged special terms in trade by which they obtained advantages in purchasing supplies. Not a very flattering comment, but let us see what element of truth it has. Two-penny business? That criticism is not true, because farmers save on every thing which that merchant might sell several times two per cent. They get their goods at prices which the merchants themselves fix, but they are down toward whole sale rates, still leaving profit to the merchants. This man didn't think farmers had sense enough to buy discreetly. He thought their economy had a different turn. But when he says farmers are small-mean, as he wanted to express it-his standard of comparison is probably ill-chosen. He was thinking of his own petty affairs. It has been the custom of many traders to get from farmers the very highest prices for all goods sold them. Patrons of Husbandry have found another and a better way. There is nothing on the statue book to prevent them from buying as low as responsible merchants will sell; and with the kind permission of this critic

privilege discovered in the Grange, for there is profit in it.—From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

Hundreds of young women work in New York for forty-five cents a day

The flying iron steeds of railway rush in every direction, scattering the press sheets, rife with such matter, to reading multitudes hurrying for ap-

palling sensations. The electric currents dart along their pathway of intricate net work, bearing wails of woe, rascality and erime, to eager listeners. Those who look into the future see a crying need of the present to be clean newspapers. In this age of quanti-

ties of reading matter, we raise a voice of warning and complaint against the fact that so few news sheets evince the of police paragraphs and gutter gather-

ings shaken from their folds. That it does require courage, none

deny when we know it is a column my favorite flower's name. headed "Horrible Crime," "Tragic Ending' or the like, that is absorbed with all the avidity of a thirsting passion within us, searching out in others the latent force whose likeness we feel within ourselves. Downright moral courage it calls forth to baffle with

such a wave of human sentiment. Hear the thought on this subject of him, who, whatever may have been his weakness in other directions, has been the peer and standard among all editors, Horace Greely. He says:

"There is nothing easier than to edit a newspaper, and nothing more difficult than to get up a newspaper free from foulness and blackguardism. Fish women and bar-room loafers are skilled in the art of bandying epithets, and bespattering each other with dirty words. It requires no brains to do this; but it does require both heart and brains to print a newspaper that a decent man or woman can read without a blush."

We say we protest against items of the "Hangman's Bloody Revolts," "Riddled with Bullets, etc-rather, had we better claim, we think we protest, for in our "heart of nearts," we know instincts, unguided, turn to the colums of sin. It is not the fashion page nor fiction, nor poetry, nor state news, nor even the political items of deepest moment that first arrests our glance over the fresh sheet.

Too true it is, there will never be pure them. The general press will never urge such upon a myriad of readers when a popular voice of that body de-mands passion stirring, crime thrill-

that of more stable worth is passed by. | old, I thought I would tell about my wild garden.

> I have a great many kinds of flowers. such as violets, liverleaf, spring-beauties, blood-root, golden-seal, two-leafblue, bane-berry, trilliums and others. Not only can I tell the kinds of plants when in blossom, but when leaving out or coming up.

My garden is underneath an old Scotch pine where it has been for two or three years.

There are woods between my house and the school house, and I have gathered a great many plants coming courage to stand forth with the slime from school, bringing them home in my dinner basket.

> I think this is the nicest way to study botany, don't you? I will use

PANSY.

GRACE,

Nature's Spall.

It is raining! A grand, pouring flood of water, coming thick and fast from clouds to earth.

Scarce can I keep my eyes from the sublime baptism of earth's tender green under this May torrent. Around, above and beneath I see and hear a grand embodiment of the words

on the open page before me:--Nature is a harp of seven times seven strings,

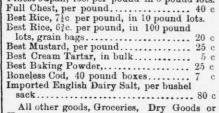
On which, by God's own hand, is

gently played The ever-varied musicof the spheres, GRACE.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

