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

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#### SOWING TIME.

"In due season we shall reap if we faint ot."—Gal. vi, 9.

I seek not the harvest here From the seeds of truth I sow; I willingly wait to bind the sheaves In the world to which we go.

Too busy am I in the field To track them as they fly;
But I know there's a germ of life in each,
And they cannot, cannot die.

The breath of the Lord will waft Each one wherever he will;
And there it shall spring, and bear its fruit,
His purpose to fulfill.

Tis a joy to bear the seed, To go with the store of grain. To scatter it here and scatter it there;

In the morning's dewy hour. Mid noontide's sultry heat, At evening time when the shadows fall,

To drop the gospel wheat. know not which shall thrive,

But the promise of God I take;
His eye will follow the smallest grain
I sow for his dear sake.

"Blessed are ye that sow!"
Yes, Lord, the work is sweet;
The hardest toil is the dearest joy,
The soul's most dainty meat,

Thank God for the sowing time! But who can the bliss foresee, When the work is done, and the workers

To the harvest jubilee! -Exchange

### Manufacture of Drain Tile.

ARTICLE NO. 3.

FORMING THE TILE HAND MOLDING.

Drain tile are molded by hand very extensively in England, but to a very small extent in this country. The method of moulding is about as follows: The plastic clay is received from the pug mill on to the molder's table. The molder then takes some of the clay and rolls it out to the desired thickness with a roller, in very much the same way that a woman rolls dough for pie crust. The roller is kept wet or sanded to prevent the clay sticking. After the sheets are flattened out the proper thickness and the proper temper is secured, they are folded over a cylindrical stick of the required diameter of the tile, and the ends of the clay lapped over and rolled to a uniform thickness. The tile are made in lengths of one foot, the ends being squarely cut by two steel irons on a frame or by a knife. They are then carried by inserting a half round paddle to the dry sheds where they are left on racks to dry, standing on end. The old form of horse shoe tile without bottom were made very easily by this method.

Clay shrinks by drying and burning about one-twelfth part, different varieties shrinking different amounts. A very pure clay or one free from sand is likely to shrink more than a sandy clay. If the shrinking is unequal, tile

or brick will crack and go to pieces. Very few clays will stand drying in the open air as they are almost certain | kiln. to crack, and for that reason a shed must be provided, which will protect the tile from wet and allow the currents of air to be regulated. A cheap dry shed will be described in article No. 4.

The following table shows the dimensions generally adopted for tile before and after burning.

Length after burning 12 inches, before burning 13 inches.

		TAB	LE.				
AFT	ER BURNI	NG	BEFORE BURNING.				
Inside diameter inches.	Thickness of roll inches.	Outside diameter inches	Inside diameter inches.	Thickness of wall.	Outside diameter in inches.		
2 21/2 3 4 5 6 8	3-10 3-20 3-10 4-10 1/2 16-10 18-10	26-10 31-10 36-10 48-10 6 72-10 96-10 12	21-6 2-14 3-14 4-13 55-12 6-12 82-3 105-6	Not essentially different from dimension after burning.	22-10 34-10 39-10 52-10 65-10 78-10 106-10		

TILE MACHINES.

In this country tiles are generally molded by machines, these machines are made to run by hand power, horse

power or steam. The hand molding machine is very little used. Jackson Bros. of Albany, N. Y., make such a machine for which they ask separate from the pug mill

The machines for making tile. work on this principle. The clay is first ground or tempered, then it is forced by a great pressure out through an opening of the exact shape and size wanted for the tiles. There are two distinct classes of these machines, one kind, known as the Plunger machine, consists of an iron cylinder and pug mill much like that described, but the lower part is a chamber in which revolves an arm, or in which works a piston that forces the clay outward through the die, once in each revolution of the shaft. Some idea of the enormous pressure that is used will be obtained by stating that this shaft carrying the plunger has to be made of solid steel four inches in diameter, in order to resist the pressure of the clay. The tile are plunged out on to a table in one stream, they are cut suitable lengths by several wires attached to a frame. The other class of machines are horizontal cylinders and the grinding kinds are portions of a large screw thread. These machines send out a continuous stream of tile and on generally known as Auger machines. The Plunger machines are somehow now difficult to make and cost more than the Auger machines. On the other hand it requires less power to run them. The makers of Plunger machines have them fitted both for horse or steam power; while so far as I can learn, the A uger machines are intended only for steam power.

The price of horse power Plunger machines is, with dies for 21 to 8 inch tile, \$350 to \$450. Steam geared machines of same make \$75 to \$150 more. Auger machines to be run by steam engines \$400 to \$600.

The following firms manufacture Plunger machines:-Chandler & Taylor, Indianapolis,

Union Iron Works, Indianapolis,

New Breman Foundry, New Breman, Ohio. Boyles & Vaughn, Richmond, Ind. J. W. Penfield & Son, Willoughby,

Hadley, Wright & Co, Indianapolis,

P. LaLourette, Marion, Ohio. The following manufacture Auger machines:-

Kells & Son, Adrian, Mich. J. W. Penfield, Willoughby, Ohio. Fute & Freese, Plymouth, Ohio.

Nolon, Madden & Co., Rushville,

Frey, Sheckle & Hoover, Bucyrus, Ohio.

Adrain Brick & Tile Co., Adrian, Mich.

T. F. Clark, Morenci, Mich.

H. Brener & Co., Tecumseh, Mich.

After the tile are molded and cut the proper length, they are taken to the dry shed and laid on shelves or set on ends until thoroughly dried, whence they are taken to the kiln and burned.

Article No. 4, will treat of the drying of tiles and preparation for the

As to the best machines for tile making my researches have convinced me there is no such thing, at least it would be as difficult to answer as to name the best plow or the best mower. The fact stands about this way: Some clays and some circumstances may render one machine much better than a certain other one, and other circumstances may reverse the case. Some clays work beautifully in an Auger machine, other clays work better in a Plunge machine. The tile workers seem usually well satisfied with the machines they have.

### Sheep on High-Priced Lands.

The opinion is quite prevalent that it is not profitable to raise sheep on our best farm lands where there is nothing in view but the production of wool and mutton. Thoroughbred sheep bred and sold for breeding purposes are of course excepted, as the prices received are always such as to warrant keeping them on any land that it will pay to farm at all.

In England sheep are raised very extensively on lands worth several times more than our improved farms, and whose annual rental nearly equals the price of fairly good lands in Michigan. If it can be done there why not here? One disadvantage with us is absence of consumers of high-priced matter. meats, because if we raise good mutton on high-priced land we must have good prices for meat. The wool crop at present prices will not do for the main dependence of profit in keeping sheep on land worth \$50 per acre, but combined with meat production there is no need to be alarmed at the prospect. Near a good market early lambs are profitable, as well grown to three or four months at the right season, they will bring as much as full grown mutton averages per head, and at far less cost, although they require the very closest and best attention while they closest and best attention while they are growing. The English mutton breeds, especially the "Downs" are well adapted to a location of valuable lands adapted to a location of valuable lands and near market provided care and skill are exercised in growing them. Like the best breeds of cattle they are the result of good feeding as well as breeding, and will revert quickly to an inferior type if neglected. They must be inferior type if neglected. They must be kept in small flocks or closely watched, or they will not do well. The English farmers sometimes keep in moderately large flock, but they give them minute attention by a shepherd who has no other duties, and is constantly with them. The Merino does not mature soon enough for profitable meat production at an early age although the breeders of this class have of late in-creased the size and improved the form of this breed, and they are a good and profitable mutton breed where they can be kept till maturity, and are especially profitable to those who purchase them for winter feeding.

For those who desire simply a sheep

for those who desire simply a sneep for producing mutton as soon as pos-sible so as to make quick returns, a cross of a Down or Longwool on the common Merino and followed in the same direction has been found a good one. In one instance at least an east-ern breeder has established a breed by crossing the Cotswold and Merino and continuing the cross with pure Cots-wold rams. We have seen the first cross of this kind with remarkable carcass and a good fleece.—But it is not recommended in general, but only in particular cases, where an early ma-turing mutton sheep is wanted, with a good fleece, and always accompanied with good feeding. Not that they are superior to the pure breeds, but that they may get a good class of sheep without large outlay of breeding stock begin with. During the last month sheared, heep sold in market for \$5.50 per hun, red on an average of 94 pounds which n cans mutton by the carcass atten and eleven cents, the highest price for meat of any kind. At these rates sheep mentioned had always helped to pay for the keeping. The mutton breeds or crosses of them will grow to this weight at a year old, and with the fleece will make a large return for food consumed. In addition to this there is a growing demand for good mutton and the prices are likely to be sustain-

ed or even increased.

It has been thought by many feeders that sheep would produce as much meat for the food consumed as any other stock, and that this fact in addition to the fleece makes them the most profitable stock for feeding. It certainly appears that if any stock can be profitably reared and fed on our most valuable lands that sheep are the most likely to be profitable if judiciously handled. The difference, however, between profit and loss, will lie largely in the attention they receive, as well as

the feed that is given them.

High, dry land is the best for sheep. If they are even to run on low, wet land, the early part of the season is the land, the early part of the season is the only time in which they should be allowed to do so. Wet seasons are not healthy for sheep, and we doubt not that the loss of sheep during the past winter and spring is due more to the summer and fall of 1883, than to the winter arresponding to the summer and fall of 1883, than to the winter or poor quality of hay, although an allowance of grain in early winter might perhaps in many cases have bridged the animal over a critical period.-Detroit Post and Tribune.

### How to Anchor the Boys.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:-Many uggestions are given to farmers about anchoring the boys on the farm, but none seems to fit the case better than the direction to give him some share in the profits. Something that he may call his own, and which he can improve by industry. Sometimes the "bent" may be very pronounced but ordinarily it is what you make it. It is easy to interest the little boy in small fruit culture, or in the care of young stock, whose growth he watches with keen interest because the proceeds are to be his very own. As you value your good name with your boy, deal as uprightly with him as you would with your neighbor's son. "Don't let it be boy's calf, but father's cow." When he has gained some money by hard work and the means you have given him to use for him. you have given him to use for him-self, don't say to him as another fa-ther did: "Dan, you may lend me that money and I will give you my note for it." The money was handed over most reluctantly, and that was the last the boy ever saw of it. That youth concluded to quit farm life at the earliest day he could.

Two boys I knew, had by the hard-est work earned money selling apples about the village from a bag carried an on old horse's back, bought a calf. It grew well and was watched and tended with pride, and there were various calculations over the way the money

cattle dealer came along, and their pet was sold with the rest of the young cattle; and one of these boys remem-bered when he was gray-bearded, that they never saw anything of the

Very differently did another farmer manage. He gave his boy any acre on the farm he would pick out, with leave to use all the fertilizers he pleased, and various other facilities for making his small farm a success. The boy chose to set it in small fruits, for which there was a good market, and every year saw him more of an enthusiast in this culture, and very soon

they brought him in most handsome return. City life had no charms for that youth as he grew up.

There is a delight in watching the growth of trees and plants of one's own setting, that is of a most elevating, refining character. It is a fail to prove setting, that is of a most elevating, refining character. It is a foil to many if the temptations of life, which are to be formed in the country as well as in the city. A good paper on the subject, and a personal interest in the culture will cause an intelligent lad to take held of it with vigor and will in take hold of it with vigor, and will invest country life with a new charm. No wonder Oliver Wendell Holmes said that the best poems he had made were the trees he had planted along the winding river. Would that every "waste place" about our farmers homes might this year be planted with a vine or a bush or a tree. What a change it would make in the face of the landscape, and in the lives of the dwellers in these homes. — J. E. McC., in Green's Fruit Grower.

### Insecticides.

In recommending things to be used on the farm, especially in the treat-ment of animals and in cases of a required insectitude, we always endeav-or to prescribe and suggest those things that can be the most easily obtained. It is useless to recommend what cannot be got, at least without a great deal of trouble and at great expense. We do not forget either that there may be cases in which it would be difficult to obtain some of the most simple things in common use. So we keep these difficulties constantly in view and endeavor to pursue a course which will enable our readers to overcome them. We are always glad if any kind of meat production will most any farm are discovered. Repay on the best lands, mutton surely cently we have noticed that kerosene when new uses of what is found in almost any farm are discovered. Rehas been recommended as an insecticide. Now kerosene is something that is either in the home or can be readily obtained; and if it is really valuable in the direction indicated it is both cheap and convenient. Whether or not it will do all that is claimed for it can be ascertained by anybody without much trouble. An exchange notices the experiments that have been made with it, and recommends a trial of the remedy. Experiment carried on during the past summer at the Michigan Agricultural College upon the use of kerosene as an insecticide resulted in marked success. A good emulsion was found to be made from a gallon of water and a quart of soft soap, brought to a boiling heat and the vessel containing them being removed from the fire, a pint of kerosene was thoroughly stirred in. This was found to be a sure remedy for the apple tree bark louse, but for some or most purposes it will be better diluted.

For most purposes, however, a better emulsion was found to be made by mixing one part of kerosene oil with five parts of milk, either sweet or sour. This mixture was applied to many tender plants with no injury to twigs or foliage. When used in the proportion of one to three, many plants were injured. When even more dilute than one part of oil to five of milk, the mixture was sufficiently strong to dispatch most insects. When only half that strength it destroyed quickly all the apple tree lice. The proportion of one to five, however, was found to be always safe and expeditious. It killed the striped cucumber beetles, squash bug, grape fleas, and many kinds of larvae. It is readily applied with a fountain pump or syringe. Professor Forbes, of Illinois, has used kerosene with sucsess in destroying chinch bugs .- Western Rural.

'I begin' says a Vermont farmer, 'to feed my pigs when small on uncooked food of all kinds, such as apples, potatoes, green grass and weeds, corn fodder, etc., with a little water and sour milk to drink. Sour milk is better for them than sweet, for it gives them an appetite and keeps them healthy, so that they grow faster. When I am ready to begin fattening the animals, I feed dry feed and corn, and a little while after they eat it I give them a lit-tle sour milk, if I have it, and if not a little clear, cold water. This method of feeding saves labor and food, and consequently saves expense. The dry meal will stay on the stomach entirely digested, while sloppy food will pass through the animal more quickly, and before it has had time to do half service. I have tried a good many experiments in pig feeding, and have fully settled down upon this as the best. You must begin the use of uncooked food when they are very young."

Skimmed milk is excellent for young should be invested. But one day a and growing animals.

### Lights in the Barn.

It is estimated that nine-tenths of all fires are caused by carelessness. Now is the season when the lantern is frequently used in the barn, and we give a word of caution. Never light a lamp or lantern of any kind in the barn. Smokers may include their pipes and cigars in the above. The lantern should be lighted in the house or some out, building where no or some out building where no com-bustibles are stored. A lantern which does not burn well, should never be put in order in the hay mow. There s a great temptation to strike a match and re-light an extinguished lantern wherever it may be. It is even best to feel one's way out to a safe place than to run any risks. If the light is not kept in the hand, it should be hung up. Provide hooks in the various rooms where the lights are used. A wire running the whole length of A wire running the whole length of the horse stable, at the rear of the stalls, and furnished with a sliding hook, is very convenient for night work with the horses. Some farmers are so careless, as to keep the lamp oil in the barn, and fill the lantern there while the wick is burning. Such risks are too great, even if the buildings are insured.—American Agricul-

THE American Humane Association is effecting a good work towards mitigating the cruelties inflicted on live stock during the process of transportation. Thousands of animals are daily succumbing to the tortures of their railway accommodation. Congress has passed a law compelling railway companies to remove live stock from the cars, allowing the animals from the cars, allowing the animals five hours rest in every twenty of travel. This is only a partial alleviation, even if the enactment could be strictly carried out; for the goading of them into their repulsive quarters would scarcely be less agontion the would scarcely be less agonizing than the method of through shipment. The association have offered a prize of \$5,-000 for the best live stock car that would prevent these cruelties. This has stimulated invention, but some of the patentees thought it more profitable to have their cars patented, and some of these cars are now in use on two of the American lines. Mr. W. S. Hunter, of Belleville, received a gold medal from the association for the second to the second the second to the second the sec medal from the association for a car invented by him. The inspectors of the association stationed at the stock yards have also been a means of relieving suffering and preventing deaths amongst live stock.—Ex.

STONE wall fences are an abomination. They must go with the crooked rail fences. as barbed wire becomes better known. It is about impossible to climb over a stone wall without loosening the stones, thus a wall where hunters or children often pass, soon tumbles down, and what an elephant on your hands it is to repair. Nothing looks worse than a broken down stone wall. Fasten one barbed wire over your walls in place of rails and people will not attempt to climb it. Barbed wire makes the cheapest fence. Winds have no effect on it. Unruly cattle and horses respect it. If we had it twenty years ago there would now be no unruly or jumping stock.

A city liveryman says he can keep a horse for \$6 per month, feeding six quarts of oats each day and good hay. Most people feed too much hay. A horse will eat hay until he can travel no better than a cow. It costs some men twice as much to keep horses as others whose teams are equally well cared for. Most people keep too many horses. Get along with as few as you can, by managing continuous work. It injures a horse to lie idle long. Give him steady but not over-

WOOL GROWERS, BE REASONABLE. Why complain so much about the ow prices of wool? Look fairly at the matter and you will readily see that money received for the same number of pounds of wool from the same sheep this year will buy more supplies from your merchants than last year. Almost everything you buy is from fifteen to fifty per cent. lower than last year. Is not this in your favor?—Wool Journal.

We will now come to the feed. There is an old saying that the 'breed is in the mouth.' The cow in her wild state develops muscle and growth of body. Gradually bring her to rich diet and comparatively rest, in a few generations she becomes a different animal and yields a large quantity of milk, but feed her on poor diet and she deger or ates, and in a few generations she locs es nearly all her fine milking qualities. So you see how essential good food is.

In rearing the young I let the first calf suck its dam for the first four weeks. The second and future calves I take off when two days old, and for one week I give them new milk and change gradually to warm skim milk and oatmeal. I keep them that way from four to six months. When young they should be fed often. I find I raise the best calves this way.—Ex.

For fertilizing salt, address, Larkin and Patrick, Midland City, Michigan.

## The Grange Visitor

SCHOOLCRAFT, - - JULY 1 Single copy, six months,\_\_\_\_ Single copy, one year, \_\_\_\_\_ 50 Eleven copies, one year \_\_\_\_\_ 5 00 To ten trial subscribers for three months we will send the Visi-TOB for\_\_\_\_\_\$1 00

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Advertisements.....

J. Т. Совв, - -SCHOOLCRAFT.

Thirty attorneys, all having cases on eall in the superior court, were notified to appear yesterday morning ready for trial. Out of the whole number but four put in an appearance, and these were not ready to go on with their cases. Judge Chipman there-upon announced that hereafter if the lawyers were not ready with the cases sn call, they would be passed for the term. The judical mandate will likely have the desired effect.-Post and

This item furnishes additional evidence of the indifference of the legal fraternity as a class to the best inter- clearer light on the morrow." ests of the people as well as to their clients.

The news reporter said more than he intended in his last sentence. The desired effect of the "judical mandate" will accomplish the very purpose of gentleman who have taken tween indivdiduals. Delays compli- miles as do we, backed by unlimited case, and the longer cases can be kept and comparatively unexplored rein Court the more money the lawyers will be able to drain from their soils producing vast harvests and a vietims. Had Judge Chipman order- population of about 4,500,000. Stretched all civil cases stricken from the docket where the attorney did not answer to the call and give such good tent exist in our minds enveloped in and sufficient reason for asking a continuance as would be required in ordinary business to justify delay, he would have prefered a duty new to courts but founded on good business common sense.

DURING the busy months of last year THE VISITOR was sent out several times with no original matter in one and another of its departments. We endeavored to supply this deficiency by the best possible articles we bursting through the prairie; its iron could select from other sources; but the result proved somewhat unsatisthem as yet known; its wealth of factory, especially in the ladies col- game, healthy climate, favorable seaumn, as their later letters testified. Now, this need not be. And it shall justify the enthusiastic laudation it not be our fault if on some sultry has elicited. Its extraordinary fertili-August morning, you open your paper, prepared to refresh yourself with the British and Canadian visitors to style tempting offering of a favorite wri- it "the future granary of the world." ser's pen; and, instead, are met by a The volume of wheat and other cereals reprint article you read last winter obtained, even under the crudest farmin another paper. You feel that ing, averages about thirty bushels to "Twice told Tales" cease to be a virtue the acre, as against twenty-five to fifat such seasons.

capable ladies who read this paper, railway will soon effect through comwill "take home" the sentiment expressed by Mrs. Joshua Brown in this St. Lawrence and the Rocky mountains sumber, the Visitor would become, some 3,000 miles, leaving but a gap of indeed, your paper in a broader sense

THE subject of Carp culture has reseived some attention within a few years in this country and from a cir-1884, a National organization was under the name of the American Carp

Cultural Association. The circular gives a list of reliable zentleman as officers of the Associa- strict sense of loyalty, which once ex- few years blind were also cared for tion; states its objects and among isted, are melting before the rising Reothers we find that of the establish- public. Especially is this true among quired was so entirely different and ment of a journal, devoted to this new the younger French and English in the capacity of the buildings being all industry. The article on the 4th page spon the subject of Carp Culture will whom have come to the States, or are provision for blind by the purchase be of interest to some of our readers. looking forward to a permanent home of a building at Lansing where in-For further information, address M. L. Dayis, Sec., Lancastor, Pa.

