

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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## The Grange Visitor

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## Agricultural Department.

### MAN'S WORK AND WOMAN'S WORK.

Man's work is from sun to sun; Woman's work is never done. —Old Proverb.

Martin Kyser, coming home from his work at eve, Growled and grumbled in a way you would scarce believe. Thought his wife had easy times—said "twas known that he Could in one day do as much as she'd do in three."

Answered quick the busy wife; Come, if you'll allow, To-morrow you'll do my work, I'll go drive the plow; But you must milk the dairy cow, and you must butter make, And there's a trifle, too, of bread and pies to bake.

"And Tom'll be to watch, or he'll get lost, or worse; And Belle won't play all day—she's now and then to nurse; And don't forget the hired men—dinner hour is twelve— Men want lots of hearty food when they dig and delve—

"And as you pass in and out, getting toward midday, Mind you watch the turkey-hen, or she'll lay astray; And be sure the stove is full and the irons hot, For the clothes I've washed to-day must not be forgot.

"Then for half an hour or so, ere it's time for tea, There's your working suit to patch—do it tidily; Or go to the barn-yard, and see the poultry fed, After which wash Tom and Belle and put them into bed.

Then you'll dress yourself, you know, as I always do, And have all as nice for me as I have had for you; Cook me something tasty—say a bird on toast— Or some spicy rissolo from the dinner's roast. "As I shall be so tired, of course you'll wait on me— Get my wrapper, get my slippers, bring a cup of tea; You'll wash up, lock the house, laugh at baby's capers; I shall rest upon the lounge with the evening papers."

Well, next morning Martin's wife went to drive the plow; Martin, laughing, took the pail, tried to milk the cow, But Black Cherry tossed her head, looked around with scorn, Tossed poor Martin from the byre with her crumpled horn.

Bruised and bleeding, without milk, he went sadly in; Dirty capers, crying baby—where should he begin? Tommy, too, had wandered off, perhaps into the lake, And the butter, bread, and pies all were yet to make.

Got the boy in some precarious position, Gave him what men call a "wholesome admonition;" Found the butter would not come, thought he'd try and bake, Put the bread in far too soon, dinner on too late.

When the man came home at noon he was half dement, Uncooked dinner, unset table, hungry discontent; And the thought of afternoon made him sick of life, He would give—what would he not? just to see his wife.

And the wife had woman's tact; so after noon She went to the kitchen, knowing well she was none too soon; Dropped upon the weary house in a glad surprise; Never had she seemed so fair to her husband's eyes.

For she said no bitter word, went to work instead; Fed the babies, cleaned the house, baked some decent bread; Heard him patiently abuse house and men and cow, While she soothingly allowed "it was hard to plow."

Then he openly confessed all his past mistakes, Wonder'd how she did so much all for love's sweet sake! Kiss'd her fondly, as he said: "Wife, now I see You do more in one day than I could do in three." —Lillie E. Barr, in Christian Union.

### Enemy to the Hay Crop.

If among the crops of our State hay is not king, surely it is a crop of great importance; and among the grasses raised for hay, there are perhaps none quite equal to what farmers call timothy. Should this crop be taken from us, its loss would be a serious one.

Nearly all farm crops are of late years preyed upon by enemies of one kind and another, and often to such extent as to nearly ruin them. To successfully bring our crops to maturity is a continued battle. A number of years ago, observing farmers noticed, that soon after what we call June grass headed out, a head here and there would turn yellow and die, and look

as though ripe, while the other stalks had not yet come into blossom.

This dying of the stalks of the June grass has increased, until it is now no uncommon thing to have one-half of nearly all the seed stalks die soon after heading out.

For a few years past it has been noticed that our timothy has been following the same course; soon after heading out a head here and there turning yellow and dying. This has gradually increased, until this year of haying time it has been noticed in many fields of southern Michigan, that at least one half the timothy stalks were dead, and had the appearance of being dead ripe, when in fact, it was only time for the crop to be nicely in blossom.

The past year has been one of the most favorable for the ravages of the cutworm, as proved by the corn fields which have been planted two or three times, on account of their destruction by these worms.

Timothy and June grass sod seemed to be alive with these worms in the spring, and as these grasses would head out, and the stalks wither and die, farmers were heard to remark: "That sod is full of cutworms; see how they are killing that grass."

A careful examination of these grasses, shows that the trouble is not chargeable to the cut-worm. The roots are all right, and the stalks are all right for some distance above the ground, but they are much smaller and shorter than plants not affected.

As we pursue our examination higher up, we find just above a high joint, that under a leaf sheath the stalk has been injured by an enemy, which has taken the life out of it, very much as the maggot of the Hessian fly used to serve our wheat stalks.