NEW YORK, May 29.-Flour, weak. Wheat, opened easier, and advanced ½@%c; trade quiet: No. 1 white, nominal; sales, 16,000 bu. No. 2 red, June, \$1,01%@1.02%; 363,000 bu. July, \$1.04%@1.05%; 192,000 bu. Aug., \$1.05@ 1.05½; 96,000 bu. Sept., \$1.05%@1.(6½; 16,000 bu. Dec., \$1.09½@1.10. Oorn,½@%c; higher, mixed western, spot, 58@65; futures, 63@66%, Oats, ½ @%c higher; western 37@44. Pork, quiet; mess \$17.75. Lard, lower; steam rendered \$8.37%. DerBourt. May 29.-12:30 P. M = Wheat. firm: Laro, Iower; steam rendered \$8.37%.
 DETROIT, May 29.-12:30 P. M.-Wheat, firm;
 cash, \$1.07; May \$1.06%; June, \$1.06%; July
 \$1.06%; Aug. 99%; Sept. 88; No. 2 red, cash, 99 bid, \$1.00 askad; No. 2, white, \$1.00. Oorn, No. 2 cash, 59% bid. Oats, No. 2 white, 39; No. 2, 35%c.



Hardware, at proportionably low prices. I make no charge for boxes, but use grain bags when possible, charging cost price. I wish it understood that all goods may be examined before payment is made, and if not perfectly satisfied, as to price and quality, may be re-turned at my expense, within ten days and I will return amount of freight paid. I now occupy the large building just vacated by the Free Press Company, GEO. W. HILL.

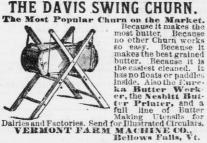
No. 24 Woodbridge St. West, Detroit, Mich.

FOOLISH WOMEN.

Those suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex, which are daily becoming more dangerous and more firmly seated, yet who neglect to use, or even to learn about Zoa-Phora-Woman's Friend. For testimonials proving its merits, address, R. PENGELLY & Co., Kalamazo Mich.

Sold by all Druggists,

N. B.-Every woman, sickly or healthy, should read Dr. Pengelly's book, "Advice to Mothers, concerning diseases of women and children," *Free to any lady*. Postage in sealed envelope 4c.





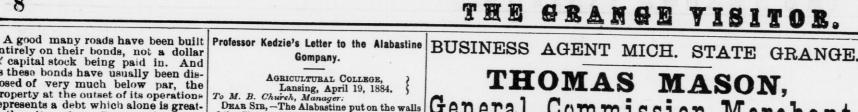
entirely on their bonds, not a dollar of capital stock being paid in. And as these bonds have usually been disposed of very much below par, the property at the outset of its operations represents a debt which alone is greater than its value. Construction companies, which are wheels within wheels, are permitted to make undue where water from a leaky roof has injured it, add to the enormous disparity between the actual cost and the capitalization. It can be seen that if a corporation thus heavily burdened can pay the in-terest in its bonds, and dividends in its stock also, an immediate tempta-tion is offered for the building of an-other road right alongside of it, since the new road, properly capitalized, could make money on less than half the income of the other. Herein we have the explanation of parallel roads, though the instance has yet t > be re profits off their contracts, and thus add to the enormous disparity between the actual cost and the capitalization. though the instance has yet to be re-corded of even a parallel road being capitalized at its true value.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

8

All meat animals, whether cattle, sheep, or hogs, make the most gain sheep, or hogs, make the most gain and give the best profits on the food consumed the first year of their growth, and the profit or gain is lessened gradually the longer any animal is kept, and after this, if fed too long, is fed at a loss. It does not pay to keep highly fed steers at a greater age than thirty or at most greater age than thirty, or at most thirty-six months. What he gains after this costs more than it will bring. In feeding any animal for the pro-duction of meat, the farmer's motto should be, "Feed well from the first, and market animals while they are still feeding at a profit."—Henry Lane in Miner and Farmer.