JULY "NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW."

appearance of the North American solid contents. The pens of its writers record the pulse beatings of the world's thought and give us the bearing of popular tendency before the bulk of the public realize in what direction it is drifting.

Many of the articles break from our eyes the scales and show us that what had seemed like a prophecy of the far face to face with questions and sub-

From the July number we select a

few of these points. the Visitor asserts itself, that is, in ministering justice. Inasmuch as "The immemorial institution of trial regarded as one of the most essential rights of the citizen, and one of the most effective barriers against absolute power, is itself on trial to-day, and is required to show cause why it should method of administering justice substituted for it, or at least why it should not be reformed so as to yield more satisfactory results."

"No institution is doomed, however, by a mere consideration of its imperfections. It is the genius of our race to look before and after, and to see what are the perils and inconveniences of the new before it displaces.

By carefully prepared statistics it is found liberally educated business men are rarely on the jury lists and when there are usually excused from acting as a juryman. It is recommended that stringent measures be taken in order that these men be put on and retained. The duties are not so difficult as sometimes represented, and the interest called forth, added to a sense that an important public duty has been performed, give it a higher place in a juror's estimation. Further, the writer insists that juries should not be confined to the court room without ing more rapidly than the more favorseparation or intervals of rest. He ed population of the South. The idea claims there is scarcely no danger from interference by interested parties; but as a more important reason, he urges that "if a night could be spent away from the heated disputation of the jury room, it would not infrequently happen that a dissentient juror would, as the result, see things in a

Dr. P. Bender has contributed a paper in this number of the Review concerning the expediency of the "Annexation of Canada to the United

Along our border lines has grown up a nation possessing within a few charge of cases of unpleasentness be- hundred thousand as many square sources of timbers, minerals, fisheries, ing far away toward the icy fetters of the north, its boundaries and ex-

a mythical haze. "Till within the last dozen years, few save the hunter, speculator or adventurous lumberman, have penetrated its northern and remote districts. But such explorers have exhausted their imaginations and vocabularies in attempts to express the raptures which this region has aroused. Its bewildering extent, soil of phenomenal richness, wonderful natural arteries of communication, numerous coalbeds, the negro question, Joel C. Harris and other mines, only a portion of sons for agriculture, all combine to ty has caused Americans as well as teen in even good regions, further If even a few of the thousands of south and east. The Canadian Pacific munication between tide water on the less than 300 miles to complete the conthan you are now pleased to claim it. nection with the Pacific Ocean, when the Northwest will undoubtedly become one of the most important re-

gions of this country. And this is the territory whose peo mar just received, it seems likely to ple, swayed by discontent and a growreceive more, as under date of Feb. 9, ing kindliness to the Union, with which State Institution. Michigan has an es- learned of this great charity of our we may expect to be called upon to tablished reputation for the number great State. effected in the city of Philadelphia, unite hands should the terms of their present confederation be broken. The institutions and this is one of the first, feeling of servile allegiance to the old country customs and forms and that than thir y years ago. Until within a habitants of Canada, thousands of here. "With so many Canadians ac- struction to this class of unfortunates

continued immigration thereto from the older provinces what valuable adnot be looked for from a union of the Review, as it monthly comes to us, is two countries? What could be far well in keeping with its wholesome, more striking evidence than the facts already set forth, of the value to the world in general, and the republic in particular, of the magnificent empire to the Arctic Ocean and from the Atlantic to the Pacific?"

The last article of this magazine comprises a collection of opinions relating to "The Future of the Negro." future is now present, and we stand They are from ten reliable and discerning writers. They show that the jects that may never have occurred to negro has no positive tendency to mius, but which under the light of these grate from the South; that they are lucid and forcible arguments, demand not likely to be extermina ed in the our immediate and constant attention. manner of the Red man; that they are increasing with rapidity; and apparently are degenerating from their social The first article, "Juries and Jury- station of 20 years ago. This latter men" is directly in the line in which statement, however, cannot be accepted. At the close of the war when the colopposition to the present system of ad- ored man was the object which had cailed for those recent scenes of sacrifice and strife, it was natural in the exby jury, which for centuries has been citement and enthusiam, which battled against a moral wrong, that our heated estimation should exalt the negro above his average standing. His position, as he then was in our computation, could not be maintained. The not be discarded and a more effectual transition had been too rapid, he could not sustain himself at so elevated a height. If he apparently falls from such a pinnacle it will be but for a more stable attainment of it in the future.

As to his removal from the Union, Chas. A. Gardiner says:-"The plan of exporting and colonizing the race is less practible to-day than it was before Emancipation. The negro is a citizen, and his own consent must be obtained before he can be exported to Africa or elsewhere. He is proud of his citizenship, and it is folly to expect that he will expatriate himself voluntarily. Original suggestions as to his future, can be of value only as they are justified by ensisting facts. The negro is here; his legal equality is declared; his home is in the South, and he evinces no inclination to leave it."

In regard to the same, Frederick Douglas remarks as follows:-"He is now seven millions, has doubled his number in thirty years, and is increasof his becoming extinct finds no support in this fact. But will be emigrate? No! Individuals may, but the masses will not. Dust will fly, but the earth will remain. The expense of removal to a foreign land, the difficulty of finding a country where the conditions of existence are more favorable than here, attachment to native land, gradual improvement in moral surroundings, increasing hope of a better future, improvement in character and value by education, impossibility of finding any part of the globe free from the presence of white men,-all conspire to keep the negro here, and compel him to adjust himself to American civilization."

The ingenuity of the American people has been tried severely, and in nearly every conceivable direction to devise methods of bringing the white and black races into more harmonious citizenship. Institutions and associations been founded, in like manner for a semi-civilized nation. Indeed this was necessary; the circustances of their past servitude and beclouded views being such that a rigorous system of training is required. Too much has been expected of them. After two hundred years of slavery, we demand too nearly what twenty centuries of freedom have given the whites. Ignorance, in their present crude state, is the cause of much of the evil charged to them. Touching upon this phase of writes: "The negro must carve out his own future, not as a negro, but as a citizen, as an individual. If by means of education and experience, he is enabled to proceed in the spirit that should characterize every man that appreciates the responsibilites of citizenship, he will not lack the active sympathy of his fellow citizens. So long not prove a source of danger. Ignorance is always dangerous; it is specially dangerous where unscruoulous men are found willing to take advantage of it. The hope is, that the ignorance of the negroes is susceptible of enlighten- involved. ment, and of this there can be no doubt."

### A VISIT TO THE ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

On Monday the 16th of June by invitation, in company with Hon. J. M. Neasmith one of the trustees of the asylum for deaf and dumb located at Flint we started on a visit to that and varied character of her charitable founded by her generosity, more here, but the necessary instruction rerequired for mutes the State made nations of the close connections betually settled in the Republic, and a has since been provided.

We found 265 pupils were in attendance at the close of the school year The make-up and general outward vantages, present and future, might June 17, and this was about the average for the year.

> The total number who had received instructions during the year was 271. The minds of children born mutes are so near a blank and the difficulties of reaching those minds and imstretching from its northern boundary pressing them with ideas are obviously so great that we can readily understand that a long period of time is required to teach the mute language and then make it applicable to the various kinds of knowledge obtained by children who are instructed in the ordin-

The institution is under the management of a board of three trustees appointed by the governor of the State for a term of six years. A superintendent, matron, and a corps of teachers with such other employees as are necessary to conduct every department are employed by this board of trustees. Fifteen teachers were employed the last year, some of them have been there for many years and have earned a reputation for skill and adaptation to this special work and are invaluable to the institution.

Of the whole number admitted about two-fifths were sent by superintendents of the poor and the cost of their clothing is charged to the counties from which they were sent. The State furnishes tuition and board to all scholars whether sent by parents, guardians or as paupers. Forty dollars per annum is the maximum amount that can be charged for clothing one pupil to the county.

Parents can be more liberal in this direction if they see fit. Children old enough are required to work a few hours every day, and some trades are taught. A shoe shop, by the labor of boys of the school, supplies all the children with shoes and a printing ffice qualifies a large number to earn their living in after life at the case. A cabinet shop provides means for an industrial education in the use of cabinet and carpenter tools. All the repairing about the building and all the common furniture is the work of the boys who have acquired some kill in the use of tools in the cabinet shop. These shops are under the management of skilled foremen, and all reduced to complete system. If we have correctly remembered, eight years is the limit fixed for the educacation of children at this institution but the time may be extended by the Board of Trustees to ten years.

This year there were six pupils graduated, about half had been in the institution for the full term of ten

The graduating exercises were held in the opera house which was well filled with the citizens of Flint who seemed to have a local pride in the success of this State Institution.

It is not saying too much when I say that I was both surprised and gratified at the proof of proficiency ed. The sentimental rather than the shown by this graduating class. We shall mention but one illustration.

Superintendent Gass invited any one in the audience to present any subject for these students to write about to show their knowledge of history and current news of the day. for the instruction of negroes have The subjects presented were Blaine, Temperance, Christopher Columbus, The Democratic nominee for president, Queen Elizabeth, and General Grant.

> The subjects were assigned to pupils by the teacher as fast as presented and each one stepped to the blackboard and in a few minutes gave proof of the completeness of their education by writing in a clear cut, bold

We think no one who witnesses the improvement made by this large number of unfortunates will be found to condemn the policy of the State in thus providing for her mute children the means of escape from a life of mental darkness

A brief visit at such a time could not qualify us to give a positive opinas he remains ignorant, the negro can ion as to the wisdom of the general management but apparently there was a disposition to carry out the benevolent intentions of the State by the adoption of business methods and a careful regard for all the interests

The superintendent, Mr. Gass is a very genial gentleman and apparently well adapted to the position. Mrs. Gass, in the discharge of the duties she has assumed evinced an earnestness and activity and personal interest in the children that satisfied me of her qual fications for this work.

On Wednesday we returned home well pleased with what we had

### "DRAINAGE FOR HEALTH."

We are in receipt of a paper in relation to the above heading, which was Michigan Tile and Drain Association at Adrian. It is full of sensible explatween the states of our mother earth and our health.

We quote direct a few of his main

cate to-day, and I turn my attention to a form of drainage equally necessary, but the need for which is not so obvious. I refer to the underdraining of soils whose surface appears reasonably dry, but whose deeper recesses are full of stagnant water. Such water i never to be mistaken for soil moisture or water held in the soil by capillary action, but is the free water of soil, which will flow under the action of gravity, and has been named ground-water by the Germans.

This ground water diminishes in a marked degree the agricultural capabilities of the soil, lowering the temperature, preventing soil oxidation, arresting the elaboration of plant food and preventing the free spreading of the roots in the soil; because the roots of most cultivated plants will die in stagnant water. I do not propose however, to discuss the agricultural value of drainage.

There are certain conditions secured by drainage of the soil which are essential to the health of the inhabitants. and one of these is aeration of the soil, or the passage of air through the pores of the soil. The air is entirely excluded from water-soaked soil: the entrance of air is prevented and all interchange between the air and soil—all soil-breath—is prevented. Have you ever thought how everything breathes—animate and inanimate alike? You inspire and expire air continuously, and thus keep yourself in good condition, and so does your coat and jacket! The air penetrates every fibre of your wardrobe, passing in and out, and carrying out some-thing it did not carry in. If your clothing was impermeable to air you could not tolerate it for an hour. The invisible waves of air wash and purify you every hour.

Let me illustrate this: I cover the bowl of this tobacco pipe with the skirt of my coat, and bringing the stem of the pipe before the candle-flame, you see I can easily blow air through several thicknesses of cloth and sway the flame by the current of air. I do the same thing with buck-skin, a felt hat, leather and everything we wear except India-rubber.

If you suppose your clothes do not breathe, place them in an air-tight box and strangle them for a few months, when the musty smell will convince you that your clothes must breath to remain sweet and wholesome Even the solid bodies, such as wood and stone, are still washed and infiltrated with air. Here is a stick of red oak a foot long, and you see I can readily blow air through it. Here is a roll of morter, such as masons use in plastering walls, and you see I can, with the slightest effort, blow air through four inches of dry plaster. Not only can the air pass through

these bodies, but it does pass under natural conditions, and plaster walls breathe. In plastered rooms where the walls have been left undisturbed for some time, you see the position of every beam and joist, and even the lath, by the lighter color of the wall.

The part of the wall occupied by the plaster only is more permeable by air, which, in passing through leaves the dust behind, forming a brown streak. Breathing the dust air for months, the wall has its nostrils filled with dust, and very evidently the old house has a dirty nose!

The soil also breathes. Under proper and sanitary conditions the air passes in and out of the soil with evey motion of wind.

The sanitary drainage of dwellings has received more attention than that sanitary idea of home has captured our thought. The paradisaic poetry and fiction, which attempt to describe the ideal beauties of home, which sing of "fuming rills, of gushing fountains with many a rill, of damp moss glie-tening with orient pearls, of blissful bowers, of thickest covert, of in woven shade, of umbrageous grottees and caves of cool recess," will do well enough for the unreal world of the imagination, but will scarcely answer for the hard world of actual life. Mr. Adam, with a crick in his back or his left knee doubled up with rheumatism. Mrs. Eve, with an old shawl over her head and a tear in her eye as she groans over the jumping tooth ache, and little Abel, as he trots around with a cold in his head and a nose that calls constantly for a handkerchief, are not poetic, They are pathetic rather than poetic. Dampness hand their ideas upon the several subjects using good language in well arranged sentences.

There is taken than poetic. Dampless and shade, gushing springs and dripping moss, delightful smothering with flowers and twining plants, will do well enough to read about before a rousing fire with your feet in warm slippers, but they have their little drawbacks in actual contact. When sentimentalists spin off this delicious alliterative nonsense in behalf of wet and wooing, flowing and flowery, give them the curt sanitary admonition with a double meaning, "dry up!"

> A matter of business called us into the country about the middle of June, and a drive of sixteen miles from home brought us up at the house of an old friend who, for a few years has been cess of which has induced us to refer to our trip. Five years ago, two farmers in the

township of Wakeshma determined to start a cheese factory on a scale large and something more. Starting with about a score of cows, and sufficient knowledge of the requirments of cheese making on the part of one of the farmers to secure a good product. little money was invested, but the first season was entirely satisfactory.

There is nothing so convincing as success, and the success of this small venture, induced the neighbors to bring their milk to the little cheese factory the next season, and the business has continued to grow each year. There has been no effort to enlarge read by Prof. R. C. Kedzie before the the business. We did not ask how Order, our most hearty thanks. The much investment had been made, but aggregate number must have been were rather surprised that what appeared to us a plant of about \$150 1,000 if as many others had taken hold should be a sufficient basis for turn- of the work as those did who added ing out 200 pounds of first class cheese to the list. This number for the per day, besides furnishing lots of field is large and only needs workmen whey that is taken home by the Pa- in it to secure a large crop.

"Surface drainage needs no advo- trons of the factory and fed to calves and pigs.

One man does all the work. Each contributor of milk pays so much per hundred for making, and has his proportion of the manufactured cheese, marketing it when, and where he

Michigan has justly earned an enviable reputation, and is recognized as having all the initial elements within her borders of an independent, prosperous State to a greater extent perhaps than any other east, west, or south of us.

Her mineral resources are inexhaustible. Her salt and lumber after supplying the vants of her own people, and sent to other States in large quantity by which her people are enriched. In ceri lagricultural productions her export trade has been large for many years. But in dairy products we have not kept up with our neighbors, and now that wheat raising in the great north west has proved so successful that the supply has brought the price to, or below the cost of production to the Michigan farmer, he must look about and see what other line of farming can be substituted in part for wheat raising.

Insect enemies, and other causes drove Wisconsin farmers years ago out of wheat culture, and in many places dairy farming was successfully substiuted.

The time has come when Michigan farmers should give this matter attention. We are not only behind our neighbors in the production of dairy goods, but we are so far behind that the average Michigan farmer has cheese on his own table as rarity, rather than as a staple article of diet. Farmers families ought to have cheese as they do butter to eat as wanted, and not as a luxury. And we can not too soon set about some sysmatic work in the direction of increasing our dairy products. This means also changes in our methods of producing meat to some extent. How much, or exactly in what direction we shall not attempt to state.

In this reference to our brief, but very pleasant visit to the farm of Mr. S. Fredenburg of Wakeshma, and the marked success of this dairying enterprise, we hope to incite some of our readers who have been grumbling about the profitless business of wheat raising to farther enquiry and discussion to the possibility of extending the dairy business of this State. Let us hear from correspondents on this subject.

FROM the office of the Commission of Labor we have a copy of the first report issued by that officer.

It is a pamphlet of 215 pages, covering a vast amount of imformation concerning the penal institution of the State; its labor organizations, tables showing the number of per gaged as "wage workers" in the various industries of the State, giving hands employed per day, wages paid and such other facts as could be obtained in answer to blanks sent out to be filled by those who often were indifferent to the object had in view by the establishment of this office with its statistical requirments.

The commission has set forth some facts of a nature to arouse the philemthroprost to home missionary work, and the philospher and student of political science to renewed activity in their particular lines of thought.

The report abounds in statements that come of work, while it may not be actually necessary, is very suggestive to every thoughtful person.

We give an instance: "The city of Detroit has a population of 125,000 persons-The total tax levy for the year 1883 was \$1,199,254.

Of this amount 77 persons, firms and companies paid \$231,483,34. 385 persons paid \$300,388,13. 340 " \$97,118,53.

Total paid by 802 persons \$628,990 or more than one-half of the total sum levied on 125,000 persons.

While this showing would indicate that they because of their poverty were not burden with taxes, yet it plainly shows that the wealth of the city is engaged in a little enterprise the suc- largely concentrated in the hands of a relatively small number. We don't like a showing like this. It does not give promise of a happy prosperous people, where the rich are growing richer and the poor in large numbers enough to supply their own wants are on the ragged edge with no hope of better conditions.

> In the Visitor of April 1st, we offered a set of the "Stop Thief" Scales to the person sending us the largest number of subscribers obtained town meeting day. An enquiry received lately reminded us that we had not given notice of the fact that Wm. B. Langley of Centreville, St Joseph county won the prize and we ordered the scales sent him at once. Several others sent us good additions and for the work done have, in behalf of the about 500, and would have been a

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

The political campaign is upon us, and lying, intigue and misrepresentation, is the rule of action. But there are more thoughtful, independent voters than I have known before; although this great Republican party were quite unaminous in nominating their leader, yet a great many of the rank and file do not endorse him. The laboring class expect but little sympathy from him as he represents the monied power. They openly express their preference for Ben. Butler, who is opposed to monopolies and in sympathy with the masses.

In the Republican platform, there in favor of a tariff for revenue, but that means, support the banks, rail roads and all such monopolies and say to the poor man "root hog or die." The great party of moral reform, had not the honesty nor the courage to say erned entirely by selfish motives, a one word on the temperence question. black hearted, moral leper without a They dare not say a word in favor of temperance for fear they would lose honor in his composition. Let us try the rum sellers' vote, and they dare good, sound, intelligent practical farnot say a word in favor of saloons mers for Congress and see if they won't and rum holes for fear they would lose the temperence vote. I wonder if the Democrats will do any better. The democratic party now have an opportunity, which they have not bad for years, of giving the people the man of their choice, if they will nominate a man whom the masses can endorse. they can elect him without fail. But I will bet two barrels of "Golden Pippines" that when the great and glorious old Democratic party meets in Chicago on the 8th. of July, they will make stupid fools of themselves and nominate a dead man or one that they know can not be elected, and thus compel the people to accept a President that the majority do not want. "Whom the Gods would destroy we first make blind and then mad".

CORTLAND HILL.

I look through the columns of every number of the VISITOR to see if some one from Trent Grange has not favored you with some Jottings; in vain, there are none to be found. We confered the first and second degrees on eleven candidates at a special meeting last Saturday night. The third and fourth degrees will be given at our next meeting, when we are to have a glorious old fashioned Granger feast; you will please accept an invitation to be there, Bro. Cobb.