Sometimes the injury is all just above the one joint, but quite often it is found under the sheath, above several joints on the same plant.

Prof. A. J. Cook of the Agricultural College at Lansing, writes to me, that the same damage is being done to these grasses there, and it is caused by the larva of a timid moth which lays its eggs just above the joint of the grass.

He considered it a difficult enemy to battle with. Whether it has an enemy, as does the Hessian fly, the cabbage worm, and others, that will exterminate it, or hold it in check, I do not know. If a remedy can be found to check its destructive power, it will be of great value.

Kalamazoo, Aug. 5th, 1884. Wm. STRONG.

### Winter Radishes.

I find very few among my acquaintances who attempt to grow winter radishes, but having grown them successfully we never neglect sowing them.

I will give my method of growing and storing for winter use. Select a rich, sandy soil and sow in, drills. From the 10th to 15th of August is the better time to sow them, but I have put them in as late as Sept. 1, with good success, although it is not always safe at that late season.

The Rose China, either French or English, is the kind I like best, and see but little choice in the two varieties.

When they are through the ground, thin them out to about two or three inches apart, leaving the strongest. As soon as large enough for use pull them, even if they seem to be growing well, for they become pithy if allowed to grow large. Carry them to a cool place in the cellar, leaving the tops on, lay with the roots together and cover two or three inches deep with not too light soil. When used prepare them the same as if just gathered from the garden.

The covering of soil has kept my radishes until March and April, so fresh that it was asked if I had grown in a hotbed or flower conservatory. I grow, pull and store my own radishes and call myself a lady for all of that.

Mrs. JOSHUA BROWN.

If the same fostering care were given to our farming interests as has been to our manufacturing interests, the nation would have been immeasurably benefited, and it is pleasant to notice the increased attention given by our national Government, though tardy, to agricultural measures.—American Cultivator.

The article in THE VISITOR, July 15, copied from The Husbandman, on road making, truthfully describes the condition of things in this State, and it is high time every public spirited man or woman, in fact every one, possessing sense, repeat the question there asked, namely, "Is there any possible remedy to correct these methods?"

My observations have led me to the conclusion, that the overseer of highways is the man wholly responsible for the ineffective application of the district highway tax, and consequent despicable roadways.

He is clothed with ample power to enforce the laws pertaining to the highways of his district, and the provisions of the law are ample to make and maintain the highways, in as good, if not perfect condition as the nature of the materials at hand will allow. The very men who have the most pecuniary interest involved, often, if not generally, refuse to serve as overseers, because they do not wish to become prosecutors of habitual shirkers, and thus incur their displeasure. Are we all moral cowards?

Men are elevated to that position, and it is an honorable and responsible office, who have little conception of its requirements, and no adaptability in the discharge of its duties. The consequences of failure, written in the scratches of the plow share along the highways from one end of the land to the other. The remedy then, is the acceptance of the office of overseer by men fearless in the discharge of duty, by men possessing practicable ability to advantageously direct and apply the forces and means at their command; capable of comprehending the situation under the various circumstances under which they are called to act, and lastly, honest men, who will apply the means at their disposal where it is most needed, and not where it may do them the most good, and who will infuse a spirit of emulation in their subordinates by their example.

Such men, I believe, are to be found in every community. They should be invited from their retirement, and sustained by every good citizen. The public needs their services, pecuniary interests requires it, and humanity calls, come forth.

C. S. KILLMER, Arenac, Mich.

### Michigan Crop Report, August 1, 1884.

For this report returns have been received from 870 correspondents, representing 649 townships. Six hundred and two of these returns are from 406 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

The weather during harvest time was exceptionally fine. The rain fall at Lansing during July amounted to 3 and 24 hundredths inches as compared with 10 and 12 hundredths inches in July, 1883. The weather during the past year has been unusually cool for the time of year. Light frosts were observed on the mornings of the 8, and 9. It is now extremely dry making it difficult to plow for fall seeding. Warmer weather and rain are greatly needed. Wheat and hay have been secured in excellent condition and are of superior quality. Wheat seems to be yielding better than was anticipated, and it is probable that the aggregate product will exceed the estimate of one month ago. The amount of wheat in farmer's hands was reduced at two per cent during July.

Corn promises, in the southern four tiers 89 per cent, and in the counties north of the southern four tiers 99 per cent, the comparison being with vitality and growth of average years. Oats are estimated to yield about 33 bushels and barley 24 and a half bushels per acre. The yield of hay per acre was about 16 per cent less in quantity, but much better in quality than in 1883. Meadows and pastures, and clover sown this year have been badly injured by the drought.