THE injury to industry and trade incident to the destruction of the American forests is not the only serious result. The theory that the increasing floods in the river valleys are due to the removal of the protecting forests of the neighboring hills, which served to absorb and temper the spring rains and the melting snows, is founded in good sense and approved by scientific research. But the disappearance of lumber and the sweeping destruction of floods must be endured, we suppose, to enable a small number of men to grow enormously rich through the ex-clusion of foreign lumber so long as there is a vestage of American pine left.-Chicago Tribune.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the English were driven out of this country 100 years ago, they have not lost sight of the immense resources and the tremenduous possibilities of America. The English barons having purchased all the lands of the British islands, are turning their attention to the United States, and have inaugu-rated a new conquest of country. Strictly speaking, the invaders do not constitute the aristocracy. They are acreocratic barons, and the greed they exhibit in drawing to themselves, in fee simple, vast stretches of fertile land, opens to the public mind a worul menace to the life of the republic. -Troy (N. Y.) Standard.



in appearance as when first applied, save where water from a leaky roof has injured it

could be sold for.

A CHEAP, INFERIOE MANUFACTURED WALL FINISH

can be made so as to impose on the public with less chance of detection when first used than most

ANY KIND OF ADULTERATION. Commom calcimine appears to be a very fair finish when first put on, but no one claims that it is durable. Manufactured only by THE ALABASTINE Co.,

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

(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made.

In 1875, thirteen men comprised the entire working force used in the manu-facture of the James Boss' Gold Watch Case. Now over five hundred are employed, and the number is constantly increasing. The rea-son of this increase is this: In the James Boss' Gold Watch Case all the metal in sight and subject to wear is solid gold, while the re-mainder, which only lends strength to the case, is of stronger metal than gold, giving gold where gold is needed, and strong, elastic metal where strength and elasticity are needed, a combination producing a watch case better than solid gold and at ONE-HALF the cost.

and at ONE-HALF the cost. Over 200,000 of these cases have been sold, and every jeweler in the country can testify to their quality and merit.

to their quarty and the transformation of the second secon

Send 3 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Phila-delphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(To be Continued.)

5

German Horse and Cow POWDERS

fee simple, vast stretches of fertile land, opens to the public mind a woful menace to the life of the repub-lic.—*Troy* (N. Y.) Standard. Representative Reid of Maine, a man by the way who has enough brains for an ordinary delegation, said last night: "The presidency cannot be achieved. It is the gift of circumstance, an acci-dent. If it could have been won by any man Blaine would have tri-umphed at Cincinnati." Reed is an old and ardent admirer of Blaine, but he learns lessons from experience. He knows that nothing is so fickle as pub-lic favor, nothing so unreasonable as popular clamor, nothing so obstinate as judgment overpowered, or com-

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491

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No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals. Nos. 3 and 6 have a Dining Car attached between Chicago and Battle Creek. Where no time is shown at the stations trains. will Dining cars on 3 and 6 West Battle Creek.



JUNE 1, 1884. "CLOTHING 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR." Hundreds of Suits are being sold daily. Other Merchants are complaining of dull times. All Wool Cassimere Suits worth \$10 you can buy at this Sale for \$5. All Wool Suits worth \$15 to \$10: Take your choice for \$7,50. The sale of the above light colored Suits has been progressing for two weeks past. Now we offer dark colored suits bought at half the cost of manufacture for the following prices: 150 Suits of three different patterns, Black Worsted and Tricot Frock Suits; cost to manufacture, \$15. 150 Dark Cassimere Sack Suits, all wool, worth \$15 for only \$9.95. 100 Dark Fancy Cassimere Suits heretofore considered a bargain at \$12: take one for \$9.95. 100 Fine Dark Cassimere Sacks worth \$12 for only \$8.95. CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' SUITS. \$2.25 Suits for \$1.65. \$2.50 Suits for \$1.85. \$3 Suits for \$2.85. \$5 Suits for \$3.75. 9 15 ·* 9 53 ·* 550 Suits for \$3. Now is the time to buy Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats, Caps, cheaper than you have bought for vears. Pullman Palace cars are run through without change between Chicago and Port Huron, Detroit, East Sagi-naw Bay City, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston. Fine Hats worth \$2.50 only \$1.50. S. R. CALLAWAY, Large Sale of Straw Hats below the Price. STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



as judgment overpowered, or comand ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALBGAN. Fut up in 60-lb. boxes (leose), price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN mendation conquered by assault and battery. CENTS per lb.