I think that there should be more Postal Jottings sent to the VISITOR, for it is the best and about the only paper through the columns of which Patrons may correspond with oneanother and could be made more useful if it had a wider sphere of patron-

Trent Grange has a Hall 30 x 60 feet, and a good barn and they are all paid for, with a membership of about 120 lively and thorough going members; Trent and Ashland Granges are united in the purpose of holding a township fair this fall, for the interest of the farmers. They have their officers elected, and being personally acquainted with them, we think it will be a pretty dry place for beer drinkers. We are having some trouble with warm weather for June, and corn is improving the time finely and will make a good showing by the fourth of July; quite a large average of potatoes was planted this year and are looking very well. There will not be many apples this year owing to the frost late in May,

Trent Grange.

Weather for the past week has been very warm, with occasional showers. and as a consequence corn has pushed rapidly forward.

Corn has suffered some from cut worms and a few fields by white grub.

More than usual complaint has been heard of the damage done by moles,

the newly planted corn, potatoes, etc. Meadows generally good except in places where clover or other grasses were killed by the winter.

fields show a thin stand, but thus far all looks healthy, with well developed heads, and promises a fair crop.

Wheat has made good growth; some

The showers are doing a booming business for the unusually large acreage of oats.

Farm stock of all kinds are growing fat on the luxuriant pastures that everywhere abound.

An exuberance of small fruits in the finest perfection keeps the epicure or Oats are looking well; potatoes have grumblers busy and consequently good natured.

Apple orchards are showing a moderate amount of fruit, and at this stage of growth of a much smoother appearance than has been the case for

two seasons past. Therefore on the whole, this part of Michigan gives promise to the Grangers more of her of her old time abundance of the good things of Mother earth than she has bestowed on them for several years.

Little Prairie Ronde, June 23, '84.

controlled by the eloquence and magnetism of some shrewd, brilliant genius who is governed entirely by selfish motives, therefore we should carefully scrutinize every candidate's past record and ascertain as far as possible if he is honorable, trustworthy, and will use his official position for the promotion of the best interests of the whole people. Platforms are of but little account. Generally made to catch votes and soon forgotten when election is over, we should support none but honorable men, with clean records, good, sound judgment and souls imbued with a patriotic is one honest plank and probably only spirit, who love their country and one. They say that they are not only people better than self or party. We should keep cool, be cautious and carethey want a tariff to protect our infant ful not to be led astray as were our anindustries. Everybody knows what cestors who elected Aaron Burr vice president and came within one vote of electing him president, he was one of the most brilliant and magnetic men this country ever produced, but gov-

> In the "Worthy Editors" review of THE VISITOR of June 1st, he says: "See that the busy time nearly upon us, does not find a failing off of the "Jottings." It seemed through the busy bustling days of summer, that I could not find time for contributing, but after reading his kind, piercing words, it arouses my courage to action, and brings to memory, "There is time for all things." Some may think THE VISITOR is running into politics while discussing the Governor question, but, readers, it is not! It is a question of great importance, and should receive the attention of every farmer in Michigan. Our State has been governed by rascals long enough, and now it is time for farmers to look into this matter, and bring it to a reform.

> spark of patriotism, public or private

do as well or better than some bril-

liant lawyer.

Bengal Grange is yet alive, and in a flourishing condition, at our last meeting seven candidates were initiated in second degree, and at the last meeting of the quarter, will be prepared by the sisters of the Order that ever ready

O. F. PLOWMAN.

During several years George T. Angell fought single-handed and almost alone with the aid of the press, a dangerous adulterations of their food to denounce him, he calmly said he When defeated five times, in hearings pefore Congressional Committees, he succeeded in the sixth, and sent out over the country, with Congressional endorsements, more than a hundred thousand copies of his report on adultrations to arouse the public and lead to the laws since enacted.

We have in our county, (Van Buren) two lively towns that have prohibition by local option. When it first took effect a few weeks ago, a doleful wail went up that the places would be ruined and business would all die out. We said if nothing but whiskey will save them, let them die, they are not worth saving. But the peace loving meetings once in two weeks at the citizens are rejoicing and business is prospering better than ever before. A poor drunkard who could not get liquor intend to do the present season. at these towns went to a neighboring farmer and drank hard cider until he was nearly crazed, then went staggering home to his wife and children. which seem to have stepped aside from | What punishment is severe enough their ligitimate business of bug and for such a farmer that will keep the worm hunting and taken to eating vile stuff in his cellar and give it to a poor besotted man that has lost all self-control. God speed the day when all the towns in our county will have prohibition, and not only in our county but throughout our whole land. The good time is surely com-MRS. H. L. NORTHUP. ing.

Lawrence, June 1st. The weather is good for all crops, especially the "cut-worm" which is doing much damage to the young corn, many have planted over the second time and the outlook now is for not an average arealof that cereal. come up finely and look well, but the bugs will have to be fought with vigor and in season. The striped bug seems to be numerous and destroying vines as soon as they appear above ground. It is not all pleasure or profit with the farmer.

Let me digress a little and give my "unqualified" approval of MYRA's article on the "Fitness of Things." The whole article is complete in good will run towards you. A pike or pickerel will run from you. A sheephead or dogfish will jump for the surand Frizzes." I am glad there is one lady that dare to stem the current of bottom.

In selecting men for important offi- fashion and meet the opposite affront cial positions we are too apt to be by "Mother Grundy" in wielding her pen against DISFIGURING the human face for the sake of fashion.

June 15, 84

On the 29th of May, we were favored with a visit from Mr. Luce. Every one that we have conversed with are very much pleased with the lecture. We think no one could fail to admire the thoroughly practical common sense that were given.

The easy, pleasant manner with which these thoughts were given, did charm to the Grange business.

The community has seemed to want Grange, the only hindrance being the want of funds. Quite a number who are in favor, and would gladly join, cannot for the above reason. One of the leading tradesmen of the village with his usual kindness, says he will nelp us all he can. (good.)

Last Tuesday mail brought us our second Grange Visitor. We like it, and we are glad to see Mr. Luce is likely to become Governor of Michigan. May he fill his post with credit to himself, and benefit to his fellows. We are very much troubled with cut worms here, can any friends tell us how to prevent them destroying our garden produce? Also can any one tell any new thing about raising chickens, does it pay to keep pure breeds?

Would any oue give us a few hints how to make a Sunday School interesting, also where would we be likely to get a good Temperance Lecturer.

A Back-wood's Inquirer.

The New York Herald of September the "Improved Short-Horn Breed," at York Mills, near Utica, N. Y. than fifteen months old sold for the means of earning a livelihood. \$19,000. Fifteen cows and calves sold for \$260,000.

It makes me dizzy to try to imagine what would be the result of the same study and care devoted to the developement of a better breed of men. ing, capital may at the same time be-Within a hundred years this world would be redeemed, and the minister- ions. ing spirits might turn their attention to some other planet.

have thought many times I would great battle against feartul odds, to write an item for that department, but out of Congress. awaken the American people to the have never had anything to say, that weighed upon my mind as heavily as and other articles. When apparantly this one subject. I used to be a P. of defeated by those agencies which vast H. and know what a good Patron's capital can command, he comes duty is, but it does seem as though the could be proved that he had made a money to pay my tax, or get trusted Justice and not selfishness must be single mis-statement. When threat- for my flour, butter, meat and potatoes, ened with a meeting in Fancuil Hall hay, oats, and many other things that those who spend their money so foolwould pay twenty-five dollars for the ishly have to, to such an extent that privilege of addressing the meeting. Grange meetings are suspended. One will have had no meeting for nearly two months when you have this in print and another nearly as bad. Crops are looking well, for such a poor start as they had in the spring.

A CLOSE OBSERVER.

Bro. Cobb:-I wish to correct a report that Springville Grange is dying. I visited them last Wednesday evening and found them ready for work. with an excellent programme, and plenty of workers to carry it out. No Grange can die with such an active. energetic corps of officers. They have met with reverses tis true, but what Grange has not? They are holding house of their master (Samuel Morey) until they build their hall, which they

MRS. A. J. SUTTON, Lecturer of Lenawee County Pomona Grange.

Interesting Facts About Fish.

Every species of fish. has its regular hours for feeding, but bass and pickeral digest their food the soonest, and are therefore most always hunger. A pike or pickeral weighing ten pounds will pull a dead weight of twenty pounds off a level bank when hooked. These same fish have been known to jump at least four feet clear of the surface and to throw themselves from one pond into another. Fish can see at night just as well as a cat. Does a fish ever sleep? He does. If you will watch a good fish for a day or two you will find him taking occasional naps. If man could invent some way to get up a race between fishes the result would astonish you. A pickeral is probably one of the swiftest of our fresh water fish. He moves for a short distance so fast that vou simple see a flash. Almost every species of fish can see on all sides and behind him as well as in front. Their gills are the most delicate filter in the world. Every tooth in the mouth of a of a fish which preys upon other fish is set in such a way that every attempt to escape fastens the victim more firmly. A redhorse or mullet, weighing five pounds, could not take a small apple into its mouth. A pike weighing three pounds could almost swallow a man's fist. When a bass is first hooked, he

Lacturer's Communication, National Grange,

SUBJECT FOR JULY, 1884.

Question 64.- Is the subject of tariff getting to be understood?

Suggestions.-Patrons are deeply interested in the tariff question, and should study it well and understand-

Much has been said legislatively and politically on tariff for the past four years. But are we any nearer the solution of the tariff problem. upon its merits, than we were when the agitation commenced?

The difficulty is, there is too much consideration of the subject upon its merits; self interest, political poputoo much the leading agitation of the question.

Tariff, whether it be classed a burden or a blessing, should be equitably distributed upon the principles of justice. The regulation of the present tariff, discriminates against agriculture, inasmuch as it exacts heavier duties on importations that enter largely into agricultural supplies.

The question should be carefully an unselfish and non-partisan standpoint.

Learn what kind of manufactured goods, if any, require governmental protection to continue the manufac turing. If we find that some need protection and others do not, we must then learn what should be free and what should not.

If tariff is necessary to protect 13th., 1873, gives an account of the American labor, so as to receive sufsale of a number of cows and calves of ficient remuneration for services to of saloon business that has been fully enjoy the comforts of life, raise and enforced? Does V. B. advocate that educate their children into useful One cow sold for \$40,600; a heifer calf citizenship instead of being forced less than seven months old sold for into competition with the pauper \$27,000; a cow a little over three years labor of Europe, then tariff is right, old sold for \$30,000; a heifer calf less for we must supply our millions with

If tariff does not add to the comforts of laborers, but to the profits only of well paid capital, then tariff is wrong. While honest labor is worthy of encouragement, and may need stimulatcome over-greedy and require restrict-

Tariff, whether for protection or revenue only, may be difficult to regulate with justice to all, but surely it I must say I enjoy reading the postal can be done more in harmony with jottings in the GRANGE VISITOR. I justice and to the general welfare than any system yet proposed either in or

Extremes on either side of import ant questions are generally errors.

We must manufacture our own supplies as far as possible for us to do. We cannot afford to drain our country whether it benefits or injures the cause sylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, again and again to the attack, in Patrons had all gone wild over clowns from its cash for foreign importation, of temperance, they are happy in the New Jersey and Deleware, to be held papers before the "Science Associa- or apes or shows of some kind (I neither can we afford, nor is it just to tion," and numerous articles for the would not go if I wanted to for fear exact tariff on manufactured goods to does it not seem as if he was intolerate County, Pennsylvania, to continue press, offering to pay \$500 dollars if it people would think I had to borrow gratify the greed of capital only. of a plan that is not his? Does V. B. from August 25 to August 30. the guide in the solution of this ques tion.

> The following questions present themselves for consideration in discussing the subject:

facturing interests of this country?

manufacturing to any extent was dis- OFFICE HOLDERS. continued?

3. What would be the effect upon bitionist wages his sole warfare against our monetary system by exporting our cash for foreign importations?

importation of such goods as we can manufacture at home, and remove beverage that we want called a crime the tariff from the same?

5. Is it more necessary to protect and when the law so calls it, then the labor in manufacturing than it is to protect it in the production of the raw naterial for the same goods?

Grange Thought.

Some how, the idea seems to have entered the minds of many Patrons of Husbandry that it is unbecoming to and deals out liquor to a man 'till he present any member of the order for official position,—that it is in some way a violation of the principles of the order. The idea is wholly fallacious. There is no inhabition whatever placed upon a member of the order against taking his part as a citizen in all affairs. It is even his duty to aid in every way he can in selecting proper candidates for office. Of course it is not expected that he engage in propagandism with the purpose of making the Grange a tool in politics, nor is he to bring partisan matters into the meetings. He may be a Republi-can or a Democrat, and neither will give him distinction in the Grange, for partisan politics are unknown in the order and would be subversive of its principles if admitted. The whole substance of the matter is that he, as holders would turn this over to prohia citizen, has duties to the public and these duties he can in no wise escape without surrendering his claim to high manhood. The Grange does not desire that he should neglect his duties as a citizen, on the contrary it insists that he must discharge every ob-ligation to the public as well as to the order and to himself.-Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

Women Make the Best Teachers,

When they are well, but being on their feet and going up and down stairs cause uterine derangements which undermine strength, patience, and tact. Zoa Phora (Woman's Friend) cures all such derangements. See advertisement in another column. Sold by all druggists.

# Communications.

One Phase of Prohibtion.

can not be enforced injures the cause acted. Would it not be just as consistselfishness that prohibits an impartial not enforced, as to refrain from maknot be enforced? V. B. says: "The larity and partisan ambition govern present liquor law of this state has all the present law has in it all that prohibition can give, then somebody has been making a law just as foolish as the prohibitionists are sighing for. They have tried to "take the citidal before the outer works are carried." They have taken "the last ditch first." "They have acted like extremists that the State and nation want Prohibitionconsidered upon its merits and from have no tact." V. B. to be consistent lists in office to have prohibition. In should ask the legislature to abolish the fact V. B. says "The law does not edupresent impracticable law, and enact cate or reform a man." Is it all boshone the people will enforce.

V. B. should call the Republican party in this State an incapable and impracticable one, and ask it to step down and out, because it does not enforce the law made, and because it has made a law it can not enforce. Does V. B. know of any law that has been enacted with a view to lessen the evils laws that can not be enforced should not be made? If so, then abolish laws that make stealing an amount over \$500,000 a crime. How often does the rests for murder with five convictions. the law convict men that makes a big haul? Does V. B. know that Republicans, and not Prohibitonists were holding the offices in this State when prohibition failed? Does he think that not enforce prohibition no other party

It is a good argument against submitting a constitutional amendment to 1 ogican. the people, that they are likely to change their minds in two years? V. B. seems to think it is. When he says of the prohibitionists, "he can not tolerate any other plan than his ownhe is right--all others are wrong." and then in the articles calls them constitutional tinkers and extremists, and says of them that they "learn nothing, and forget nothing." that it makes no differance with them, whether their prohib- nic and exhibition under the auspices believe that statesmen and legislators, should never enact laws that the peo- tion last year warrants them in promple are not ready to enforce?

of the law to be an educating power mer over 100 carloads of impleto the people? Does V. B, think it ments and machinery were displayed 1. Would the repeal of a protective impossible to enforce a law that says and during the continuance of the tariff discontinue or hinder the manu- no man shall run a rum hole in this fair it was estimated the attendance State? If he does, I think he is fully 2. What would be the effect in the impressed with the idea that these from 20 different States. Situated in a markets on agricultural procucts, if MEN in this State except REPUBLICAN beautiful locality, everything in na-

When V. B, says: "Again the prohithe manufacturers and sellers of liguors" he is off the track, our battle is 4. Would it be wise to prohibit the the manufacture and sale of liquor as may be obtained of R. H. Tnomas, a beverage. It is the sale of it as a Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. by the law of the state and nation, person who sells liquor as a beverage will be a criminal. When a man violates a law of nature it is folly, when at 2 o'clock p. m., all fourth degree he violates a law of the state, it is members are invited to attend. Mrs. crime, when he violates the moral law Perry Mayo will address a public it is a sin. When a man gets drunk in this state he commits a folly, crime, and sin, and the man who keeps sober gets him drunk, has the sanction of our present law. He is inquired to stop to be held at the hall of North Reley selling to a person that is drunk. Our 9. 1884. Wednesday, July present law allows one man to make of another a physical wreck, a criminal, and a sinner, a subject for the poor gree house, the jail, the insane asylum, and hell, and V. B. calls it a good law, the product of statesmenship, because saloon keepers stand at the threshold of their hells, and say "You can't enforce prohibition,"and the poor drunkard rolling in the gutter shouts "You can't stop drinking, and the Party bosses say" You can't enforce the law till you get it." If holders would turn this over to prohibitionists we will see about it, and in twenty years from now there will not be an expense of \$17,00 per capita for liquor, and only \$2,10 per capita for educational purposes as it is now is under republican rule. When the law of a state degrades a man physically, socially and morally, does it not degrade and demoralize the people. When an intelligent man stands up and upholds such a law, and such legislators, and such a party, the kindest thing that can be said of him is, that he is not a good es are especially requested to be presreasoner or is party blind. V. B. says; ent at 10:00 A. M 'From Moses down to the last act of our Michigan legislatures, evils have been constantly licensed. Read the History

of God's dealing with his chosen people, and see in how many instances evil is tolerated in the laws made to govern them." The attempt here made to convict God of dabbling with expediences would be becoming to priestcraft dealing with a superstitous people to In answer to an article headed as cover up their sins, but it won't do above in June 15, No. I have to say. V. with Michigan Grangers to cover up B. says: "It is worse than idle to put the miss doings of politicians. V. B. more prohibition in a law, than a state says "In this life man has ever found or community can enforce. A law that an admixture of good and evil etc." I suppose this accounts for putting sugar it would sustain." Because he believed in whiskey. The way V. B. speaks of these statements to be true, he thinks putting physical forces at the front, a prohibition law ought not to be en- leads the reader to think he does not believe law and morals go together. A ent to abolish an existing law that is license man don't. A Prohibitionist does. The law of the land should only ing a law that somebody thinks will give force to the moral law. When it seeks to do aught else. it miscarries. Prohibition is an exemplification of the the prohibition in it that could be used | Golden rule. License is the law of the in a full prohibitory law. In fact, it devil. Two years ago the majority of has more now than it can enforce." If our Village Board were Republican Prohibitionists.

Republicans first, Prohibitionists second, and the saloon run, though the people expected them to shut it up when they elected them. This year we elected Prohibitionists and the saloon is gone. If our experience is a guide. the talk about our penal institutions being reformatory? Shall we abolish the Reform School at Lansing? Is this the reason the Republican party bosses object to the law for civil service reform? I wish I dared ask for more space I would like to quote statistics more fully. This to tie up with. In one year under the old prohibitory law there were 550 arrests made for violating it, that resulted in 527 convictions, the same year there were 547 arrests for larceny, and 99 arrests for b urgulary, with 44 convictions, 24 ar-The laws that made such statistics should have been repeated by the legislature of 1868 about as follows: 1st. day, abolish the law making murder a crime; 2d. day, abolish the law making because the Republican party could burgulary a crime; 3d. day, abolish the law that made larceny a crime; and 4th, and last, the law that made dram selling a crime, or else V. B. is not a

MILTON CHASE, M. D.

A person being asked what was meant by realities of life, answered: estate, real money, and a real good din-ner, none of which can be realized without real hard work.'

We are in receipt of the notice of the Eleventh Annual Inter State picitory law can be enforced or not, of the Patrons of Husbandry of Pennidea that they have got it," at Williams' Grove Comberland

The grand success of their exhibiising those in attendance a most mag-Does he think it out of the province nificent time this season. Last sumwas 75,000. Farmers were present ture would seem to conspire toward an enjoyable affair

Circulars giving full details of arrangements and instructions to manufacturers desiring to make exhibits

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of the Manistee District Pomona Grange will be held with Silver Creek Grange, June 24, meeting the evening of the 25th H. C. DANVILLE,

Programme of July meeting of Clin-

10:30 a. n. Opening the Grange in Fourth De-

Reading minutes of previous meet-

Reports from subordinate Granges. Suggestions for the good of the Recess for dinner.

1:30 p. m. Reopening the Grange in Fourth Degree. Music.

Select readings,—Mrs. A. Ennest. Declamation,—Myron Brown. Music.

Selection,-Jas. H. Bush. Essay,—Mrs. Sarah Hodges. Selections,—Mrs. Lucy Plowman.
Subject for discussion: Have we a epublican form of government? To be opened by James H. Bush and Dorr K. Stowell.

Music. Miscellaneous Business. Closing in the Fourth Degree. All members of the Order are most cordially invited to be present and join in the discussions.

The Lectures of Subordinate Grang-HENRY N. WEBB, See'y. DeWitt, Mich.

FRANK CONN, Master, St. Johns, Mich.

# **Sorticultural Pepartment.**

The Cabbage Root Fly.

CLARENSE M. WEED.

This insect is no new enemy to the cabbage grower. As long ago as 1834 it was described and given its scientific name, anthomia brossinia, by Boucki, and it was then recognized as a serious pest. It originally inhabited Europe, from whence it was introduced into America.