Apples seem to promise about two-thirds, and peaches one-fifth of an average crop. From many localities the estimates for peaches are believed to be of but little value.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of July at 211 elevators and mills. Of these 180 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is thirty-six per cent of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed was 139,105, of which 79,321 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 40,025 bushels in the second tier; 38,661 bushels in the third tier; 35,923 bushels in the fourth tier, and 7,169 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 56 elevators and mills, or twenty seven per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels reported marketed in twelve months, August—July, is 9,687,895.

### What Farming Teaches.

We believe there is no pursuit in life which affords a wider and more varied field for mental culture than farming, and none more important in its relation to the welfare and prosperity of mankind. It is the foundation of national existence, and at the same time yields the richest enjoyments to a philosophical mind.

By working the soil, the farmer studies its peculiar properties, and finds that the earth is not a mere mass of dead matter, but a vast laboratory, filled with various and curious materials, and in selecting those soils whose mineral compositions are best adapted to the growth of certain crops, a valuable lesson in geology is taught. By investigating the composition of mineral substances, and the changes of their elements when coming in contact with water or heat, knowledge of chemistry is, to a certain extent, obtained, and the great laws of nature better understood.

His almost constant use of farm implements and machinery gives the farmer a perfect familiarity with the principles of mechanics. By his workings against the ravages of insects, their peculiar traits are found out, and in this a schooling is received in the interesting science of entomology. In the care of stock, he finds out the various natures of the many different animals that come under his charge, and obtains in this way lessons in zoology. In dissecting animals and plants, myotomy and physiology are learned, and his treatment of those which are sick, gives him information on the science of medicine.

In keeping fowls, and confining with those that injure crops, he finds out their peculiarities, and in this way gets some important knowledge of ornithology. A life spent among shrubs and plants, as is that of a farmer, affords the most perfect opportunity for understanding botany. A careful and thoughtful study of these ennobling and useful branches of knowledge, cannot but tend to refine the feelings, and elevate man in the scale of his being.—G. E. B. in Tribune and Farmer.

### To Blast Out Stumps.

A correspondent writing to the Ohio Farmer tells how he got rid of a lot of white and burr oak stumps. He paid fifty cents per stump and furnished the explosive material. The stumps were from twenty to forty inches in diameter, and had been cut about six years. Sixty seven of the worst were taken out at an expense of sixty eight cents per stump. There were only three or four failures in the whole lot. As they blew into pieces, it was much less work to pile and burn them than when taken out in the ordinary way. He bought material and took out nearly two hundred smaller stumps at about twenty cents each. It took him about ten or fifteen minutes to prepare the blast. He used a two-inch augur on a five foot shaft for boring under the stump. A crowbar will do in soft ground; those who follow the business use a two and a half inch augur. The charge should be put as near under the pump as possible.

He says it is not very dangerous to use, as fire will not explode it. The cap is placed in the cartridge, and is connected by a fuse. You light the fuse, which will one or two minutes explode the Hercules powder. Eight or ten rods is a safe distance if you are facing the stump, for you can easily dodge chunks if any come toward you. It will not pay he says, to use it very extensively on green stumps, and it will take from three to eight pounds per stump, and will not give good satisfaction at that.

### Plant Black Walnut.

Shipments of black walnut lumber from Iowa, Indiana and Ohio, have been unusually large this year. This is accounted for by the statement that a wealthy English company combining with capitalists at Indianapolis, has for a year past been quietly purchasing all the first quality black walnut lumber they could get hold of in the states mentioned, and they have now begun shipping to England. In many cases farmers have disposed of their choicest trees far below their real value. The price of walnut lumber where this trick of monopolists is known has advanced one-half. People should plant more to meet the demands of the future. Now is the time to begin the work. The black walnut wood is beautiful for many purposes, and has justly become popular and fashionable. The fashion will be a lasting one, and the world's supply is very limited. Farmers everywhere can make a very profitable investment by planting walnuts.—Nashville Lumberman.

A farmer's wife, writing to the Country Gentleman, tells how she keeps cabbage worms away from her plants. She keeps an old tin pan full of dry fine earth, and every time she goes into the garden she sifts a spoonful or more of this dust over the cabbages, and the worms never molest them. Also, by putting plenty of sawdust around currant bushes she saves them from the worms and it makes them bear larger fruit, as it keeps the ground moist and rich.—Ez.