THE June CENTURY will contain two very timely editorials, one on the Cincinnati riot and the other on our militia. Speeking of the editorial "Mob or Magistrate," which appeared in THE CENTURY just previous to the Cincinnati riot, the London Spectator says, "THE CENTURY may fairly claim to be real and a mone the main term to be reckoned among the prophets."

A CORRESPONDENT of the London "Electrician" says the following is an instant remedy for toothache: With a small piece of zinc and a bit of silver (any silver can do), the zinc placed on one side of the afflicted gum and silver on the other, by bringing the edges together the small current of electricity generated immediately and painlessly stops the toothache.

THE frontispiece of the June CEN-TURY is an engraving of St. Gauden's statue of Robert Richard Randall, founder of the home for disabled sea-men on Staten Island known as Sailors' Snug Harbor. An accompanying sketch contains many sailors' yarns and anecdotes about the old tars who have found a safe anchorage here.

SIX billion, seven hundred and fifty million gallons the annual production of milk in this country, one-half of which is used in the manufacture of cheese and butter.

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DENVER,

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And all points in th



0000000 Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Strong Met-Work Without Barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neasi for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeateries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life sime. It is Superior to Boards or Barbed Wirs in every respect. We aak for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Seedwick Grates, made of wrought-ino favor. The Seedwick Grates, made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, dery all competition in next may strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest all Iron Automatic or Self-Opening Gas, also Gheapest and Nestact All Foro Face. Beest Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. Also manufac-fure Rinsell's excellent Wind Emgines for pumping water, or geared engines for rinding and other light work. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper.

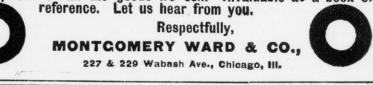
tion by which all farmers can all farmers can make Cream-ery Butter as well as keep it in a nice con-dition until it is method

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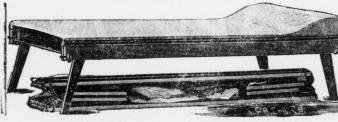


We are the Original Grange Supply House, organized in 1872 to supply the consumer direct with all classes of Goods at Wholesale Prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. We are not purchasing agents or commission men who buy their goods after they get an order. We buy from first hands in large quantities and carry in stock all the goods we handle, embracing Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Sewing Machines, Hardware, Tinware, Core, Parking, Silverware, Sewing Machines, Hardware, Tinware. Guns, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Crockery, Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Groceries, and in fact nearly Everything that is required in the House or on the farm. Our Buyer's Guide is issued in March and September of each

year and will be sent free to any address upon receipt of postage, 7 cents. It is a book of 216 pages, $8\frac{1}{2}x11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with over 3.300 illustrations of articles we handle, also prices and descriptions of all the goods we sell. Invaluable as a book of reference. Let us hear from you.



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Patented June 13, 1882.

This invention supplies a long-felt want for a cheap portable bed, that can be jut away in a small space when not in use, and yet make a roomy, comfortable b-d when wanted. Of the many cots that are in the market there is not one, cheap or expensive, on which a com-fortable night's rest can be had. They are all narrow, short, without spring, and in fact no bed at all. While THE BEDETTE folds into as small space, and is as light as anything can be made for durability. When set up it furnishes a bed long enough for the largest man, and is as comfortable to lie upon as the most expensive bed. It is so constructed that the patent sides, regulated by the patent adjustable tension cords, form the most perfect spring bed. The canvas covering is not tacked to the frame, as on all cots, but is made adjustable, so that it can be taken off and put on again by any one in a few minutes, or easily tichtened, should it become loose, at any time, from stretching.

in a few minutes, or easily tightened, should it become loose, at any time, from stretching. It is a perfect spring bed, soft and easy, without springs or mattress. For warm weather it is a complete bed, without the addition of anything; for cold weather it is only necessary to add sufficient clothing. For warm weather

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

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