Natural History.—This insect is a two winged fly, somewhat smaller than the house fly, but much resembling it in appearance. It belongs to a notoriously destructive family, being closely pounds of potash worth \$16, and 105 related to the onion-fly, the radish-fly, the root-fly, one or two wheat flies, and several other species which mine the leaves of beets. Every cabbage grower knows too well the effect produced by the maggots of the cabbagefly, which eat the roots of young plants, and bore into the heads of older ones, causing them to wilt and die. After attaining their full growth the maggots become pupae, from which the fly comes forth in a short time to lay eggs for another brood, and so on until Autumn. Not only does it attack cabbage, but also the cauliflowers, and turnips.

Remedies.-Many remedies have been proposed, and tried, for this insect, but probably the most efficient sect, but probably the most efficient are made of apple parings. The parat present known, is kerosine and milk ings are mostly bought by those who in the proportion of one of the former. to eight of the latter. A portion of the earth around the plant is scraped ed to the jelly maker who stores them away, some of the mixture applied, and away till wanted. In the mean time the earth replaced. Mr. A. E. Buell recently tried this remedy by the advise of Prof. Cook, and reports, that it not only kills the maggots, but acts as a fertilizer to the plant.

A neighbor sowed some oats among his currants, and the currant worm, previously destructive did not appear. Where they are troublesome give them powdered hellebore promptly, at first sight, sprinkled on when bushes are wet with dew.

#### Reclaiming a Waste.

From Green's Fruit Grower.

If the fairy who made "transforma-tions" had moved Mrs. Holmes' back door-yard around to the front of the house some moonshiny night, it would have made a stir in the morning. Such a flutter and hurry as all would have been in, to rake up the old barrel hoops and pick up the rusty tins before passers-by began to take obser-

It was a very neglected spot and Cousin Horace's æsthetic taste was a good deal shocked by it, when he came down for a visit. But he was a prudent young man and always hought a good deal more than he said. I presume that was one reason he was accounted so "deep." He laid a little trap for Cousin

Maria and Rufus that worked well, and helped clean up the yard without any fault being found. He "took them by guile," as it were.

"That's a nice rich bit of ground of yours, Maria, just back of the woodhouse; I wonder you do not improve it by putting in a grape-vine or two. They would run all over the shed. and you might have a snug little arbor there for the children to play in out of the sun.'

It was a new idea that such a rubbish corner could be beautified and made useful, and all adopted the plan with enthusiasm. Horace agreed to make the girls a present of the vines and a beautiful row of current bushes along the fence, if they would promise to attend them well in remembrance of him, when he was over the sea.
With a good deal of blushing and

giggling the promise was given, and all hands set to work to "clear up." That day he drove over to the nursery

"What a perfect sight this yard is!" aid Jane: "I had no idea it looked so said Jane: horrid. All those old dishes and those old battered basins and burdock stalks. What must Horace have thought of it! Let's slick up before he gets back if we possibly can."

wo able-bodied girls and a spry, little boy soon put a different face on the landscape, and by the time Horace was ready to dig it looked like a new place. He went about as unconcerned as if it had always been cleared up, and before he left built a cosy, little arbor, with a pretty rustic seat in it, just where the worst rubbish heap had accumulated.

"There Em., you can sit there and read my letters when I am gone, and mother can darn her stockings here all summer. You'll say in a year or two that this is better than the parlor.' And it was in time the pleasantest room they had. There is no way to waste" better than setting J. E. MC C. a fine plant there.

### Plant Small Trees.

This is the terse way in which Mr. F. K. Phenix sets forth the advantage which small trees have over large ones for planting purposes:"(1) Small trees have a larger root in proportion; (2) They cost less; (3) expressage or freight is less-expressing small tree is usually cheaper than freighting large ones, and then so much more speedy; (4) less labor handling, digging holes, etc.; (6) less exposing to high winds, which loosen roots, and will kill many transplanted trees; (6) planters can form heads and train them to their own liking; (7) with good care in, say about five years, they will overtake the common, larger sized trees. Without good care, better not plant any size."

IF it were not for the chemist the human race would soon become extinet by means of the adulteration frauds. It is wicked enough to adulterate food for plants, but when human food becomes poisoned there is cause for alarm. The only way to eradicate the evil is to increase the army of analysts.

#### Wood Ashes for Orchards.

For orchards, says Dr. R. C. Kedzie, in the New York Tribune, I regard ashes as worth more than six times the value of barnyard manure, ton for ton. When barnyard manure is composted with wood ashes, the coarse vegetable material and litter are rapidly broken down, and the manure is speed ly fitted for use; there is some loss of nitrogen in the form of ammonia, but there will be no less of mineral matter

if kept from leaching by water. Wood ashes represent all the mineral elements of vegetable growth, and contain everything the farmer must give his crops except combined nitrogen. Wood ashes will vary in composition and value with the kind of wood and the part of the tree. I will take the ash of the body-wood of the Beech tree as representing the average of wood ashpounds of phosphoric acid (insoluble), worth \$5.25. Omitting all the other ash constitents, which have some value of themselves, the potash and the phosphoric acid of a ton of such ashes is worth \$2I, 25 or nearly six times the value of fresh horse dung.

#### Fruit Jellies.

We often see displayed in many grocery stores tumblers of of jellies bearing different labels, such as cur-rant, plum, raspberry, strawberry, etc. and offered for sale at a price that should at once be sufficient to put the attracted purchaser on his guard as to they bear upon their labels, but all make a business of drying apples for winter use, and together with the they undergo fermentation and put-refaction, and in this condition look more like swill than food for human beings. After this they are converted into jelly by boiling and adding sugar. This jelly is the stock from which the variously named jellies are made, the process being simply to color them to correspond with the fruit whose subthen flavor with fraudulent essence: The Caterer.

### Against and for Moles.

A farmer, who has been troubled with mice and moles in his orchard. says he got rid of the pests by dropping a few castor beans in their runs.
He thinks the bean sure death to both. Another farmer advises placing a pint of corn a short distance from each tree, at the same time stamping the earth firmly around the tree so as to break down their runs, believing that if supplied with food which they relish better, they will not disturb the tree.

Per Contra, an Indianapolis (Ind.) fruit grower says: "Last year I put twelve moles in my stawberry patch of five acres to catch the grubs and they did the work. I never had a dozen plants injured during the summer either by the grubs or moles. I know some people do not care for moles on their farms, but I want them in my strawberry patch.

### How to Utilize Bones.

A great many bones are wasted on every farm, which would make valuable fertilizing material, easily pre-pared for use. Procure an old pork or whiskey barrel, and as bones accumulate, throw them into and cover them with unleached wood ashes. If the barrel stands in the weather, in a few months the bones will become fryable, and easily converted into the best bone dust. If a quicker process is required, burn the bones and crush them.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Sulphate of ammonia has fallen in price in England from \$67.50 to \$43.50, owing partly to the lower price of nitrate of soda, but to a greater degree to a new source of production of ammonia. The new source is the blast furnaces, where appliances have been found fit for saving ammonia. One iron firm, it appears, have been blowing \$150,000 worth of ammonia into the air annually. Downes & Co, circular says that as a result of the new process of obtaining ammonia the cost of fertilizers for wheat and pastures in Britain will be reduced, and elsewhere as soon as furnaces adopt the new appliance.

"An honest strawberry box is the oblest work of man." This cruel noblest work of man." This cruel thrust of the man who invented the bottom half way to the top, will bring tears to the eyes of the sympa-thetic. How much better strawberries teste when there are few of them and the price is high. And then Barnum says the world likes humbugs. Certainly this box looks as innocent as a new born babe at first glance, and lib. eral too in proportions. But so long as imperfection prevails in the human race, just so long will complaints be made when it is difficult to tell which holds the most, the bottom or the top.

To Escape Lightning.—Carry as little metal as possible about your person. When the storm approaches shelter yourself in the nearest brick or stone building. If none be near you, stand still, or lie down on your face regardless of the rain which is really a protection. Avoid the shelter of trees, and doorways, also out-houses, such as barns or stables, whether of stone or wood especially of the latter. I consider that open, dry, stony ground is safer than high, wet, and grassy ground, and that leeward sites are safer than windward ones. In seeking shelter laborers should leave their tools behind, as the metal is apt to attract the electric fluid.

A new use for paper has been discovered in Vinnea by a chemist, 'who prepares it so that it will blast rocks. It consists of utilized or ordinary blotting paper, coated with a hot mixture of seventeen parts yellow prussiate of potash, seventeen of charcoal, thirty-five of refined saltpetre, seventy of potassium chlorate, ten of wheat starch are rolled into cartridges.

# Correspondence.

#### Address of Welcome.

[Delivered by Mrs. Annie Irving at Hillsdale county Pomona Grange]. Brothers and Sisters:-We are glad to welcome you here to-day. We are

glad to welcome all who labor for the elevation and advancement of agri-

We are proud to be in circumstances to entertain you, and happy that you are here to be entertained, for it shows that as a class we have taken a step forward.

Not many years ago, the place where now lie our smiling farms and happy homes, where our churches and school houses now point their spires to heaven, was a wilderness. The red deer bounded through the forest, the wolf and bear satisfied their hunger undisturbed but by the arrow of the red man, and the axe of the sturdy woodman, lay buried beneath the soil, a mass of unshapen ore, unrefined by the magic touch of the white man's ingenuity. But this state of things was not to continue; men and women from the east, hearing of lands far to the westward, richer than their own, their character. In many, nay, in most cases they do not contain a particle of the fruit the name of which lies and goods in wagons, slowly and lies and goods in wagons, slowly and painfully made their way here to rear for themselves new homes where their children and grand children might enjoy the advantages of which they had deprived themselves.

Soon they were at work, felling the trees, building log houses, tearing out stumps and turning the rich mellow soil up to the summer sun.

Speedily the forests were cleared, ailroads were built, and towns sprang into existence as if by magic; but to accomplish all this the farmer had to stance they are supposed to be, and toil early and late, giving himself no time for recreation and but little for improvement. Day after day, pursuing the same unceasing round of toil in the effort to provide a living, and isolated from the arena of business activity with nothing to stimulate thought, is it any wonder that the farmer became unsocial or that he became an easy prey to the schemes of those who aimed to wrest their living from his hard earnings without manual labor? Oppressed by monopolies, his rights disregarded, compelled to submit to high rates of transportation and to pay an exorbitant price for much that he had to buy, the farmer struggled on, and the wrongs inflicted upon him reacted upon the whole nation and a remedy was needed.

In the month of January 1866, An-

drew Johnson, President of the United States, directed Mr. O. H. Kelley, of with their wants, plans, actual conditions, and hopes for the future, and the result of this tour was the awaken- among our "Brothers and Sisters." ing of Mr. Kelley to the utterly helpless condition of the farming interest. not only of the south but of the whole country. There were evils which all acknowledged, but for which they knew no remedy. They were scattered unsocial, divided in opinions, almost indifferent to their condition, and with no means of expressing their views as a body. Mr. Kelley believed that the remedy for these ills must be found in the farmers themselves and in order to bring about such a result, he conceived the idea of bringing them together through the medium of an order devoted to their interests and affording the best means for furthering those interests. He did not propose to limit the order to the Southern States, but his plan embraced the union of the farmers of the entire nation, for social and educational purposes, as well as the protection of their interests. At length he and one of his friends on the fifth of August, 1867, compiled the first degree of Patrons of Husbandry. The week following, Mr. Saunders left for the west, taking the first degree with him and began his efforts to establish it. Here he was successful and the evening of Dec. 4th, 1867, the National Grange was established. At first the farmers were afraid of it. They distrusted it because it was a secret society; but as they came more fully to understand its object, they saw that it was a necessity and its success was assured. Subordinate Granges were organized in the different States, and in spite of opposition and ridicule, it has steadily risen to where it now stands, and has proven itself, not an experiment but a

But if it has proven a success it has not yet accomplished all for which it was organized. The Grange is progressive, and has brought the farmer up to a fair standard with any other class. He is no more ashamed of his calling but accustomed to doing business in the Grange, his mind expanding with new ideas as it comes in contact with other minds, he no longer appears awkward in the presence of those who once considered themselves his superiors. It has met the railroad

fluence enacted just laws regulating the fares and freights of the railroads within their limits. It has fought the obnoxious patent laws until the prosecutions have ceased and a bill to protect the innocent purchaser of patented articles has again passed the house of representatives and shown us something of what can be done by the force of combined effort.

We have a diversity of soil and climate equaled by no other country, and the leading interest of the nation is agriculture. We are at peace with all agriculture. We are at peace with all nations, and yet the department of war has a secretary in the president's on the Fourth of July. Friday, Mental and ladit with the would not have a secretary in the president's cabinet, while agriculture is not deemed of sufficient importance to be so recognized. Yet we hope the time may not be far distant when through the influence of the Grange and the higher education of the farmer, agriculture shall be recognized in a department of the general government and be represented by a cabinet officer.

#### Olive Grange.

Being a member of Olive Grange, and having taken the GRANGE VISI-TOR for a long time, but not seeing anything in regard to the workings of our Grange, I think perhaps a few lines will be acceptable in respect

We hold meetings every Saturday night, at present very interesting ones. We have taken in some new members, and the prospects are favorable for more. The indications are that Olive Grange will once more stand where it once did, the banner Grange of Clinton County.

are so inclined they can make it a ing was a success, and after the feast, good, beneficent organization, but if they pull in opposite directions, their another?" efforts amount to failure. Our members and officers seem to incline to united effort in all there is to be done. All put their shoulders to the wheel and work together.

We have a lady lecturer and a good one. She gives work to each and every one and works in programmes, select readings and subjects for dis-

> WM. L. VAN DYKE, Chaplain Grange No. 358.

### Grange Visiting.

Bro. Cobb:-With your permission I would like to tell the readers of the VISITOR about our "visit." On June 11, we drove over to Gaines Grange, No. 479, to attend the Kent County Pomona Grange, which held its session at that place on that day. It was a beautiful day, the roads were good, and we enjoyed the ride very much. Never having been there before, we drove nearly a the agricultural bureau at Washing- mile beyond the Hall, but found out our the agricultural bureau at Washing-mile beyond the Hall, but found out our ton, to make a tour of the Southern mistake in time to get back before pond excavated so that a portion of it States, and report upon their agricul- Grange was called. When we first tural and mineral resources; he did so, went into the Hall we feltlike "strangconversing freely with the farmers ers in a strange land," never before, ple room for the fish to winter in, the and planters and acquainting himself having ever seen a person there; but we were given a cordial greeting, and soon made to believe that we were

At about eleven o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Master of the Pomona Grange. The "Address of Welcome," by the Master of the Gaines Grange was short, but filled with words that came from the heart and went to the heart, also the "response" was very appropriate. The rest of the time until noon was taken up with "Reports from the different Granges of the Coun-We were very much interested the united and harmonious action of in the reports. Among the many Granges represented there was but one that was any way discouraging, and even that had hopes of better times in the near future. At noon the

Master declared a recess for one hour. Not having carried our basket, we "to come and partake." But we could not accept all, so we took the first, and ate our dinner with one of the "Good Sisters, ( we have forgotten the name ) which we truly enjoyed. At about one o'clock the Grange was again called to Order by the Master. As it was given out it would be an open session, the doors were left open, and the Hall was soon filled, almost crowded. The discussion on "cattle" was very interesting as well as instructive, and caused much merriment, especially the little "Jersey." The "Tariff" was handled rather rough (we thought.) We could not stay to hear the rest of the programme, for we had about twelve miles to drive, and chores to do at home. We were sorry to come away, for we felt it was good to be there. Now, in behalf of the Order, I say, let us visit more, Patrons, it will do us good, and it will do the Granges we visit good. It will fill our minds with new thoughts, inspire us with more noble purposes, and better prepare us for "Work for the on the bottom of the pond in circles good of the Order."

MRS. E. N. SMITH.

The Burr Oak Co-Operative Grange, ever anxious to advance the interests of the Order, a short time ago, decided on a new departure. After considerable discussion of the pros and cons., it was resolved that what is called a children's meeting should be held. Colon Grange had such a meeting in

the spring and they have been held in other parts of the State but it was a new thing for Burr Oak. Grange feasts, at which any amount of good monopolists, and the legislatures of things are served, are no new thing states have mainly through its in

could not be omitted at a children's meeting. But little Grange business is done on those days, the chief object being to provide a day of recreation for the children of patrons and invited friends and to give all and countried. friends and to give old and young an opportunity for social intercourse, believing that the time may be thus not only pleasurably but profitably spent. Saturday, May 31 was the day ap-dointed, and if I were not positively opposed to the indiscriminate use of the word lovely, applying it to inani-mate objects, abstract qualities, etc., I should be tempted to say that the weather was "just lovely." The man who would find fault with the weather on that day would containly find fault morial Day was quite cool but Saturday was just warm enough to remind one of the approaching heats of Sum-mer though it was not uncomfortable in either sun or shade. All nature seemed to smile and speak approv-

ingly.

The Grangers own the building in which they meet, the hall being above and a room of equal size below. The long table was set in the lower room, and a glance at it would convince the most skeptical that the ladies who had it in charge were useful as well as or-namental members of society. If they are not quite so good as men, thay are at least, "handy to have around." When the table was prepared, they all repaired to the hall, and the Worthy Master called to order at about half past two p. m. An open session was held. The lecturer read an opening address, which was followed by music, recitations, readings songs, etc., chiefly by the children. One little girl, an invited guest, sang so sweetly that many would have gone to hear her sing, if there had been nothing else.

The exercises over, the children were seated at the table, there being just room for all. The children looked well but the pretty cakes and pies soon be-

gan to look 'sick.'
When the children were all like the Grange of Clinton County.

The Grange is just what the officers and new members make it. If they merry as a marriage bell." The meetsome children were heard inquiring eagerly, "When are they going to have

JUSTINA.

#### German Carp.

Of German Caro (Cyprinus Carpio) there are two varieties scale, and leath er, a cross between these two has produced a third or mongrel variety, viz.: Mirror Carp. In Germany for several centuries these fish have been raised in artificial ponds where they are held in great esteem, as an article of food, on account of their fine flavor, the cheapness of production, and the inconsiderate attention required in raising. They were introduced into this country in 1877 from Germany.

### CONSTRUCTION OF POND.

A properly constructed pond, 100 feet square, will accommodate from 400 to 500 carp. The important points in building are, first: have a steady stream of pure water over which you have perfect control, so as to enable you to admit as much or as little of the stream as you desire. Second, the banks should be 14 feet at the base, 5 or 6 feet high and sloped to 8 feet on top with ample drains around to carry off will contain 5 feet of water when the pond is full, this deep portion should not be large, 20 feet square will be amremainder of the pond should be shallow, 1 to 2 feet, as vegetation will grow more prolific and the water will get warm earlier in the spring. A drain and overflow pipe should be put in at the most dependent point to enable the pond to be entirely emptied. This overflow pipe should never be in constant use, but only in cases of emergency as a heavy rain storm. Our experience is that carp do best when the supply of water is just enough to supply leakage and evaporation; this is especially the case in early summer, when the water should be kept low. In the after part of the summer more water may be let in. Drains or fish ways should be dug to collect the fish when the pond is drawn off), they should be 18 inches wide, 6 to 12 inches deep, starting at the outlet pipe and diverging extending through the

### FOOD AND FEEDING.

Carp are strict vegetenarians, living in their native waters on cress, lilies, were invited by several different ones and the aim of the pisciculturist should be to imitate nature as closely as possible. The pond should be sown thickly with wild rice, water cress planted around the banks just at the water edge; water lilies serve a very useful purpose and when more desirable can be obtained, swamp grass is food. Of artificial food roast potatoes, bread, corn mush, peas, beans, "ship stuff,', bran, cabbage, lettuce, turnips, be taken not to over feed them. Never give them more than is eaten.

### PRODUCTIVENESS AND GROWTH.

Carp increases very rapidly; in warm climates they will spawn when one year old, but it is not till they are two or three years old, that they become prolific; a female Carp of full growth, three years old, will deposit from 50,-000 to 300,000 eggs, and if proper pre-caution is taken to prevent their destruction, in six weeks the young fry will measure one inch, and in three months six inches. They grow only in warm weather, in May, June, July, August and September, and hibernate during the remaining months of the with their heads toward the centre. The second summer they grow from twelve to eighteen inches, weighing from one and a half to two and a half pounds. We examined a mirror Carp four years old on July 1st, 1883, which measured 26 inches long, 7½ inches broad, 3½ inches thick, and weighed 9 pounds. The different varieties do equally well together in the same pond, but if parties wish to keep the breed of either pure, they must be kept separate during the spawning

### SHIPPING.

The best time to ship is during the fall and spring months, say October, ments mad November, March and April. They authentic.

are very tenacious of life, and in cool weather may be shipped great distances in cans, or packed in wet moss which is the favorite method in Switzerland .- A Circular from the Lancaster Piscatorial Company.