### Separating Sorghum Sugar from the Molasses.

Many persons have had their sorghum syrup, designed for domestic consumption or for sale, turn to sugar, and have been troubled how to use it. In its must state it is too thick for syrup, and too thin for sugar. How to separate the crystallized portion from the molasses has put them to their wits end. A writer in the quarterly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the quarter ending March 31st, 1884, gives this simple method of separating the sugar from the molasses.

Now make a box large enough to hold a barrel of syrup. The bottom should be V-shaped. Make inch hoies along the lowest angle of the bottom. In these holes put tapering plugs or sticks long enough to reach above the syrup when the box is filled. Set the box in a warm place, and turn in a barrel of the syrup in which the sugar crystals have formed. Cover so as to keep all dust out. The sugar will slowly settle to the bottom. The time required for perfect settling of the sugar varies with the temperature at which it is kept, with the amount of gummy matter in the syrup, and with other causes. When it is found by examination that the sugar has all settled to the bottom, raise the tapering plugs so as to let the molasses pass out around them into a receiving vessel below. Give the sugar plenty of time to drain. A little clear water may be sprinkled on the sugar, and allowed to drain out after the syrup has ceased to pass off. The sugar will be coarse-grained and brown or yellow in color. The sugar crystals are white, and the color of the mass of sugar results from the adherence of portions of syrup. Most farmers will know what to do with the sugar, of which the quantity will not probably be large. The syrup may be re-barreled and sent to market.

### Vines on the House.

A country house that has a certain amount of draping vines, always looks attractive. A stoop or piazza is a fitting place for the creeping beauties. The Gardener's Monthly says that the vines should always be kept cut down below the roof line. "It is a little trouble to do this once a year, but we can not get even our shoes blackened with some trouble. Those who know beautiful and how cozy looks a vine covered cottage will not object to the few hours labor it requires to keep vines from stopping up the gutter. Vines really make a wall dry. The millions of rootlets by which they adhere to the wall absorb water, and an examination will prove a vine covered wall to be as dry as an old bone." One great advantage of a vine covered cottage, not often thought of, is that it is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than when there is but a mere naked wall.—Tribune and Farmer.

### Dairy Doings.

Cooperative dairying is no longer an experiment. It has been before the country long enough to demonstrate its economy, and to prove that a factory for cheese or butter-making will be a good investment from the start, in any dairy region, if it be well managed.

Every possible means of improvement in farm methods deserve acceptance by intelligent farmers who would avail of profits that may be attained through better plans and better application of forces. Of course, there may be improvements made at such cost that profits can not follow, but these do not come within the category now considered. They are impracticable and may be left to theorists or visionary amateurs who can afford to pour out money for the gratification of aesthetic tastes, and they will not be wholly unprofitable to matter-of-fact persons who can glean intelligent lessons from the work without paying for them. The amateur farmer who lavishes money on new methods is by no means to be despised, not as he is fit subject for ridicule. On the contrary, he is a useful teacher, whose very failures may bring gain to his more practical brethren, and he will be very likely to record successes as well as failures. He is a discoverer an explorer, an inventor, whose prime object is to illuminate a profession in which slow plodding is too commonly the rule. He will find new methods. Honor him for what he does, sometimes at such great cost that profits fade out of his sight, but not without advantage to his fellows. From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

Horace Greeley said: "A heavy export of wheat and other cereals is a virtual exportation of certain of the best elements of the soil. It must and will gradually impoverish the best soils, and soon exhaust those of medium or lowest capacity. Thus the average product of wheat in this country has fallen in the course of the last sixty years from twenty-five to twelve bushels per acre."

The first cotton exported from America was a lot of eight bags sent to Liverpool just 100 years ago, and the customs authorities detained it awhile because it was reckoned impossible that so much could have been raised here. The crop last year amounted to 6,949,756 bales, of which 1,768,597 were exported.



# The Grange Visitor

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## Secretary's Department.

J. F. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

## READERS, TAKE NOTICE!

10 Cents pays for THE VISITOR from the date of subscribing until January 1st, 1885. We make this offer to new subscribers because we believe if THE VISITOR can obtain an entrance to hundreds of homes where it does not go at present, it will soon make itself a necessity. It will be considered a favor if our readers will make an effort to inform their neighbors of this offer and aid in extending our circulation.

For critics to criticize is perhaps a little pretentious, but we must say that while the jottings department of the Visitor is an open field for the brief expression of opinion upon all sorts of subjects, by all sorts of people, there seems to be a little danger during a political campaign of introducing more personality and more caustic attacks on parties and persons than the Good of the Order would seem to justify. We hope contributors will go a little slow in this direction, for we shall be very sorry to feel compelled to suppress any thing that comes to us for publication in this department. A word to the wise is sufficient.

We are obliged to call the attention of Secretaries of Subordinate Granges to the matter of sending in their quarterly reports more promptly. The following have sent in neither the reports for December nor for March: Nos. 10, 83, 114, 115, 239, 265, 276, 285, 310, 321, 580, 606, 625, 640. Those not having reported for March, but for all previous quarters, are: 2, 7, 36, 39, 57, 59, 61, 65, 73, 81, 130, 157, 168, 176, 200, 215, 220, 230, 241, 251, 255, 268, 298, 325, 331, 332, 361, 380, 396, 408, 461, 464, 480, 351, 580, 607, 635, 638, 643.

SPECIMEN pages of Day's Collocon are before us. It is an encyclopedia of prose quotations, and promises to be a fine thing. It contains besides 40,000 quotations, from 8,000 authors upon 2,000 topics, a biographical index of authors and 125 portraits. The portraits are excellently well executed and well worth obtaining. The book is sold by subscription only, price \$12.00.

## THE BARREL CAMPAIGN.

The editorial department of THE VISITOR for the nine years of its existence has fought shy of all partisan politics, as seemed necessary and proper for "The Good of the Order."

It has, however, all along, earnestly and honestly, and we hope judiciously urged recognition of the agricultural class in official positions; always conditioned on ability and fitness. The meagre representation of this most important class in Congress, and the comparatively unimportant position occupied by its representatives in the departments of the government, seemed not only to justify, but demand that the agricultural press should urge farmers to give this matter more consideration. We have therefore been outspoken, and have given especial prominence to the demand that the State should have a farmer for its executive officer. Four years ago this point would have been gained, had not a dozen farmers in the convention of the dominant party failed to comprehend the situation, and allowed themselves to be wheeled into the support of business men or office seekers, and proved unfaithful to themselves, and the class they were expected to represent. Two farmers nominated on other tickets the same year, receiving a divided support—both failed of election. Two years ago no vigorous effort was made in that direction as the conditions were all unfavorable.

This year a governor and state officers were to be chosen, and it seemed eminently proper that the farmers of the State should demand recognition. It was shown that of the 17 gentlemen who had held the executive office, but three had been taken from the agricultural class, and none of these within the last 28 years.

The situation seemed better understood by the farmers of the state, and a spontaneous demand sprung up that the Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, a farmer of Branch County, should be a candidate for the office of governor. The demand was from all quarters, and was not confined to the farmer class. The earnestness of his friends in their support of his candidacy; his extensive acquaintance with public men, and early recognition of his special fitness for the position, soon established in the minds of men of all parties, the conviction that Mr. Luce, the farmer's candidate would be nominated without opposition.

Our readers will bear witness that we did not indicate our choice until the selection of Mr. Luce had been fixed in the public mind. It was sufficient for our purpose to urge that farmers look to their interests, and demand recognition; enforcing that demand by giving personal attention to the primary meetings of the political party to which they belonged. In this matter we believe the farmers did better than they usually have done, but not as well as they might and ought to have done.

Whatever plotting and scheming was going on before the 20th of July we do not know, but after that date a boom was started for Gen. Alger by the managing politicians of the republican party in the city of Detroit. From what has come to our knowledge, we do not think that Gen. Alger is in any way responsible for starting his boom; but having a barrel, he was deemed an available man to push to the front, and use to suppress this almost universal demand for a farmer candidate for governor.

Those few politicians who took this matter in hand, were old in the work of organization, and with unlimited resources at their command, missionaries were sent out to all parts of the State. That class of politicians found everywhere who "are on the make," were hunted up, conferred with, and invited into Detroit "at my expense," and the scheme to defeat farmer Luce was worked regardless of cost, with all the energy of desperation, and on the general principle "That the end justifies the means."

The claims of locality, which had all along since the last election of Senator, been conceded to the western half of the State were ignored—the special fitness of Mr. Luce for the office so universally admitted, went for nothing, the two prime objects of the politicians were kept in view, to nominate a man with a barrel, and to defeat the farmers and teach them better than to indulge in aspirations for the first place on the ticket. The friends of Mr. Luce, are confident that nine-tenths of the republicans of the lower peninsula desired his nomination, were unsuspecting of the schemes of these politicians, and in counties that were solid for Luce, discovered, when too late, that they had been betrayed.

This is the first time the farmers of Michigan, have come forward and earnestly pushed their claim to recognition, and while this claim was first presented by republicans, we have the satisfaction of knowing that democrats, nationals and prohibitionists, in large numbers were ready to endorse the justice of the claim of the farmers and give it their support.