#### The Fuel of the Future.

That vapor fuel, or that gaseous product of liquid hydrocarbons, is the most valuable and economical, as well as the purest of all fuels, is now well known and needs no argument. In fact not only the oft repeated tests and experiments of scientists, but the practical operations of numerous manufacturers luring the past few years, have definitely settled these questions beyond all peradventure. Why then, with the means so abundant and cheap, of pro-ducing this new fuel in quantity equal to any demand, has it not come into general use? Though an inquiry started by ourselves, we think we are able to slove this question.

Not long ince. a scientific friend of ours, who has spent some twenty years in investigating the thermal capacity and properties of the various liquid hydrocarbons, was about to make a professional tour to Western Pennsylvania, and we commissioned him to study up, thoroughly, the development, treatment, and use of natural gas' so abundant in that region. He employed some three weeks at the work, and collected material for the most elaborate and valuable report on the subject, which we may at another time refer to more in extenso.

Briefly stated, we learn that boring for gas is now a recognized industry, as oil boring was, and is carried on in the same sections of the country Gas-producing wells of enormous yield are frequently struck all through the oil territory of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and even in Ohio, and surface indications of paying gas wells are found, or are known to exist through-out the entire oil belt of the country. The time is not far distant when this as a new and separate business, will rival in extent and value the petroeum industry of the nation.

Numerous pipe lines are already laid, and hundreds of others are in progress or contemplation from the wells to various towns and cities and other centers of business.

Several such pipe lines, some extending fully twenty-five miles, now run into Pitt, we will be considered to the constant of the constant of

of families with fuel and right, and hundreds of manufacturers of iron, steel and glass with all the heat

they require. All who have used it speak of this fuel in the highest terms. It is rapidly displacing coal and coke to which it is infinitely superior as a heating agent, for every industrial purpose whatever.

Gas can far more readily be sent through pipes than oil; and hence, we predict that in less than five years natural gas will be delivered through pipes to all our great seaboard cities as Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

It is probably only when nature begins to supply us with this light and heat from her great laboratory deep down in the bowels of the earth, that our coal and gas companies will begin to quake in their shoes. The great advantages of vapor fuel over coal are well known and practically well settled.
We need only refer to one case. Our
expert visited the great iron and steel establishment of Spang, Chalfaut & Co., at Etna, near Pittsburgh. This immense concern has used nothing but vapor fuel for five or six years past, and here very briefly is the result of their

experience: irnaces require little or no repairs will last three times as long, and will turn out three-fifths more work than coal in a given time with one-half the Either iron or steel can be produced 25 per cent cheaper and of fully 20 per cent better quality than with coal fire.

And it is found by repeated tests that the vapor fuel product shows a tensil strength in fully ten thousand pounds to the inch over coal-made iron

These are facts not theories, as any one may learn who may be at the trouble to go to Etna and learn for himself, and surely they are sufficient to commend vapor fuel to every iron, steel and mining man in the country.- The National View.

A member of a Grange organized but a few months ago, in a note re-ceived lately depicts the situation in felicitous phrase. He says, "We are not very prosperous as to growth in numbers, but there is peace and some interest among us. We expect to grow slowly but surely, and that this tree will root deeply and have large spreading branches in which the fowls of heaven will nest, and beneath the beasts of the field will take shelter." Then as if he had indulged hope without proper regard to existing facts, he adds, "Oh the indifference of many farmers to their best interests, to improvement and progress. I had most as lief undertake to raise the dead as to get these money-loving farmers to subscribe for a paper managed and conducted in their behalf." The same old story, true in every part, this peaceful, satisfied, soporific condition that characterizes so many farmers; fortunately not all, for there are enough, who love progress and seek it to make their influence felt after a time. They are the leaven that may yet leaven the whole lump. But it is slow work to induce farmers to move from the beaten track, although they might easily find great advantages and large profit in deviating from the worn ruts. The Grange has done a great work in opening a way to advance-ment, but there is much yet to do and the workers are altogether too few. Our friend who has given description of the feeling in his own neighbor-hood tells the story that is spplicable in a thousand other places.—Husbandman.

MANY people will be surprised to earn that the celebrated Ku Klux Klan was originally a pleasure club of less than ten young men, who came together occasionally for an evening of harmless fun. In the July Century Rev. D. L. Wilson, of Pulaski, Tenn., the birth-place of the Klan, will furnish a remarkable con-tribution to history in an account of its origin, progress and final dis-bandment after laws against it had been passed by several of the State governments. For obvious reasons no names are given, but the statements made are vouched for as being

# Communications.

Business Combined With Pleasure.

[Read before by the Hillsdale County Pomona Grange by I. E. Waggoner.]

If we would enjoy health, prosperity, and happiness, in this life, we must combine business with pleasure. We can not sit and let others enjoy it for us, but each must take a turn at the wheel. This is a broad land of ours, it is a wonderful arena for labor and thought, peopled with all nationalities, seeking not only homes, but freedom from oppression, free thought, a free press, and the right of suffrage, the birthright of an American citizen. Fathers took deep root, from which has sprung a great nation, a great family.

Well we remember the first paterprincipes of justice, truth and right. knocking at the door for admittance. This little family grew stronger each day, having for its motto, "Business first, and pleasure afterwards." From the brown soil the rich harvests were brought forth by the labor of the land. Taking little thought of aught else, but to add a few more acres to their domain, or to bring in a few more dollars for something, never taking a thought of the great political interest by which a free people should be governed and guided. Yielding our rights to the majesty of the law, and the press, so far as being represented in Congress and Senate chambers, helping by our votes to build up a centralization of power and mighty monopolies to curse us. Sitting quiet and fostering the delusive phantom of hope of a better time coming, which was ever being promised us, until tradesmen even, began to form in unions for their mutual protection before we could awake from that lethargy, that was slowly, but surely binding us as slaves to a political dynasty.

But thanks be to the little vital spark that was still left, that began to loosen the scales from our eyes. No matter who kindled it, or how it was brought about-It came. Some say the devil brought it. Well, the Lord sent it if the devil brought it, and that was the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. Two millions of farmers there were in '74 who began to think they had rights that extended farther than the mere tilling of their farms, and yielding their substance to political tricksters, gigantic monopolies. and a subsidized press. Stigmatized and scoffed at, maligned, and misrepresented, called all sorts of pet names, yet the child has steadily grown, and is maturing into manhood. Pleasure is necessary to a healthy manhood, yet business should always come bekinds of politics, are disseminated and sister Patrons! what we are here for in this Grange is to talk about everything that concerns our welfare and interest in this life. Our most vital interest as a free people, lies in our government in both church and State. Is there a man or a woman among us that should be afraid that light should dawn upon our mental vision? Are we so wrapt in the coils of a church doctrine, or a political intricacy, that we dare not let the light shine upon our beclouded vision? If so, then alas! are we surely drifting into some dark, unknown abyss, No! I assume that is not the case with us to-day. Light is dawning upon us. As Patrons of Husbandry, as representatives of the noblest vocation on God's green earth, we meet to-day to extend the friendly hand of brotherhood, to strengthen the mind as well as the body, to raise the standard of the Husbandman where it justly belongs.

In union there is strength. In harmony there is pleasure. So let us justice may come forth in regal robes. Wielding not the former in our senate chambers entirely to lawyers and and I will show you a person that has bankers, yielding not our rights to lost the sunshine of life. make the laws that are to govern us; but going boldly forth with the ballot in our hands, to use the rights that a have so much to do. Now I believe free government should give us, and place in these senate chambers our just proportion of representative men, fully to secure to himself and family from among the sturdy yeomanry of our land, whose honest hearts should spurn the thought of political trickery.

Let us foster our Grange press, make it a power in the land. If our brother farmers could only read our Grange paper, and see what an earnest, and raise the standard of the farming class, necessary to make life all that is dejoin hands in our common brotherup the mental as well as the physical and have been slaves to labor to propowers of the Husbandmen of our duce the wealth for others to enjoy. country.

only in the knowledge of farming, but cure our share. There is one thing cerin a general educational way, fitting tain, so long as we are singly and alone, our young men for the farm as well as just so long shall we be willing tools the field. May we do our work unbias- of desiring men, but when we wake up ed and untrammeled, claim our rights to our own interests, and co-operate for to representation, fit ourselves for the our interests, then we shall no longer position, with temperance written up- have reason to complain, and we ceron our banner, and stamped upon our tainly ought not to complain if we alphysiognomy, then when the busi- low our interests to suffer from negness of the day is done, will the pleas. lect upon our part. ure come, that we have done our duty to ourselves, and to our fellow-men, and did it well.

Activity in Grange Work.

Most people think the Grange has come calculated to deceive, but advertisers to stay. The facts are, we to-day are of useful implements are prone to set This spirit instilled by the Pilgrim on a good solid foundation, and those forth the merits and perfection of that are inside the gates feel that the their particular machines each one Grange is here to stay, not only for this claiming superiority over every other year, but for long years in the future. of the same nature that one really Many, who a few short years ago, has no grounds upon which to base nal head, guided by the God given laughed at, and derided the Grange, are an opinion. The result generally is

This is an age of activity. The world is all astir. Lightening is har- or less extent in the purchase made. nessed to wires of iron, and the news If advertisers may use the public it flashes controls the markets of the print to point out the merits and over world. Steam is subserviant to the estimate the value and good qualities husbandman, building up and foster- demands of trade, and whether in driving all the great enterprises of our ing spindles, or moving commerce, it works with resistless energy. Labor for the protection of the purchasers; steady, earnest and aggressive, is the basis of success.

Take nature for example. Water runs, tides flow, winds stir, the sun shines, and motion, endless and perpetual, is the great law of the universe. Where stagnation exsists, there is decay and dissolution. As in nature, so in society is the motive power to work. Under the progressive tendency, civilization takes a wide sweep and assumes a higher tone. Also in business life, activity is the watchword to success. The men who are at the front to-day in all great enterprises, are men of action. Drones fall in the rear, while men of force and energy succeed in any undertaking. This is true of our Grange work. We need to be active, we can not afford to drone our lives away, there is work for every one of us Patrons. and I hope no Patron will think for a moment he or she has nothing to do in this work. The Grange! The farmers school room; the place where we meet as brothers and sisters members of one family. Now the first duty of any family is to provide for their own needs. If they do not look out for themselves, they need not expect their neighbors will do it for them. This most emphatically applies to the Grange. Unless we, the farmers look to our own interests, I hardly think any of the other occupations in life will do it for us; past history goes to

prove the opposite. Brothers and sisters, we the producers of America are blest far above work without the least danger, should the mind does not grasp fully any other country. We live in a free the belt fly off. It perfectly controls at first, thus broadening intelligence fore pleasure. That, I think should any other man's rights. When we thus adapting the power to the lightbe our motto now in the Grange. The take into consideration the rapid est work without any attention, such Grange started out under great difficul- growth of our country and the fact as sawing wood, turning grindstone, ties, all classes of religion, and all that our great highways of commerce, churning, and etc. as well as the heavour telegraphic system, and our vaamong the farming class, so, of a necrious channels of trade are in the Farmers let us form ourselves into a essity there must be care about talking hands of a few millionaires, and are about religion or politics in the run in their individual interests, and ciety, and with the kind permission Grange. Why: bless you, brothers at the expense of the many. I say, when we look these facts in the face, we must be on the alert and watch carefully at the door of freedom, or that information which may help one we shall by our inactivity lose this great boon. We have no better place to council together upon these great questions than in the Grange.

"But," says one, "Would you introduce politics in the Grange?;' My answer is, "Yes." Do not misunderstand me. I would not introduce politics of capable of growing and expanding, a partisan nature, but the science of a and learning and comprehending alfree government we need to be educated in; that I would introduce it into the Grange, and let me say, that until we become so thoroughly educated that we can take up these questions of politics, temperance, religion, or any other subject, and discuss them without any ill feeling whatever, we have come far short of the point we should grow to.

We also need the social part of the Grange. The more we can come together, the better we become acquainted with each other, the better men and women we shall be. You take a man work with a will for the right, and and deprive him of social life, or let him become so wrapped up in business affairs that he neglects social culture,

We often hear men say they cannot get time to attend the Grange, they this is wrong. A man should take as much pains, and lay his plans as caresocial culture and recreation, as to secure wealth. Yes! of the two, I believe we would all be better men and women did we think more of the social and educational, and less of the Almighty Dollar. The one is elevating, riage certificate. while the other is opposite, but we as noble good work is being done for a class have got into this channel of them, and the great effort made to thought that money is the main thing I think they would come into the fold, sirable. Why have we got there? It is because we have neglected the social hood for the future work of building and educational part of life in the past, One for stealing a hog and the other

This is wrong. If we produce the We should also look well to the in- wealth, we ought to be entitled to part terests of our Agricultural College, of the enjoyment of it. We are entitled prisoner.

where a good work is being done, not to it, and are to blame if we fail to se-

M. B. Mc ALPINE.

Swindles.

How many traps are set to catch the toil earned money. Not only bare-I am happy that the opinions of ten faced swindles of every kind are disyears ago are somewhat changed. played with such skill as to be well disappointment with the conviction of having been swindled to a greater of their wares, ignoring all defects, is it not right, just, legal and necessary for those who may possess these hid-Action is the password to promotion a course taken by the farmers everyden facts to give them publicity? Such where would relieve the purchaser of much embarrassment and ultimate loss. On the other hand commendation of any article or implement when found worthy would be just and beneficial to the maker, and also of great value to those who would purchase if they possessed this information. Some manufacturers get the endorsement of farmers in this way. Soon after he receives a machine he is presented with a stereotyped letter, asking for his endorsement for publication. In the satisfaction he feels in the possession of a nice machine in perfect order, he writes an impulsive article in praise of said machine when a longer use under varied conditions would perhaps disclose serious defects. Lest I be charged with pointing the way and not going therein, I will relate one of my many (relatively considered) experiences in purchasing machinery. Owning a two horse tread power without any means of controlling the speed except the brake. I opened a correspondence with different parties in relation to speed governors. Found but one that could be applied to ang tread power, which was 'Pusey's Governor' sold by Wheeler Melich & Co., Albany, N. Y. Price \$10. It has given perfect satisfaction after long use. Its merits are; it allows a high rate of speed for heavy there to reflect upon matters which country and our rights are equal to the motion above any desired rate, iest, as grinding feed and threshing. mutual protection and beneficiary soof the editor use the volumes of the GRANGE VISITOR to expose frauds practised upon us, and to give freely or many, on to pecuniary success. Not forgetting that the intellectual learning is in some degree the counterpart of the physical man requiring healthful food for its sustenance and growth. Yet unlike the physical, whose stature is limited, the mind is

> most infinity itself. C. S. KILLMER. Arenac, Mich.

At the Semi-Annual convention of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., in Holyoke, Mass., April 23d and 24th, 1884, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. endorse the Hygienic Physiology, by Joel Dorman Steele, Ph. D., published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. and edited by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, superintendent of Scientific Instruction of the National W. C. T. U., as a standard work on the action of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics, and recommand it to the school board of the State as a text book."

Dr. Steele's book is suitable schools; is scientifie and popular.

A few weeks ago a gentleman entered the office of a well-known insurance agent, and, tossing a paper on the counter, said to the clerk; "That's run out, and I want to get it renewed," The clerk unfolded the document, and with a smile inquired, "Are you sure this has run out?" "Oh yes!" said the gentlement of the country of the clerk unfolded the document, and with a smile inquired, "Are you sure this has run out?" "Oh yes!" said the gentlement "my wife told me it ran out." tleman, "my wife told me it ran out yesterday." "Well, I am sorry for you; but we are not taking that kind of risks now," responded the clerk, as he handed it back to him. It was a mar-

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph wants northern readers to note carefully two 'cases' which were before the superior court in that city on Monday, and here, for the benefit of all such, they are in its own language: "Two nefor burglary. In one case the owner of the hog begged for clemency, and in the other case the party whose place was robbed subscribed liberally toward paying a lawyer to defend the

ments that are worn during the day. Don't sleep in a room that is not well ventilated. Don't sit or sleep in a draught. Don't lie on the left side too much. Don't lie on the back, to keep from snoring. Don't try to get along with five or six hour's sleep out of twenty-four. Don't jump out of bed immediately on awaking in the morning. Don't forget to rub your-self well all over with a crash towel or hands before dressing. Don't forget to take a drink of pure water before breakfast. Don't take long walks when the stomach is entirely empty. unwary farmer and defraud him of his Don't start to do a day's work without eating a good breakfast. Don't eat anything but well cooked and nutritious foods. Don't eat what you don't want just to save it. Don't eat between meals, nor enough to cause uneasiness at meal time. Don't eat the smallest morsel unless hungry if well. Don't try to keep up on coffee or alcoholic stimulants, when nature is calling you to sleep. Don't s'and over hot air registers. Don't inhale hot air, or fumes of any acids. Don't fill the gash with soot, sugar, or any-thing else to arrest the hemorrhage when you cut yourself, but bring the parts together with strips of adhesive plaster. Don't wear thin hose or light soled shoes in cold or wet weather. Dou't strain your eyes by reading on an empty stomach, or when ill. Don't ruin your eyes by reading or sewing at dusk, by a dim light or flickering candle, or when very tired. Dont sing or holler when your throat is sore or you are hoarse. Don't drink ice water when you are very warm, and never a glassful at a time, but simply sip it slowly. Don't take some other person's medicine because you are similarly afflicted. Don't bathe in less than two hours after eating.

The habit, and even the manner, of reading comes through use. When once established it may be the means of continual advance in knowledge, or it may be, in the main, a means of amusement with no special profit, all dependent on the manner. sketchy reading that picks up points here and there is a very defective method that often misleads the person who seeks information, for he becomes satisfied with imperfect understanding and falls short of true knowledge. This way is good enough for much that in public journals passes as news, because this kind of reading is in large part unprofitable, perverted tastes having led to publication of matter that is in no sense useful, and many times is positively detrimen-tal to wholesome desire for information. There is a tendency in the Granges to the establishment of small libraries for the use of members. It is extremely gratifying to find that the common preference among the promoters of these libraries is for books of a useful character. But these books to give the best returns must be read with thoughtful regard for what they communicate. There must be system in the reading. The work need not be laborious, on the contrary, if it takes this character its usefulness will be diminished. Many books adapted to ordinary understandings are yet replete with useful information which may be acquired in the best way by deliberate reading, stopping here and and tending toward facility which al timately comes and aids the student to acquire and understand more readily and more rapidly. That is to say, there must be a ground-work, slow in construction, but when well-established facility in the acquirement of knowledge is greatly increased. Granges may find knowledge in establishing rules by which those who take books shall obtain greatest advantage from them, these rules to be devised with reference to giving readers full un-derstanding of matters made the subject of study. To get rules for use in any Grange there must be very careful reference to the habits of those who read with the purpose of inaugurating such system as will enable readers to escape harmful ways of reading and to establish better methods. A mere pairot-like utterance of words is not, A mere in a full sense reading, for there must be complete grasp of ideas, for which the words are used merely to convey expression. After all, the primary object is to get the books, and this is the highest degree commendable. After a Grange obtains even a few books that have intrinsic value, the ways of studying can be marked out more intelligently. But there must be study which is something more than casual reading for amusement.-From the Husbandman Elmira, N. Y.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

There is a prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been enabled to recover themselves. The receipt came into notoriety by the efforts of Mr. John Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern. He had fallen into such habitual drunkness that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unvailing, at last he sought the advise of an eminent physician, which he followed faithfully for several months, and at the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquor, although he had been for many years led captive by the most debasing appetite. The receipt which he afterwards published, and by which so many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows; Sulphate of iron, 20 grains; magnesia, 40 grains; pepperment, 44 drachms; spirits of nutmeg 4 drachms. Dose, one tablespoonful twice a day.

Best Wood for Wheels,

Carefully conducted experiments have demonstrated the fact that seasoned wood, well saturated with oil when put together, will not shrink in the dryest weather. Wheels have been known to run many years, even to wearing out the tires. Very many dollars might be saved annually if this practice were adopted. Boiled linseed oil is the best for general use, although it is now known that crude

although it is now known that crude petroleum, on even old wheels, is of great benefit.

Miss Julia D. Whiting will print a pathetic tale of life in New England, under the title of "The Story of Myra" in the July Century.

Is the cheapest and best. The subject is made so plain that every Citizen or Society member should have a copy.

Circular of commendation free. Price by mail prepaid; eloth, 50 cents; leather tucks, \$1.00. Postage stamps received Address, J. T. Cobe, Schoolcraft, or GEO. T. FISH.

ROGHESTER, N. Y. Myra," in the July Century.

Don't go to bed with cold feet.