We are not disposed to find fault with the farmers of Michigan. In this matter they knew they were right, and acting in good faith, openly, honestly and for the good not only of the agricultural class, but as they verily believed, of the whole people, they were defeated by a few scheming crafty politicians. It was a contest between

the machine on the one hand with its large experience, and the people on the other, and the machine won against numbers, backed by good intentions, industry, and inexperience.

When we refer to politicians, do not understand us as meaning that farmers are never politicians, for we are sorry to say that they sometimes are, and of the machine sort, too.

These schemers to defeat Mr. Luce found a ready helper in the person of the Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, a farmer, who in his ambition for place had been casting about all summer to find an opening that would give him promise of a place on the Republican ticket for Lieutenant Governor. No one man in the State contributed so much to the defeat of C. G. Luce as farmer Ball. Through him these Detroit politicians were led to believe that his name for second place on the ticket would appease the poor, simple farmers of Michigan.

It must be a great comfort to him as he reviews the work of Wednesday the 18th of August, to see how quickly he was thrown overboard by these same politicians when they found with what earnestness the friends of Mr. Luce were pressing his candidacy. Without for a moment relaxing their purpose, but hoping to conciliate the farmers, the representatives of the machine, for the time being, forgot farmer Ball and plead most earnestly with Mr. Luce to accept second place. His reply to all appeals was uniformly courteous, dignified and firm, and substantially this: That the farmers of Michigan and their friends in other lines of business, had in large numbers asked him to be a candidate for the office of Governor and he had come to Detroit in answer as he believed to a popular demand, and that demand covered but a single purpose. His friends were giving him a hearty support, and it was not his province to accept of any nomination, other than that of governor. When the ballot showed that Mr. Luce was defeated, the machine, still hoping he would accept the bone, after the meat had been given another; by acclamation forced the nomination of Lieut. Governor upon him, forgetting their obligations to farmer Ball who sat waiting the expected reward of treachery to the farmers of Michigan. After this spasmodic wholesale effort to conciliate the farmers, it being after eight o'clock, P. M. 1,000 men both boarse and hungry were willing to go to supper. The convention hastily appointed a committee to wait upon the candidates and invite them to come before the convention when it reassembled and then adjourned for an hour. During this hour of recess the main question everywhere was, will Luce accept? The machine men with their satellites (forgetting Ball) earnestly prayed that he would, while the supporters of Mr. Luce with one accord hoped he would not. On this point the lines were sharply drawn.

When the convention reassembled and order was restored the spokesman of the committee came to the front of the platform and introduced Gen. Alger, the successful candidate for Governor. The General made a brief speech of acceptance and thanked the convention most heartily for the honor conferred. Mr. Luce was then introduced as the candidate of the convention for the office of Lieutenant Governor. It is perhaps sufficient to say to the thousands of his friends, who so well know that Mr. Luce, wherever placed, is equal to the occasion, that in this instance he acquitted himself most nobly. He referred in the most delicate manner to the future of the defeated candidates of four years ago, and left his hearers to draw their own conclusions. He expressed in earnest words his gratitude to that host of faithful friends who had labored for his promotion to the executive office. But those friends had not asked him to take second place, and for reasons that seemed to him sound and valid, he felt it an imperative duty to most respectfully decline the honor tendered him by the convention.

In closing he said: "Again thanking you for your kindness, I will retire with great pleasure, to enjoy, as I have in the past, the sweet repose of private life which I do enjoy so well." Accepting the situation with the magnanimity of a large hearted philosopher, Cyrus G. Luce gave honest expression to his feelings and conclusions, in such words, and such manner, as made his friends feel proud of their candidate, and proud of his friendship.

These friends are scattered all over Michigan, and their work for their candidate was prompted by motives alike honorable to him and themselves, and having in view as they verily believed the best interests of the State.

They deplore the result, as they see in it, the establishment in "Michigan my Michigan" of the vicious system that in some other states became firmly rooted some years ago.

The candidate with a barrel, and him only, is longer eligible to the U. S. Senate from Michigan, and to its executive office. It is a matter of history that Gov. Begole's "Draw on me" was honored to the extent of \$32,000 to secure his nomination and election. The public are not so well advised as to the amount which our present senators were respectively required to contribute to secure their positions.

We have called it a vicious system,

and this is so obviously true that we shall not be called on for proof. Important official positions are no longer for those who cannot, or will not respond to drafts upon them in amounts that would have shocked and alarmed "ye men of the olden time," and to us of this age, a wholesale use of money to secure office, is an omen of danger to our republican institutions of alarming proportions.