Don't sleep in the same undergar-

THE boom in politics now begins and there will be tremendous clatter and burrah until November. Farmers will be caught up by the enthu siasm of political workers and will waste a great deal of effort in behalf of candidates whose chief recommendation may be party service rendered in the past. But ability to serve party is by no means synonymous with states manship. It will be very wise policy for farmers to keep their heads level despite the hubbub and uproar that will continue from the close of the late Chicago convention to the next in July, and then be redoubled to disturb the harmony of nature until the issues are reached in November. Nothing whatever will be gained through undue excitement. Cool, calm reflec-tion will lead to wise action more surely than the devious ways em-ployed by managers of political par-ties, and cool, calm reflection is the safe means by which to avoid awkward mistakes .- Husbandman,

THE complaint has been made of late years that the American people were dying from overwork. This may be true of some people; but some who make the remark make it an excuse for leading a life of frivolity. It is the hours devoted to solid work that make the man, not those devoted to amusement. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler recently wrote: "Some of the best educated men— Horace Greeley, for example-never went to college; but they had eyes in their head, and books well studied brought a university up into their scantily furnished rooms. Don't ask to be everlastingly amused; it is the mark of a baby-mind when a young man cares for nothing but fun and frolic." A free public library helps poor men—as was Horace Greeley—to have this university at their own doors."

There are two parties in this country, two great parties, and so long as these two parties exist, no other party need be hoped for.—Winsted (Conn. Press.

(Continued from last week.)

### How Watch Cases are Made.

The many great improvements introduced in the manufacture of the Jas. Boss' Gold Watch Case, have led to similar improvements in the making of silver cases.

Under the old methods, each part of a silver case was made of several pieces of metal soldered together, requiring a great amount of cutting and soldering, which softened the metal and gave it the pliability

of lead rather than the elasticity of silver. Under the improved methods, each part of the Keystone Silver Watch Case is made of one solid piece of metal hammered into shape. The advantages are readily apparent, for every one knows that hammering hardens the metal while soldering softens it.

To test the superiority of the Keystone Silver Watch Case, take one of 3 oz. weight, press it squarely in the center when closed, and it will not give, while a case of same weight of any other make will give enough to break the crystal. The Keystone Silver Watch Case is made only with silver cap and gold joints.

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.)

Professor Kedzie's Letter to the Alabastine Gompany

> AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Lansing, April 19, 1884.

To M. B. Church, Manager:
DEAR SIR,—The Alabastine put on the walls of the Chemical Laboratory more than four years ago is in as good condition and bright in appearance as when first applied, save where water from a leaky roof has injured it The Alabastine seems to grow harder with age, making a firm and coherent covering, and has no tendency to soil the clothing by contact, as whitewash and calcimine will. I am satisfied with Alabastine.

Yours faithfully, R. C. Kedzie, Professor of Chemistry.

IMITATIONS AND INFRINGEMENTS. Some cheap attempted imitations of Alabastine are being offered in some places to Alabastine dealers, under different names and at very much lower prices than Alabastine could be sold for.

A CHEAP, INFERIOR 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. Commem 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.

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Three hours labor on each working day except Saturdays. Maximum rate paid for

labor, eight cents an hour. RATES.
Tuition free. Club Boarding.

CALENDAR. For the year 1884 the terms begin as follows:

SPEING TERM February 18
SUMMER TERM May 20
AUTUMN TERM September 2
Examintion of candidates for advanced standing will be held February 18. Candidates for admission, to College on September 2 may present themselves for examination either on May 20, or September 2, at 9 A. M.

For Catalogue apply to R. G. BAIRD, Secretary.

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Mailed free to all applicants. No pay for goods, ordered under seal, until received and adproved. BARBED WIRE-price for ebruary: 41/2, 5 and 6 cents per pound. Free sample of best (40 cents) Japan Tea by mail. Write for informatiou,

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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 tady. Postage in sealed envelope 4c.

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Best Baking Powder,.... Boneless Cod, 40 pound boxes.... Imported English Dairy Salt, per bushel sack.,..... 80 c All other goods, Groceries, Dry Goods or 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 returned 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.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMASOO

TIME-TABLE - MAY 18, 1884.

Kalamazoo Express arrives, Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail 1 45 Kalamazoo Accommodation Kalamazoo Express arrives, Mail New York Express, Atlantic Express,

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Saturdays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:18 P. M., and

A. GRIER, General Freight Agent China ER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time-90th meridian.

NY&ONY&B Express. Ex & M Way Fr. . Grand Rapids Ar. Allegan \_\_\_\_\_\_ Ar. Kalamazoo Ar. Schoolcraft Ar, White Pigeo 3 81 AM 12 46 PM 2

GOING	NORTH.	250 1100	
ow He bins Head	NY&B Ex&M	N X & C	Way F
Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland Ar. Toledo Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft Ar. Kalamazoo Ar. Allegan Brand Rapids	11 41 PM 6 32 " 11 17 " 5 32 AM 6 00 " 6 80 " 7 12 " 9 12 "	12 01 AM 6 32 "	12 10 P 8 55 A

# Tadies Pepantment.

#### THE FARMER'S WIFE.

"Oh! give me the life of a farmer's wife In the fields and woods so bright,
'Mong the singing birds and the lowing herds And the clover blossoms white. The note of the morning's heavenward lark Is the music sweet to me; And the dewy flowers in the early hours, The gems I love to see.

"Oh! give me the breeze from the waving trees,
The murmur of summer leaves; And the swallow's song as he skims along, Or twitters beneath the eaves! The plowman's shout as he's turning out
His team at set of sun,
Or his merry 'good night,' by the fire-fly's When his daily work is done.

"And give me the root and the luscious fruit, My own hands rear for food; And the bread so light, and the honey white, And the milk so pure and good! For sweet the bread of labor is, When the heart is strong and true,
And the blessings will come to the hearth
and home If our best we bravely do."

#### THE LAND OF THE AFTERNOON.

#### BY MRS. M. L. BAYNE.

An old man sits in his garden chair, Watching the sunlit western sky; What sees he in the blue depths there, Where only the Isles of Memory lie?
There are princely towers and castles high, There are gardens fairer than human ken There are happy children thronging by, Radiant women and stately men, Singing with voices of sweet attune The songs of the Land of the Afternoon.

The old man watches a form of cloud That floats where the azure islands are, And he sees a homestead gray and bowed, And a hand that beckons him afar. O cheek of roses and hair of gold! O eves of Heaven's divinest blue! Long have ye lain in the graveyard mold— But life is infinite, love is true, He will find her—yes—it must be soon; They will meet in the Land of the Afternoon

The sky has changed, and a wrack of cloud Is driving athwart its troubled face, The golden mist is a trailing shroud.

It is cold and bleak in the garden place, The old man smiles and droops his head, The thin hair blows from his wrinkled The sunset radiance has spread O'er every wasted feature now; One sigh exhales like a breath of June. He has found the Land of the Afternoon.

\*And in the afternoon they came unto A land where it seemed always afternoon. -The Lotus-Eaters,

#### Among the Granges.

Since my last to you I have been out again among the Granges of Michigan. St. Clair and Sanilac Counties through their Pomona Granges desired our services, and that largely among the dormant Granges of these countries. We went for a week's work. and work it was, on the road every day, and speaking every night; and as we are "young in the way" of lecturing, and being among entire strangers, desired to hear as much as though and speaking nearly every evening to there had been a crowded house. Of ex-patrons, and no patrons, it was hard work; but we found the kindest Grange is the banner Grange. They of friends and a Grange home where all sing, everyone has his singing much effort on your part, to remove we gladly rested and recuperated for book, and uses it. Their singing is of all trace left by the destroying ele the next days or evenings work.

duaghter, made us very welcome, and Wickham, a young member, and an this was head quarters at their home in Port Huron. Our first meeting was the way of the singing. They own a held in Smith's Creek, Monday evening after our arrival. Here they have had a flourishing Grange, but it has ing good taste and love of the beautigone down, and I much fear there is no ful. prospect of its !revival. A good audiance greeted us and we sowed the seed of Grange principles with a liberal hand, trusting that some may take root and bring forth, if not patrons, reaching toward a higher and better man and womanhood.

St. Clair Grange was the Lext place visited. Here, also they have had a large organization. but unfortunately lage of St Clair, and they were unfor- kind; the next day we enjoyed a detunate in the selection of their Master lightful drive to Prairieville Grange, who seemed to be too absorbed in his tention to the work of the Order. A Patrons coming 12 and 14 miles; here St. Clair village who would again of that part of the entertainment. rally to the work could they re-erganize outside of their old place of meeting, namely the City Hall. The Pavery different to maintain a Grange inside city limits. The atmo phere seems not good for its growth. I was longer at St. |Clair, for I think could I done missionary work, that their Granges might be revived then, and I think now that in a few months you will hear that they have, at some point near St. Clair, a live Grange, for every ex-patron I saw was so anxious to again revive their Grange.

Brockway station was the next place assigned us. The country about like it, excepting on the prairies at the west. Notwithstanding the mud we had a hall nearly full of listners, them for their parts in the entertainsome Patrons coming through the ment; the singing by the children was mud and dark twelve miles away Here then their Grange lies sleeping. We did of the wine at the last", for we were all we could to awake it, said all we obliged to speak our little piece and first thing that met my eyes was a could urged, all we could, and then resorted to a dose of medicine for it, children filled their part in the pro- wants not your tears and fault-finding, and I am sure they could not swallow a better pill, or one more likely and as read, promised to be very fine ment. I took for its meaning, let to cure, viz. the Grange Visitor. indeed. We were so sorry not to be all that comes before the world be We cannot transgress the laws of na-We secured several subscribers here, able to stay for the day and its enter-cheerful.

as we did at other places where we

Carsonville Charity Grange was our next point. Here was a live Grange and how good it seemed to be greeted by the friendly faces of its Patrons. It is no use trying to deny the fact that before we reached here we were homesick just a little and longed more than once for the faces of the dear ones at home. We were cordially greeted by Bro. Anderson, and right royally entertained by himself and daughters. His wife is dead and at the time of her death she was Master of three Granges. The hall was full of sisters and brothers who extended the hand of welcome, and by many words of kindness and cheer assured us that we were among friends. Though travel worn and weary we did what we could for them giving them as well as we could words of encouragement and cheer. We were sorry to leave the Patrons here, but duty called us home, and the next day we were at Battle Creek and delivered an address at a parlor entertainment given by our own

Montom Grange, Kalamazoo county, was the next place for work. This is one of the best Granges we have ever visited. It is presided over by Bro. Taylor, and a very efficient Master he is. We found here a large Grange, full of work, and aims for the good of mankind. Intelligence and high culture characterize its numbers, and we are glad to tell you that a Chautauqua circle will be organized there this fall. Brother and Sister Adams entertained us, and did all in their

power to make our stay pleasant. Next there came a call from Bath Grange, Ingham county. This is a a young Grange and is struggling hard for existence. And we think that the struggle is nearly over and it is on its feet, and ready to march to the front. They have gone to work right. They have a published program once in three months, and all the work for the three months is laid out and published on a card which is certainly a good plan. The work is all planned and they work to the line. Bro. and Sister Dixon entertained us most hospitably.

Union Grange in our own county next asked for a lecture. Teams and men were too busy to command. So we took our way across the fields and through the woods to Bro. J. Woodworth's who we were sure would welcome us and conduct us from there gladness. to the hall. Many of the Patrons were exceedingly busy, putting in their corn and other spring work, so we had not a large meeting. But we spoke to them as best we could. all the Granges for singing, Union high order. Miss Mary Woodworth Bro. M. F. Carleton, wife and is their organists and Miss Nellie excellent musician, is much help in good hall and have just carpeted it, and it makes a beautiful room, show-

Barry county was the next point for work. Here I am glad to say my husband accompained me, as the Pomana Grange of that county wishwarm friends have we among them. We were entertained by Bro. and

Ottawa Grange, in Ottawa Co., wae our next call, it is an old Grange, No. 30. The Patrons there celebrate their trons there realize the fact that it is anniversary every year, and by holding a childrens day, and making this a happy day for the little very sorry that I could not have staid folks. It was a complete success, you would have thought so, could you have staid there two or three days and but counted 72 children as I did, who sat at the first table as the guests of that Grange, a brighter, happier, gayer company you never saw. Mr. Frank Wild, a young Patron, took much pains to make it a success, taking a double team, a and rack arranged with seats all around and drove to folks from the Cooperville school, there was of a clay soil, and the mud One very noticable feature of the ocwas just awful, I never saw anything cassion was several school teachers were there, accompaning their pupils, and had prepared and neatly drilled take the train for home ere the paragraph that read thus: The world grame. The programe was made out it wants your smiles and encourage-

tainment meant much to us, as it was the first childrens meeting we ever attended out-side our own Grange,

One Year Ago.

### MRS. PERRY MAYO.

"Yes, just one year ago," said friend of mine as we were sitting side by side; then there came a long pause. I listened for the completion of the sentence, but not another word came, looked in the speaker's face she seemed to be wrapt up in her own meditations, seemed to have forgotten the unfinished sentence, also my presence, while a storm seemed to be raging in her heart, a cloud overspread her countenance and the tears like raindrops came coursing down her cheek. Yes, in repeating those words "one year ago," recollection of something had caused that storm to rage as it did within her heart. I need not tell you what was the cause of those clouds and rain; you have tasted life's bitter cup. You who have seen your loved one laid under the sud, let it be father, mother, brother, sister, husband or child: you will see the clouds gathering at the recalling of one year ago. You will realize. But if we notice the expression of the countenance of those who are looking back to one year ago, we more often see what seems to be o'erspreading rays of sunshine. Take for instance the young bride of a year if she has been wise in her choice, so that she feels just pride and true love for her husband, as she looks back you see a smile of contentment that looks so like the sunbeam rays playing about her features that indicate a joyful beating of the heart, instead of the raging storm, and after many years will come and go, she will have the same happy thoughts in her heart, the same sunshine be seen in her countenance as was seen a year ago. So also can each one of us usually look back to days of sunshine, for the Ruler above sends us many days of euushine, with occasionally a day of storm and darkness, and although those days make us dull and lonesome, often debar us from going out on some pleasure trip, still we could not possibly live without those, as some term them, disagreeable days of clouds and rain. Perhaps it is better for us that our occasional day of storm and sadness is in with our many days of sunshine and

You have all heard the old saying, 'Make hay while the sun shines' for you know not how soon the apyroaching storm will be upon you. So I say be happy, while you may laugh the knowing that those that were there petty vexations of life away, if possible catch every passing gleam of sunshine, for sooner or later the flerce storm will overtake you, and so sudden it may come, that it may take much time, and curl up to have a rest in some from others on this subject. ment.

Speaking of destroying storms reminds me of the time almost every farmer in the State had his harvest of wheat put up in shock, but before a without visiting the State Grange, load could be drawn in, the rain com- but as the time drew near various menced to pour down in torrents, and continued for a whole week or more. those resolutions, helped to over-throw You all remember that harvest, how discouraging it was to us.

Well, my farmer had worked so hard, his health was not very good, that he had a severe attack of the have sent out. ed him to speak to them on "The blues, had them so bad, I almost feartheir good resources and resolutions, necessity of an organization among es his mind was going wrong. He the farmers". We spoke first at would look at the rain as it came Orangeville. We spoke to the farmers down, many attempts were made by here about two years ago, and many him to secure a load, but to no avail; I would try to bring him to 'smile' but of writing something in regard to the it was almost a failure. Occasionally health of our girls. It needs but a their Grange was situated in the vil- Sister Nichols who were exceedingly a sickly one would steal over his countenance; he was constantly telling me the first one that came along and want- is it, can anyone tell the reason why when the Pomona Grange was held, ed to buy a farm, he would 'sell' and business to devote either time or at- the meeting was a large one, many finally wound up by saying, if any one would give him ten dollars in the cause, and also the remedy, few earnest Patrons greeted us, and they have good singing, the Brainard cash he would give him the deed of there are, I learned, many outside family, a musical lot, taking charge the whole farm. Just see what I they might be if they were temperate lost by not being prepared for a cash in their habits, (that is, some of speculation, (two hundred acres of them). land for ten dollars, no wonder you hear it said so often, when the farmers fail in producing good crops, any one this year they proposed to celebrate it having a little money can make a for tune such a year, but I presume my but do they? We employ them but farmer knew what he was about.) He their skil is often baffled, and only got into no better spirit, until one day a small per cent of those they doctor the rain was coming down in torrents. nothing had been secured. I saw him servation, so do others know it, and coming to the house, his face radiant the doctors know it themselves. We with smiles saying, "I'm not going to fret any more, we can stand it if others can," and from that time we heard no light work, when the doctor was first more complaining. If it rained, or poured, he was as content as if everything were going on all right. Of course Cooperville and brought a load of little it made no difference with the rain whether he fretted or not, but I do tried a long list of medicines but it did know, by not fretting it made a difference with us all. Now, here is another old adage, "What can't be cured has to be endure," and I have always noticed the more cheerful and patient made proper inquiry to find out the the endurance, the more respect and very fine, they certainly had "the best praise that endurer gains. I picked of disease are contracted in childhood up a paper to-day, and the

year ago-now several months sincedates back to the first attempt of mine in writing for this Ladies Department tranquil and rests the body as nothin our own Grange paper. I once had the idea of attending the Grange meeting regularly. was a regular subscriber and reader of the various Grange papers, always threw open wide the doors of our home in a hospitable manner to the members of our Order. I was doing all that lay in my power for the welfare of the Grange organization. Of course, while meeting in If they are attending school they must our own Grange Hall, if a few came forward to interest, and instruct the rest, I could receive thank and applaud. I thought that was all necessary for me to do. If anything happened that few failed to produce anything I was dissapointed as the rest did not even notice that a very few were struggling hard to make our Grange meetings profitable and inter; esting, and that some fee ing of disappointment would come over me, if, when I looked in our department (on receiving THE VISITOR ) I failed to see more than one of the familiar names of Aunt Kate, Myra, Aunt you wish your girls to be well and Hattie, they being almost the main

support of that department. Well I did not see how selfish amongst hundreds of others) I had been, how eager and willing to devour every article sent, and even in our hearts cry for more, without even sending a word of thanks or encouragement for their strong efforts. But Myra convinced me in her article headed, "Producers and Consumers," that I, instead of being a live, active, member, had been nothing but a drone in the hive. When I came to see the true state of affairs, I felt ashamed, but said I will not fret over the past, but will try and do better in the future.

Now a man having a uncontrollable appetite for strong drink, when he is brought to see the condition he is ing to the so called tempting and sparkling drink, if he wishes to retemperance pledge, to give him strength to carry out good resolutions made by him, after he has had thought deliberately on the subject. So I likewise(knowing"my weakness" was want of ambition in regard to form of resolutions, signed my own name in full, had them sent through meetings, when called on, instead of rising with some excuse, I have been enabled by those resolutions to act, even if I knew some could do better; and if I had time for writing, if the corner, or take a drive over the country, those resolutions would bring me to choose the writing (if not so pleasent) and, last when they were made. I thought I could not act in accordance with those resolutions obstacles came in view to hinder, but them all, and I went with my better half and had a good time, I assure you Now, Sisters all, I will close, but not until I renew the obligations I

### MRS. JOSHUA BROWN.

### Our Girls.

We have thought long and seriously glance ro see that their physical condition is inferior to our boys. Now what this difference? We as parents should not rest night or day until we find

It is almost impossible to find a good, healthy robust girl now-adays, can anyone tell the reason why? We think our physicians ought to know, ever get well. We know this from obhave known of many cases where girls have been about the house and did called, and in spite of all he could do, or did do, he could not save them from an untimely death. They called the disease by this and that name, and little or no good. So we ask again, what is the reason?

If we were to answer this question we should say the doctors had not true cause, for many times the seeds or the disease may be hereditary, then again the mode of living has been the principle cause of all the trouble, and we believe that in nine cases out of ten where girls seem to go into a decline, it has been brought about in this way. ture without suffering the penalty. ham.

But to return to my subject. My one We all know what it is to suffer for the want of sleep. Sleep is nature's great restorative; it makes the mind ing else can, yet how often in the course of a winter do we allow our girls to go and be out half of the night and sometimes all night, come home tired and cold and perhaps go right to bed, remaining there until noon it may be; when they arise they are still tired, eat very little, and many times do less for they feel too tired to work. over exert themselves to get their lessons, so it goes all winter, one continual round of excitement; they do not have half the sleep they need, nor eat half what they should to sustain them, neither do they dress warmly or wear their clothe- comfortabl. Yet we hear mothers say, "O! how I wish I knew what is the matter of our girl! She has no strength hardly, and eats very little and she is so nervous, etc."