The recent action of the democratic and greenback conventions in their consolidation, manifestly for the purpose of securing the offices if possible, smacks more of pelf than principle, and the renomination of our present executive is a notice, which taken in connection with the main reason persistently urged by a score of the most noisy politicians of the republican party for the nomination of Gen. Alger, "That it takes money to run a campaign" makes good our heading, and this should be known in Michigan history as "The Barrel Campaign."

The nomination of David Preston on the 27th in no way lessens the significance of the christening we have given the campaign. If his known liberality in support of any scheme on which he sets heart did not give him the nomination on the prohibition ticket, we feel quite sure that it will be expected of him to follow the lead of those gentlemen, who entered the race just before him for the executive office, and draw on his bank account freely for campaign purposes.

When we review the political work of the season thus far, in this State, we are not wholly without hope. To contrast the work of the farmers this year, with that of four years ago, shows an immense gain. The issue was this year more clearly defined, and the claim of the agricultural class to recognition was everywhere understood.

The lessons taught by defeat are sometimes of more value than a victory. The farmers of the State never before so well understood their relation to machine politics as they do to-day and we have faith to believe that it will be more difficult in future to concoct and work schemes to betray them than it was this year. Having once met an issue, and when clearly in the right, been defeated, they will be likely with renewed determination to assert their claim to recognition when two years hence an opportunity is presented. When we referred to the lessons taught by defeat, our friend Ball was not then in our mind. But he should not be overlooked in this connection for he was an important factor in the three week's work which defeated Mr. Luce, and for service rendered hoped for a reward.

The schemers who had been using him and whom he expected to use in return, had suddenly forgotten him when they nominated farmer Luce by acclamation. But now that his declination had been accepted, they suddenly remembered their obligation to farmer Ball and his praises were at once proclaimed to the convention.

But it was of no use; the farmers of the convention could not, and would not sanction his conduct, and Bro. Ball's little scheme to take second place on the ticket with Gen. Alger was promptly quashed and he was left to ponder upon the uses to which good farmers can be put by crafty politicians.

That the Republican party of Michigan has made a mistake we confidently believe.

It held within its grasp the power to prevent a fusion of the democrats and nationals on Governor at the ballot-box, with its incidental results. In the same direction it could have prevented the consolidation of the prohibition party and captured thousands of votes that will now be cast for the prohibition candidate. It has thrown away a golden opportunity—and all for what? to gratify the dominating authority of a few federal office holders and their associate machine politicians of eastern Michigan, who have come to believe that the barrel is not only legitimate but necessary to success.

By the application of this theory the great mass of the people are ruled out from every important official position, and it only remains for them to determine whether they will quietly and peacefully accept the situation.

We incline to the opinion that when they have taken a little more of this kind of medicine they will be more ready to enforce their reasonable demands, and come back to the recognition of a theory in politics that will command their respect as well as their support.

"Bess" writes, "Our young people wish to know how communications for the Youth's department should be addressed."

All articles intended for publication in whatever department will reach their destination if sent to the GRANGE VISITOR office. We are glad our young friends are ready to respond to the frequent invitations given them to use their column. Believing it to be a means of entertainment and profit we would gladly welcome many more than we now have occasion to do.

Only 10 cents to Jan. 1, 1885. The earlier you send in names the more you get for the money.

## THE PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

The prohibition platform adopted at Pittsburg on the 24th of July is a model of brevity and concise expression, compared with the voluminous treatises composed at Chicago. Yet we believe the convention made the mistake that has been characteristic of all political reform movements, in making the platform too broad. The world is full of schemes for social and political reform, and the reformers are of all grades, from the thoughtful philosopher down to the wild-eyed crank. Each one believes that in the success of his particular scheme lies the hope of the world. Whenever a new political party is organized for the purpose of righting some great wrong or establishing some important principle, a rush is made by these advanced thinkers for the purpose of loading all their disordered fancies upon the new movement. A new political movement is likely thus to be overweighted at the outset.

The prohibition movement has been notably free from the wildest and most dangerous of the hobby men. The red handed socialist, the dynamiter, the Sand Lot savage, and other enemies of the human race were conspicuously absent. All these maniacs and many more would have swarmed into an anti-monopolist convention at once and the result would be a howling pandemonium until they could be forcibly ejected, but there seems to be little attraction for such men in a prohibition assembly. A few of the milder madmen were in attendance, but they were suppressed at an early stage of the proceedings. The anti-secret society man was on hand and modestly offered for consideration his short method for saving the country from impending ruin by the forcible suppression of all secret societies of every name and kind. He was promptly sat down upon, however, with an emphasis that could not be misunderstood. Several other miscellaneous reformers shared the same fate.