Mothers! there is no one living that could have good health if they did as the most of our girls do now-adays. If strong, teach them while young to obey the laws of health. Mothers, if you have a daughter ill from any of the above causes you will find rest and quiet as good a medicine as they can

If the appetite is poor you must do your best to improve it. We have never found anything better than a small powder of Golden Seal taken after eating, to strengthen the stomach remember where one eats very little even if we do not feel like it, espeplacing himself and friends in by yield- and sustains the body. We believe

to eat and what not to. We wish to speak further, of exerpossible, and take it in the morning if you can, that is, if you have rested well through the night. Walking is being a help in our Order), drew up a good exercise if one is strong enough to stand it. Go out into the sunshine in the pure air. Fill your lungs with the GRANGE VISITOR all over the air, then blow it out through the State, as a pledge that I might live mouth, do this several times. We can more useful in our cause. And I almost cure ourselves if we would only think those printed resolutions have persevere. Mothers, don't you think helped me; while in our own Grange it would be better for our girls if we should use a little more firmness with moral suasion, in regard to our girls

### Watson Grange-Children's Day.

ed on the 21st day of June, 1884. It a shield, as her own blood crimsons held in our Grange hall. We had but to protect the helpless. a short time for preparation but the Transplant her in the dark places of children responded in such a way as earth, call forth her energies to action, would do credit to older ones. Invi- and her breath becomes a healing, her tations were extended to all who presence a bleseing. She disputes, might see flt to meet with us on such inch by inch, the strides of the stalkan occasion. Quite early they began ing pestilence, when man, the strong to gather, and at the appointed time and brave, pale and affrightened, the hall was well filled with both old shrinks away. Misfortune haunts her and young. There were about 70 children and about 150 in all.

with flowers and evergreens, also the appropriate motto "As children we

greet you."

Our tables in the dining hall below were filled with good things and put in readiness by the Worthy Matrons so that all might enjoy a feast when the programme was finished which occupied about two hours. During the exercises everything was harmonious rather cold statement it is in harmony and everybody attentive. The closing with the facts. The contract of marexercise was performed by a little girl of five years "Maudie Miller" in which she announced that the programme was ended and she thanked carry out their contract. Some couthem for their kind attention and invited the old folks to wait while the children ate their dinner and not come standing around the table, for ing in, he put his hand in his vest they should have some too. At the pocket and exclaimed, "Halloo, here's they should have some too. At the close the children were formed in procession, marched down stairs and seated at the tables, 70 bright young faces all aglow with delight, with the en-

follows: Address of welcome-By Flora Leg-Song-Alta Hoke and Millie Ross.

Kent. Recitation-A Legend of the North Land, Homer Leggett. Recitation—The Dreadful Boy, Ada Hodge, Recitation—Asking a Blessing, Flor-

Recitation—Hunting Eggs, Mamy

ence Burnham.
Instrumental Music—Allie Leggett. Maggie Kent. Recitation - Little Mary, Maud Curry.

Recitation-Too Much of a Lady, Edith Rowe. Song—Always Cheerful, Mary Maybee, Pearl, Oscar and Lewis Houser. Recitation-Drifting, Edith Burn-

Recitation-Our Baby, Laura Fel-Recitation-For a little Girl, Effic Kent.

Instrumental-Glen Miner. Recitation-Deeds of Kindness, Nellie Burnham. Recitation-The Little Pets, Lillie

Burnham. Instrumental-Ella Van Auken. Recitation-The Gambler's Wife, Recitation - Be Children, Mary Parlmer.

Recitation - The Bribery, Heary Instrumental-Homer Leggett. Recitation—Brier Rose—Allie Leg-

Recitation-Maud Miller. Recitation-Mistletoe Bough, Alta

Recitation-Beautiful Things, Anna Instrumental-Henry Fuss Recitation - Perseverance, Fenner Van Auken.

Recitation-How we Licked the Teacher, Roy Miner. Recitation—Annie's and Willie's Prayer, Flora Leggett. Recitation-Economical Dinner, Ma-

bel Miner. Instrumental-Claude Hurd. Recitation-Ella Van Auken. Closing piece on progammer, Maudie Miller.

The programme was read by Hattie Albertson. Several others were prepared with recitations but they were omitted.

M. E. BURNHAM, Lecturer.

### No Homely Girls Necessary.

Mr. Ruskin said disagreeable things about women's brains and the fe male sex in art and literature in his younger and create an appetite. We should days, but he has lived long enough to know better, and take most of them they require the best of food to sustain back. He is adored by women now in them, it is necessary to eat sometimes his old days, and has many correspondents among young ladies. Some of cially so, when the blood is poor or them wrote him a letter asking; "What impoverished. All the medicine in are plain girls to do?" Mr. Ruskin the world would do no good if we did answered right gallantly. He told the not have proper food, for it is what we young ladies that girls who were welleat and drink that makes the blood bred, kind and modest, can never be "offensively plain." Whatever the shape many sick, are starved to death for the of a girl's mouth may be she can refine want of proper nourishment. How it by culture and sweet bright thoughts form often resorts to signing the important it is we should know what till it ceases to be unattractive. She can not make her ears small physically speaking, but any girl can make hercise. Exercise is always necessary if self graceful and attractive in maners if she give her head to it. By genuine kindliness and good temper, by cultivating the intellect, by studying what is best and brightest, acting on her woman's natural impulse to please, she can come to have such winning ways that no one will think of her as unbeautiful. Mr. Ruskin is right. There need be no homely girls.

### Woman.

Place her among flowers, foster her being out so much nights? We think of fancy, waywardness, and folly—anas a tender plant, and she is a thing there is nothing more hurtful to noyed by a dew-drop, fretted by the health. This rule is just as good for touch of a butter fly's wing, ready to desire of my heart was to take a book boys as girls. We would like to hear faint at the sound of a beetle, and is overpowered by the perfume of a rosebud. But let real calamity come, rouse her affections, enkindle the fires of her heart; place her in the heat of battlegive her a child, a bird-anything to Watson Grange, No. 54, observed to protect-and see her in a relative Children's day as previously appoint distance, lifting her white arms as was the second meeting of the kind her upturned forehead, praying for life

> not; she wears away a life of silent endurance; and goes forward with less Our hall was beautifully decorated timidity than to her bridal. In prosperity she is a bud full of oders, waiting for the winds of a dversity to scatter them abroad-pure gold, valuable. but untried in the furnace.

### An Ounce of Prevention.

Our great epic poet says: "Love hath its seat in reason and is judicious," and though this may seem a riage should be based in the first place on common sense, on the fitness of the two parties to contract with each ples seem wedded after the manner of one of Dickens' characters, who in passing a church exclaimed. "Halloo, here's a church! let's go in!" a ring! let's get married!" Of course such marriages can be nothing but a lottery, with the likelihood of draw-

ing only blanks.

The Vicar of Wakefield chose his wife "as she did her wedding gown, joyments of this their children's day.

The programme was carried out as

Wile "as she did her wedding by the not for a fine glossy surface, but for such qualities as would wear well." When his example is followed by the majority of men, and the majority of women admire in men only what is admirable and cultivate in themselves a "meek and quiet spirit," we shall hear less of unhappy marriages than we now do.

### Dangerous Ministers.

The literature of the day teems with illustrations of a curious far-a-way search, with utter blindness to what is nearest and most important. We rarely listen to a sermon which is not filled with the distant or unimnortant. A minister who should say to his congregation "I shall speak to you to-day about gossip and scandal among women, and falsehood and tricks in trade among men," would be thought a dangerous minister,

DIO. LEWIS.

# Pepartment.

ST. ELISE.

[H. C. Faulkner.] Her faith makes worthy things of worthless
With all its promised powers.
Her hope makes joyous hearts of mirthless
With all the peace it showers.
Her love can waken love now birthless—
Would such a love were ours!

If you had lived in olden days, hen men were too devout to praise
An earthly beauty,
ney would have canonized you saint, They would have canonized you And fasted for your sake in quaint Excess of duty.

And raised for you a sculptured shrine In ancient fashion: A cross, a foot—above your face, O'erflowing with symbolic grace And with compassion.

They would have called you good, divine,

These pious men of holy creeds Would whisper aves to their beads, Both monk and friar. And all would kneel before your face, The beggar, yeoman, lord in lace, The knight and squire. To-day our faith is much the same,

Perhaps it is far more a name To live and die for Than in those days of cross and blade, Those days of torture and crusade, We mourn and sigh for.

But virtue keeps its sacredness, Our better selves have changed far less Than have our manners; We reverence innocence and truth, To the divinity of youth We pledge our banners.

We have not changed, the shrines of old Are in our hearts, and there we hold An image of you,
Dear Saint Elise! ah, yes, as such
We worship you to-day as much,
And more—we love you.

Resolved, That the Indian has suffered more at the hands of the white man than the negro.

I will leave it for some one else to show wherein the negroes have been misused, ty being brought from a subject to war, famine and pestilence, and where they were as much slaves to their chiefs as they ever were to their masters here. They were be, and have been received, even afcountry affords.

The course pursued by the whites toward the Indians has been a long series of unprovoked cruelties, from the time of Columbia's landing, when the Spaniards were looked upon as Gods, to the last removal of a weak, dispirited remnant of a tribe, corrupted and degraded, by the example of its conquerors.

What a terrible list of inhuman cruelties is the history of the Spanish conquerers! In Mexico the Spaniards found a high degree of civilization, as shown in large and well built cities, regular and systematic governments, etc. Diaz, a historian of that time, says of the City of Mexico when they first entered it: "Never yet did man see, hear, or dream of anything equal to the spectacle which appeared to our eyes on this day," and such was their fountains, aqueducts and artificial pools, and the vast concourse of curious natives crowding the streets, or skimming the water in light canoes, that to many it appeared doubtful whether they were asleep or awake. When the usual proposal was made that the people submit to the great and mighty prince of the east, they listened with marks of diagreeable attention, saying that "it would be well to inquire whether their present king was a ruler whom they loved, before proposing a new one." Little cared the cruel Cortez, and the seige of the city which lasted ninety-three days is a misery to read of. The natives fought with energy of desperation, but the superior weapons and invincible will of the invaders produced this result. My historian says, "What I am going to mention is truth, and I swear and say amen to it. I have read of the destruction of Jerusalem, but I cannot conceive that the mortality there, exceeded this of Mexico, for all the people from the different provinces which belonged to this empire, had concentrated themselves here, where they mostly died. The streets, the squares, the houses and the courts of the Taltelulco (where the Mexicans were last intrenched,) were covered with dead bodies; we could not step without treading on them; the lake and canals were filled with them, and the stench was intolerable." When "the city was cleared of its inhabitants, that it might be effectually purified; the causeys were crowded for three successive days and nights with a horde of such miserable, diseased, and helpless wretches, creeping slowly away from iheir former proud capital that it was misery to lehold them."
All the other tribes that did not at once yield their submission were treated in like manner.

The career of Pizarro in Peru is but a repetition of our story. The Spaniards at first, were everywhere kindly received, but the evident wealth and prosperity of the natives so excited their cupidity, that they did not hesi-tate to use any means that appeared likely to gratify it. We are told that the Peruvians excelled the Mexicans in many respects; their temple to the sun at Cucco was a magnificent building, sparkling with golden ornament, having in the interior a huge golden rays of the rising sun. "Great vases of the precious metals stood about filled with offerings to their God." filled with offerings to the The roads through the country were The roads through the country were still. There marvals of engineering skill. There are scattered remains of the principal one of these, even now to be seen, to prove that there has been no exagger-

scaled by stair cases hewn out of the native bed; ravines of hideous depth short, all the difficulties that beset a wild and mountainous region, and which might appall the most courageous engineer of modern times, were encountered and successfully overcome. The length of the road is variously estimated at from fifteen hundred to two thousand miles."

The Peruvian Indians were contenttheir priests and rulers with the utmost respect and reverence. "There the richest were poor," but "The poorest lived in abundance." How changed was all this. As the Spanish population increased it was not enough that they had enslaved and appropriated the possessions of the poor native but they even hunted them with dogs for sport and tortured all who resisted the most capricious outrages. It is estimated that as the result af this first campaign against Peru that the Spaniards secured \$15,000,000 worth of gold, all obtained by massacre and robbery. Here in our own New England is seemed as if the country had been providentially prepared for the Puritans to obtain a refuge. A pestilence had swept away the tribe along the coast, and the first Indian they saw, met them with the words, "Welcome Englishmen."

During the first winter here the col onists must have perished from the severity of the weather and scarcity of provisions, had it not been for the kindness of Samoset and Massasoit. sachems or chiefs of the neighboring Indians. But as the English increased country where they were constantly in numbers and strength, the natives saw with fear, and at last with a despair that excited all that was bad in their natures, that their hunting grounds would soon be destroyed, and brought to a country where they can their people eventually exterminated. King Philip fought for his people and fectionately by the white man, and in his country with a courage and detersome of the hignest positions our mination, which, had he been successful, would have placed his name high as a hero and patriot.

I will mention only one of the brutal methods used to conquer him. To protect his old and feeble men, the women and children, he had built a strong fort on a piece of rising ground in the centre of a swamp. Here the remnant of his tribe retreated and were pursued, surprised and destroyed. "Six hundred wigwams in this conclosure were set on fire, and an appalling scene ensued. Deep volumes of smoke rolled up to heaven, mingled with the dying shrieks of mothers and infants which with the aged and infirm, were consumed in

That it was well, who shall say? That it was cruel, who can denv?

There seems to be something in the natural constitution of the Indian that hment at the perfection of the does not permit him to thrive in slav architectural skill displayed in the ery as does the negro, and it seems to palaces, the beauty of the gardens, the me that the Indian has suffered all alleys of fruit and aromatic trees, the that the negro has infinitely multiplied. Their abuse is not ended, our Indian agency being now only another name for fraud, treachery and corruption. Our own country has been the field for but a small part of their sufferings, for they have extended through the length and breadth of the continent.

SUNFLOWER.

July Lilies.

An unpropitious fate, possibly a second nap, sent us hurrying down street one morning in the "niche of time" to see the last coach of our intended train fade away around a homeward bound curve! After three hours of dreary waiting, we stole into the back door of a local freight.

Was it the changeableness of a fitful fate that thrust into our eager hand, just at that moment, a magnificent cluster of dripping water lilies? We accepted it as as a compensation offering, at least. It was a "radiance from afar," suddenly drifted into that dingy apartment. Not unlike was the contrast without, for while still all enraptured with our beauties, the cumbersome freight rumbled over a homely pond where yet rocked their unplucked mates, in all the rankness and odor of native slime and muck.

There is a charity that withholds not the best for the best but everywhere distributes with no respect to persons. And who can tell the better heart-strings that have been sounded in the lowest of souls through the simple appeal for purity that God's lilies send up unmingled with the filth and scums about them? Their dainty petals and hearts of gold, stand right royally forth, stooping to nothing short of the perfect pattern in which they were designed, and pausing not until in full completion they unfold their wealth before the caresses of a morning sunbeam and there hold their place, day after day, rocked sun, so placed as to reflect the first in the midst of all that is beneath them in comparison.

As our freight dragged on and we sat gazing into our flowers, what memories wove themselves into thoughts and hovered about us! They trembled in and out of mind not less than ation. Prescott says of it: "It was quivered the creamy tints at the lilies intellige conducted over pathless sierras buried centre with the jarrings of our ride. object.

in snow; galleries were cut for leagues | And why? It was the anniversary of through the living rock; rivers were the day, when in all the consequence crossed by means of bridges that hung of the ever quoted "sweet girl gradususpended in the air; precipices were ate" we dropped a courtsey before a "packed" house and expatiated upon the beauties and moral lessons involved were filled up with solid masonry; in in "Water-lilies." It was the event of our lives, and, despite the forebodings of our elders and the dismal reflections some of our number cast upon "Life" we stood confident that nothing could dry, as a condition of that membership eclipse that moment. Truly, in one fealty to the principles of the Order sense, nothing ever has, we never have sported so long a dress train since, nor worn the (-) button gloves with quite the same complaisancy, nor even now could we see piled before us such mountains of "bouquets" with just far beyond ordinary perception. Let them make the best of all the advantages incident to the walks of life in ed with their lot and looked upon now could we see piled before us such the same smile at "merited honors" as we detected on other faces, and felt on our own.

Even now, we repeat, these years that have intervened since we "launched out on the sea of life" have not left us as brave as they found us; and still, few of the "adversities" have been our immediate lot: nor, either, a 'pathway of roses," but rather a "middle way." On that night we apostrophized the water-lilies and desired to be as pure as they. We feel no nearer the attainment of that wish than we did then; but how many hearts have likewise felt gratitude for these silent monitors of purity?

As they push up through the dark waters of a stagnant pool and thread the tangles of slimy moss and weed, showing none of the rare beauty hidden within, and shedding none of the exquisite fragrance, till touched by the King of Light; so may our mission follow this example, awaiting even in the mire of surroundings the coming of the appointed time to receive the perfecting caress of our Master's

Patience and inward purity speak to us from the lily's trembling lips

"God's plans, like lilies, pure and white un-We must not tear the close shut leaves apart Time will reveal the calyxes of gold."

A New Subject.

Frequently the Cousins say: "We would write for our column if we could find any thing to write about." A deplorable condition it is, surely; but not beyond remedy.

An editor in his political notes inserted this semi-serious comment:-"This is young men's year. Kids born in the time of the war will vote this year." Back of the comparison that is suggested, is an opening for profitable exploration in fields of historical, political and moral retrospection; while beyond, stretches the future, awaiting the hands of the young men of this year, to mold it as it shall stand.

Let us have a hearty response from all, some of you may even belong to the young men of this year.

### SELECTIONS.

Men should be what they seem. Unto the pure all things are pure.

There's a gude ti ne coming.-[Scott. Cheerfulness is a spark from heaven.

Virtue alone is happiness below .-

Words, without thoughts, never to heaven go. [Shakespeare.

Time will teach thee soon the truth. There are no birds in last year's nest.

If your hands cannot be usefully em ployed, cultivate your mind.

Laziness grows on people. It begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains.

Persistance is an admirable quality

of character when the impulse is good. Thought alone is delicate enough to tell the breadth of the present.-[ Ike Marvel.

Love other men's persons so as to hate their vices and hate their vices as to still love their persons.

What is a communist? One who has yearning for equal distribution of unequal earnings.—[Elliot. The sword is but a hideous flash in

the darkness-right is an eternal ray.-[Victor Hugo. and Take the world over, and the noblest

men and women are those who were taught self-denial, self-reliance and unselfishness in early childhood. Apparently, the great need in hu-

man affairs is finer perception of the ob-ligations each person has toward his fellows. A grand object for which the Grange has labored persistently from the beginning is the purification of politics-

of government. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very success of virtue.

Life is a mosaic, each day is a tile to be colored. Good acts make beautiful ones. Wicked acts color them black. If you would be purgent, be brief, for it is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed, the deep-

Socrates said that there are two sciences which every man ought to learn—first, the science of speech, and second, the more difficult one of silence.

er they burn.-[Saxer.

Choose the greatest affliction before the least sin, and neglect the getting of the greatest gains rather than the performing of the smallest duty.

It is claimed that the Grange is an educational institution, and in this claim there is truth. But the organization may be used much more effect-

Self-improvement must come from within, be-gotten by desire and moved by impulse that can have no extraneous origin.

The farmers of America and their families should advance to the highest rank socially, in business, in politicts, in beneficent works generally, because their opportunities are superior.

Every person who becomes a member of the Order of Patrons of Husbanasservates in the most solemn manner particularly that charity which is the chiefest of the virtues that adorn human character.- [Husbandman.

Farmers have unused opportunities which their paths lie, and there will soon be such great gain in influence and effective force that advance will at once appear and the way will be opened to higher attainments.-From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

Will not some of our men, connected with shipping, interest themselves sufficently in politicts to be elected by Congress? As long as the latter body is composed mostly of lawyers it is apparently hopeless to expect any legisla tion favorable to shipping.—Maritime

Will the Senate adjourn without passing the bills to forfeit the unearned land grants? It begins to look like it, and yet it hardly seems possible that such outrage of public opinion will be perpetrated on the eve of a president-al election.—Enterprise (Kansas) Anti-Monopolist.

After all, the voter who decides his action by the declaration of principles, called the party platform, is liable to fine many disappointments. It often happens that the party thus pointed in a given direction moves freely and without conscience in any other direction.-Husbandman.

It will take from the present time until the election to get people to understand what is meant by free grass. With the great cattle kings it means the right to use the public lands for the pasture of their immense heards, while it is sought to make the owner of one or two cows believe that they must be kept strictly on his own ground.—Galveston (Texas) News.

The politicians make the laws and the Wall street gamblers make the prices. Between the two the individual who makes the wealth stands about as much chance of maintaining his independence as a grain of wheat which, with a million other grains, goes into the miller's hopper. But yet the people rule! They think they do, God bless 'em!—Winsted (Conn.) News.

The Telegraph Monopoly is one of the worst in the land. The telegraph has become a necessity of our civilizaion; its control by a corporation is dangerous to the liberties of the people, and has already been used to prevent a knowledge of important events from reaching the ears of the people; as well as to withhold from business men the information necessary to a proper understanding of the markets, or to mislead them in their business operations.-Chicago Express.

THE proceedings of the 19th session of the American pomological society bold in Philadelphia, September 1883, and edited by the secretary, W. J. Beal; and the chairman of the general fruit committee, W. C. Barry, have just been issued in a well-arranged and neatly printed quarto of over 200 pages. This pamphlet contains much that is valuable to the horticulturist and pomologist. The frontispiece is adorned with a striking steel engrav-ing of Marshall P. Wilder, president of the New England historic genea logical society. This is followed by roster of the officers, and a full list of the members, which contains the names of the most prominent horticulturists and pomologists in the Union. In the proceedings proper will be found several careful y prepared papers on various topics which cannot fail to be of inestimable service to the fruit grower. Among these are "a few hints on pomological science" by E. Lewis Sturtevant, director of the New York Agricultural experi-mental station at Geneva, N. Y., "how can we best maintain a high standard of quality in fruits as agento," by dencies of commercial pomology," by gan; "recent advances in horticultural entomology," by Prof. C. V. Riley, U. S. entomologis; "Fungi and diseases of plants, by T. J. Burrill of the Illinois industrial society; "uncertainties and certainties of fruit culture," by C. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y; "the white mildew," by D. B. Halstead of N. Y.; "the dying of trees on the southwest side," by Dr. Samuel Hape of Atlanta, Ga. A large part of the pamphlet is taken up with fruit reports from various states of the Union, and a most elaborate catalogue of all the fruits and nuts grown in the United States. The crowning glory of this pamphlet is a comprehensive index by which the reader is enabled at a glance to find the particular infor-mation of which he may be in quest. Dr. Beal of our own Agricultural col-lege, and W. C. Barry, the gentleman whe edited this pamphlet are entitled to the thanks of the society, and of fruit growers generally, for the zeal and wisdom shown in arranging this mass of information so as to be of practical use to the general reader. - Ex.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Ex. Com. of the State agricultural society was held at the Hudson honse on Tuesday June 10. The committees having charge of the coming state fair reported the preparation so far made, which were confered in by the board. There is prospect of a very successful fair, and the Kalamazoo cough to make a pig squeal. people promise that ample accommodations will be provided. A letter from J. C. Sterling of Monroe, extending his resignation as a member of the board, was read, where upon the president of the society and several members made short speeches, paying tribute to the worth of Mr. Sterling, and to the great work which he has done for the society. It was unanimously voted that the president be requested to confer with Mr. Sterling, and if possible, get that gentleman to reconsider his action. The proposals for additional buildings ic acid is an acid poison, and that a on the Kalamazoo fair gronds will be little of it left in the sugar, the sugar ively in expanding mind when more opened at that place on Friday. On intelligent effort is directed to this Wednesday the committee accepted an is not fit for food, though it might invitation to visit the college farm. make a good fertilizer.

### Taxation.

Brother Cobb: I hope every person who reads the Visitor examined Taxation, by Daniel Sinnett of Iowa.

There is no question that interests the farmers of this country more deeply and directly than taxation. They are unjustly and unnecessarily taxed. They pay more taxes for the support of town, county and State government in proportion to their earnings than any other class of people.

The profit of the farm is growing less while taxation is gradually on the increase, with no prospects of a change. The rich men, men who are benefited most by law, many of those who are drawing a large income in different ways, manage by fraud and deception to escape paying taxes on a large proportion of what property they possess.

Farmers with few exceptions, pay taxes on all the taxable property they own. Last year, many farmers had not half a wheat crop and no corn at all, their taxes were increased. They had to pay the taxes, and grin and bear it, while the circuit judges received an additional salary of \$1,000 or \$2,500 in all, and other persons doing business for the people of the State of Michigan were paid from two to four thousand dollars salary and nothing to

The same year Congress passed a law relieving the bankers of about twelve millions of dollars taxes, which amount had to be made up by some other classes. This present session the senate passed a bill to give the National bankers the use of about thirty-five they now have, which in all, amounts to nearly four hundred millions of dollars, if the bill should become a law, and they only pay one per cent for the use of said amount, which is about the expense of the government issuing it.

We see that the wealth and those benefited most by law, and most able to pay taxes, are relieved of taxation, and an effort made to give them more privileges and benefits by law.

The services of the farmers are ten times more valuable to the country than any banking institution or public officer.

But when has Congress or our State legislator passed laws relieving farmers of taxation or laws granting them additional privileges and benefits, when? Are not the farmers as much to blame, (if not more) for such as this state of things than anyone else? Is it not a fact that farmers, in many instinces, allow themselves to be influenced by newspapers and scheming trick men, and vote to increase their own taxes without any complaint whatever?

Is it not a fact that thousands of farmers have voted for years to send bankers and others interested in unjust laws and swindling systems to Congress of their own free will?

Farmers should have a mind of their wn, vote for their own interests not do as they are advised to do by knavish politicians, add scheming swindling speculators. Farmers, unite and elect men to office who are identified with the interests of agriculture, and who pledge themselves to work for the interests of the people in every particular. Don't vote for what you believe to be wrong or unnecessary or for any candidate who you think is not a well qualified man for an office, no matter what party he belongs to.

A. FANCKBONER.

Test It.

When the farmers offer anything for sale, the buyer will not accept it till he is satisfied of its quality, and if not of first quality, is not over choice of his words in stating it. A cylinder of your butter is taken out to the bottom of the firkin. He looks at its color, smells of it and tastes it. If all is O. K. he buys it. Eggs are put in the tester. Clover seed under the magnifier, and everything else is tried to see

This is all right, but if they test our butter and etc. why shall we not test their sugar and etc? We can hardly buy an article at the grocery, or any other place that is not adulterated.

Paint "warranted pure white lead" is one-half sulphate of baryta, and sugars and syrups are glucose and sulphuric acid (acid of vitriol.)

Within the last six months I have tested numerous samples of sugar and syrup, and have found but one pure specimen, and that was some raw New Orleans sugar. You can buy sugar from 14 to twenty pounds for \$100, 'warranted straight cane goods or no pay for it," and not a pound of it that does not contain glucose and sulphuric acid. I have samples of pure New

Pure glucose sugar or syrup is harmless, but it takes five pounds of glucose sugar to sweeten as much as two lbs. of cane sugar. Pure cane sugar can be bought, but not for less than 8 or 10 cents per pound.

Glucose sugar is made by boiling starch, or anything that contains starch, with with sulphurate acid. It is mostly made from corn. Sulphur-

But I am asked, what shall we do? We must have sugar. Do! Learn to test it, and do not buy any of the cheap stuff. It is dear at any price. carefully the article headed Legitimate Go to your druggist and get a set of test tubes, cost 25 cents, and 5 cents worth of Chlorate of Baryta. Put your Baryta in an ounce vial, and fill with water and shake till the sugar dissolved; then with a straw put a drop or two of the solution of the Baryta in the dissolved sugar. If there is acid in the sugar it will become milky, and if left stand a wnite powder will settle to the bottom.

If there is acid it shows that the sugar is glucose or corn sugar. If you put a drop of sulhuric acid in a tube of water, and then a drop of the Baryta, you will get the same result.

Any one who will test a few samples of cheap sugar, and has any regard for his own, or the stomachs of his family will not buy any more of it. Ask any physician you meet, and

he will tell you the effects of eating sulphuric acid.

A. FORD, M. D. Alton Grange, 634.

.Grove Grange.

Grove Grange No. 528, entertained the County Council of Patrons, June 18, and we found great pleasure in so doing. In response to our welcome, the Worthy Master of Pomona Grange gave us great praise for our hospitali-

We held in the Hall in the forenoon for business of which there was a good deal done. At noon they were all invited to the grove to a splendid dinner millions of dollars in addition to what prepared by the Matrons of Grove range. The afternoon meeting was public, it was held in the grove where there was a good program carried out in full. There were six short addresses besides a number of select readings and essays, well interspersed with music and singing furnished by Jeddo and Tremont Grange choirs.

There was a good turnout of Grangers and others. To sum it all up we had a general good time and at the conclusion it was resolved to hold the next Pomona meeting and the annual picnic with us the third Wednesday in September.

Yours fraternaly, C. CAMPBELL, Worthy Master, Grove Grange, No. 528.

M. Auguste Goffart, the inventor of the ensilage system, says that he does not hold the butter made from ensilage is as good as when fed on fresh maize, but while winter butter is always in-ferior to that made in summer, that from ensilage is of better quality than that from any other feed. Having kept a detailed account of the cost of the culture and ensilage of the corn, he arrives at the fact that it costs him only 90 cts.

Do not allow the boys to kill the birds about your farm. They may de-stroy a few grapes and berries, but they are your best friends. They destroy more cut worms and other insects in gardens and farms than all your children do. Spare the birds

### THE REAPER DEATH.

MURRAY; -whereas, It has pleased a wise Providence to remove from our circle our much esteemed Sister, LOUSIA J. MURRAY, May 23, 1884, age 43 years, 9 months and 25 days; Therefore,

Resolved, That the death of Sister Mur. ay, we mourn the loss of a worthy and faithful member. We as members of Salem Grange. No. 476, offer our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband and three sons.

### THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

New York, June 27.—Flour, dull. Wheat opened better, afterwards declined \( \lambda \mathcal{M} \); speculation quiet; No. 1 white, nominal; sales, 90,000 ba. No. 2 red July, \( \text{M} \) \( \lambda \text{M} \); \( \text

DETROIT. June 27.—12 m.—Wheat, dull; cash, \$1,01 asked; June, \$1.01; July, \$1.01; Aug., 96; Sept. 90%; No. 2 red, 90% 407; No. 2 white, 90, Corn, No. 2, cash, 56%. Oats, No. 2, white, 36%; No. 2, 35,

Toledo, June 27.—Wheat, dull, but steady; No. 2 red cash 91½@92: June, 91½; July, 93½; Aug., 93; Sept. 94; Oct. 95; No. 2 soft 9½@99; No. 3 red 84@88; No. 4 red 80; rejected 60@65. Corn. dull and weak; high mixed, 55@57; new do. 5½; No. 2. cash, June or July 55 asked; rejected, 52 bid, 53 asked; no grade, 44@45. Oats, dull and lower; No. 2 white, 34½, nominal; No. 2, cash or June 32 asked.

Chicago, June 22.—Wheat easier; 85% for cash June; 85% July; 87% Aug.; 88% Sept. Oorn, lower; 82% cash June. Oats, firmer; 31% June. Pork, higher; \$19.50 June, July. Lard, steady; \$7.12% June, July.

New York, June 27.—Butter, dull; western, 8@20; Elgin creamery, 20. Cheese dull; %@9%. Sugar, quiet. Molasses, firm. Bioe, firm. Ooffee, quiet. Tallow, dull; 6%. Western eggs, firm; 17@17%.

CHICAGO WHOLISALE PRICES-TIMES REPORT. 

Live Stock.

CHICAGO June 27.— Oattle—receipts, 6,200; slow. wes.ker; exports, \$6.40@6.65; good to choice \$6.00@6.50; common to fair, \$5.20@5.90. Sheep—receipts 4,000; weak; common to choice 3.00@5.00. Hogs, receipts—1,400; fairly active, stronger; light, \$4.60@5.20; rough packing, \$4.75@5.0; heavy packing and shipping \$5.05@5.35.

### FOR SALE.

Registered JERSEY BULL CALF.

Perfect in Color. Age one year. Price reasonable. Enquire of
H. C. UNDERWOOD,

### THE AMERICAN CORKSCREW POST!

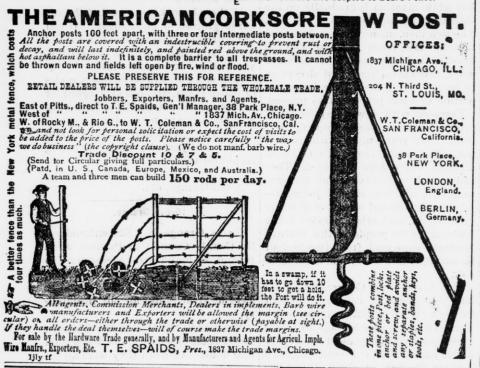
Strong and Indestructible Fence at Less Cost than with Cedar Posts. The Eureka and Eclipse—Ameircan Corkscrew Fence, without any post holes to dig or staples, hooks, pins or tools, etc, Costs, with barb wire at 8c., \$294.00; costs with wire at 6c., only \$260.00 per mile. A carload will fence 10 miles of railroad. The intermediate posts reduce the cost. A better fence than the New York metal fence, which costs four times as much. The locks on the posts to be closed after the wire is strung, by one stroke of a hammer. Not over one-fourth as many posts needed as in a board fence. No ground lost by shade. If weeds gather, set fire to them in the spring, without injury to the Fence. Wood posts were well enough for temporary use, and while iron was dear, but the time has now come when iron

Wood posts were well enough for temporary use, and while iron was dear, but the time has now come when iron must fence our farms and railroads. It is cheaper by far, besides being indestructible. No post holes to dig. Frost has no leverage.

The cuts represent the Eureka and Eclipse fence posts, made of one solid piece of wrought iron, with center posts between and braces at ends, corners and gates. Any laboring man can build the fence. We challenge the world (Europe included) for sheapness, durability and strength. One man can screw the post into the ground, a team follow with the wire, a boy places the wire on the posts—in the locks.

A Stronger and Better Fence than England and Germany Produce,

AND AT ABOUT HALF THE COST The ONLY PRACTICAL METAL POST EVER OFFERED. A Strong and Indestructible Fence, at less cost than with Codar Posts (with Safety Guard), AND AT ABOUT ONE-THIRD THE COST OF BOARD FENCE. The Posts are also adapted to Board Fence.



Worry makes wrinkles.

Camphor in water cures hiccoughs. The model housekeeper is described in the 31st chapter of Proverbs.

Sara Bernhardt will appear in Scot-lan I as "Lady Macbeth." Senator Jones is credited with having

the best memory of any man in the sen-

# Clover Leaf Can

Gream Gathering System.



THE CHEAPEST AND BEST. Has the largest cooling surface. It is the most successful cream raiser and gives the best satisfaction of any can now in use. Patent allowed. Send for price

McCall & Duncan Kalamazoo, Mich. Manufacturers and dealers a creamery supplies.

### German Horse and Cow POWDERS.

This powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixyille, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by B. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBRIDGE ST., DETROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO. and ALBERT STEGEMAN, ALLEGAN. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (leose), price Eight Critical and all points in the Mexican Republic.

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Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Rallroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washing-ton-territory.

It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of all classes of Travel.

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Vice Pres. and Gen. Manager.

PERCEVAL LOWELL,

Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicago

JNO. Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Eastern Ag't,

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206 Washington St., Boston. bought over 100,000 pounds through up in 60-lb. boxes (leose), price Eight Crits per lb., 30-lb. boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, Tri Crits per lb.

### DAIRY QUEEN CHURN.

The easiest Churn to run in existence, requiring but one-third the labor of any other Churn made. Worked by hand or treadle. As easy to clean as a butter tray. A success with wind-mill power. Giving the best of satisfaction. Every Churn guaranteed. Send for Price List. for Price List.

Dairy Queen Churn Co., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

### Greenwood Stock Farm.

A CHOICE LOT OF PURE BRED

POLAND CHINA SWINE For Sale at Reasonable Rates. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. Breeding Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record.

Parties wishing stock of this kind will find it for their interest to correspond with or visit me. B. G. BUELL, Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich. 15febtf

# PATENTS.

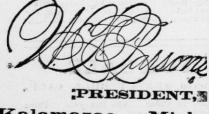
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Is the only general purpose Wire Fence in use, being a Brong Net-Work Without Barbs. It will turn dors, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemestries. Covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last alife-time. It is Superior to Boards or Barbed Wire in every respect. We sak for it a fair trial, knowing it will went itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates, made of wroughtino pipe and steel wire, dety all competition in neatness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest All Iron Automatic or Self-Opaning Gate, also Cheapest and Neatset All Iron Fance. Best Wire Stretcher and Post Auger. Also manufacture Russell's excellent Wind Enginee for pumping water, or geared engines for grinding and other light work. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, mentioning paper.

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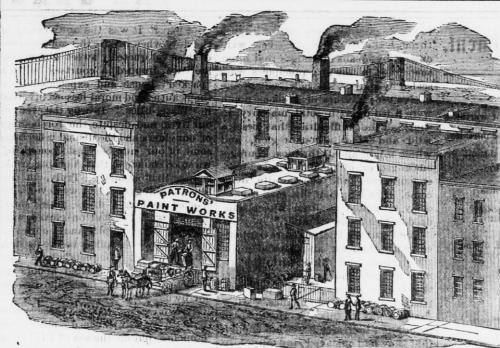
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and therefore the CHEAPEST PAINT

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FINE BRUSHES.

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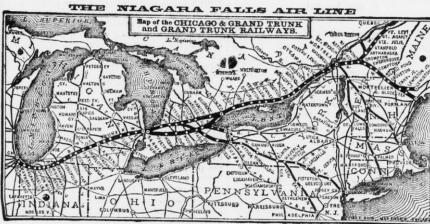
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ALL ORDERS RECEIVE PROPER ATTENTION.



CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Stations	_	TRAINS WEST	WARD.—C	ENTRAL 1	MERIDIAN	TIME.	TRAINS EAST	WARDE	ENTRAL M	ERIDIAN T	IME
"Hally City   750 "   912 "   930 "   519 "   106 "   413 "   923 "   620 "   106 "   413 "   923 "   620 "   106 "   413 "   923 "   620 "   106 "			Mail, Ex. Sun.	Day Express. Ex. Sun.	Pacific Express,	B Creek Pass'g'r.	STATIONS.	Mail.	Limited Express	Atlantic Express.	No. 11 Valp'so Accom
	Ar Lv	Imlay City_ Lapeer	7 50 " 8 15 " 9 07 " 6 50 " 7 55 " 8 50 " 9 40 " 11 40 " 11 40 " 12 40 PM  No. 12.  Various Ex, Sun. 6 20 Am 7 05 "	9 12 " 9 55 " 8 25 AM 8 25 AM 9 53 " 9 53 " 10 27 " 11 32 " 12 06 PM 1 05 " 1 10 5 " 2 10 " 2 20 " 3 30 "	†9 05 " 9 30 " 10 10 " 8 35 " 9 83 " 10 11 " 11 10 6 " 11 22 AM 1 2 17 " †2 28 " 3 19 "	5 19 " 5 43 " 6 25 " 4 30 " 5 35 " 6 20 " 7 05 " 7 20 " 8 28 " 9 08 " 10 20 "	" C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale " Valparaiso " Haskells " Stillwell " South Bend " Grangers Cassepolis " Marcellus " Schoolcraft _ " Vicksburg Ar, Battle Creek " Charlotte _ " Lansing Ar, Durand Lv. Dur, D.G.H.am, Ar, Holly, ' " Pontiac, " " Betroit, " " Et, G.W.Div.	10 06 " 11 50 " 12 07 PM 12 42 " 1 30 " 1 50 " 2 45 " 3 08 " 3 22 " 4 00 " 5 24 " 6 01 " 7 25 " 7 25 " 8 05 "	6 44 " 6 44 " 7 21 " 8 10 " 8 8 35 " 8 55 " 11 06 " 11 35 " 12 07 AM	9 23 " 10 40 " 12 10 AM 12 51 " 11 16 " 1 1 36 " 1 46 " 1 40 " 2 35 " 4 25 " 4 25 " 4 56 " 5 55 " 6 25 " 6 00 "	10 40 " 11 45 " 8 25 "

Westward, 10:05 A. M., except Sunday Nos. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for meals.

Chicago and Battle Creek,
Where no time is shown at the stations trains will

not stop,
† Trains do not stop for passengers except on signal.
All Chicago & Grand Trunk trains are run by Cen-

Way Freights leave Schoolcraft, Eastward 5:35 P. M.; tral Standard Time, which is one hour slower than estward, 10:05 A. M., except Sunday. Nos. 3, and 6, dally. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

No. 4 will stop at Battle Creek 20 minutes for meals.

No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals.

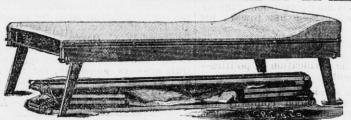
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Patented June 13, 1882.

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

The "BEDETTE" is a Household Necessity.

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

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-PRICE:-36 inches wide by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, \$3.50. 30 inches wide by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, \$3.00. 27 inches wide by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long (cover nor adjustable) \$2.50.

# Hundreds of Suits are being sold daily.

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Other Merchants are complaining of dull times.

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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.

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\$2.25 Suits for \$1.65. \$2.50 Suits for \$1.85. \$3 Suits for \$2.35. \$5 Suits for \$3.75.

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Fine Hats worth \$2.50 only \$1.50. Large Sale of Straw Hats below the Price.

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