After all this display of wisdom, the convention committed the serious and unaccountable blunder of adopting resolutions respecting the tariff and the currency. These questions are of the highest importance, but in a prohibition platform, they have no more place than the Darwinian Theory or the doctrines of Calvinism. As might be expected the convention was not harmonious, but the vote resulted in a declaration in favor of a protective tariff and in favor of the issue of currency by the government instead of by the national banks.

The only reason for the organization of a prohibition party is the overwhelming importance of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. The old parties have deemed it necessary to make some declaration of principles in regard to disputed questions of tariff and currency, but such questions are the torment of their political existence. The professional politician has the heartiest contempt for important political questions of all kinds. The function of the standard political party is to succeed at the polls and secure the offices, and to do this, all perplexing issues must be concealed or avoided. Why then should the prohibitionists reach out after the very questions that all political parties would gladly get rid of if they could? Nothing can be clearer than the fact, that the question of prohibition is wholly distinct from all the great disputed questions of the day, and it is manifestly absurd that temperance people shall be permitted to work for prohibition only on the condition that they are at the same time in favor of a protective tariff and the issue of our currency exclusively by the government. If the declarations on these questions have any significance at all, they must operate to exclude from the party ranks all who cannot endorse them. It is the most inexcusable folly on the part of the prohibition people to interpose such obstacles in the way of voters who may wish to work together on the one great question.

Farmers' picnics are an established institution and have become a usage in many localities none too soon. Whether on a large or small scale they are a good thing. In our own county an annual meeting of farmers and their friends with just organization enough to hold it together has been held for perhaps a dozen years. A thousand and more people get together and with music, speech-making and general social cheer spend the larger part of a day most pleasantly and as all believe most profitably.

A dozen miles south of the place of meeting of this "Farmers' Picnic" in a beautiful grove on the banks of the St. Jo, in the county of St. Joseph, the farmers of that vicinity with their friends from the neighboring villages come together annually for a like purpose and with like result.

This year Bro. J. J. Woodman was the speaker at this picnic. It was estimated that two thousand people were present.

The conditions were all favorable, and Bro. Woodman rewarded all present with a most excellent argumentative speech.

We neglected taking notes at the time and as we were on our way home from the Detroit Convention that had defeated Bro. Luce, we were not in the best of humor with all mankind and not in the very best condition to remember much of the speech. But we can call to mind a few points. Referring to government recognition and aid of agriculture, he said each of the governments of the old world was more fatherly in its care of this great interest than the United States. He stated that agricultural science was there one hundred per cent in advance of this country. While we are exhausting our soils in the most improvident manner and have already abandoned millions of acres as no longer paying the cost of cultivation they more wisely recognize the fact that the land must be fed or it will deteriorate and treat it accordingly; maintaining its fertility through succeeding generations without loss. We too, are without any well defined system of agricultural education at all commensurate with the needs of our people.

We have improved machinery and facilities for doing work expeditiously but we are sadly neglecting agricultural education both in a scientific and practical direction.

In this great country where we have several millions of children and youths (the number we think he gave as 75) attending our schools and colleges, but one is giving attention to or acquiring a scientific agricultural education where there are 30 in our high schools and 150 in our common schools. The teachers in nearly all our educational institutions are professional rather than practical, and the drift and influence of teaching from such teachers is toward the professions and not toward the more practical side of life.

The common school under our present system is to prepare for the High school and the high school for the College where the education is mainly to qualify for the so called professions. This is not as it should be, and the Grange is exerting a healthy influence in the great work of correcting this long established mistaken course.

This picnic, like all that have preceded it at this place, was a great success. Bro. Langley, in whose grove it was held, was untiring in his efforts to minister to the wants of all who attended, and he was well supported by large numbers of the patrons of the county.

We stopped for the night with Bro. and Sister Angevine of Parkville Grange, and had still further evidence of the good the Order is doing to the farmers of the country. We should be glad to add to this brief reference to this picnic, but the printer is calling for "copy" and we cut short to get ready for the "make up."

"How to tell the age of a horse," together with the head of this valuable domestic animal, forms the title page to a little, neat, well bound book of over 50 pages which we find on our table. It is a pocket manual by Prof. J. M. Heard and deals with the subject with exactness and apparent candor. It would seem to be valuable to all those who desire to be better posted in this, to such large numbers of people a somewhat important matter. Price 30 cents. Address T. M. Richardson, 7 Warren St. New York.

"The Improvement of the Human Race" may be an interesting project for many of our readers but an article which is sent us by "Old Maid No. 2," although of considerable literary worth oversteps the bounds of moderation in such a manner as to "vince" a spirit which we do not care to set forth in our columns.

Send us lists of those to whom you wish sample copies of this number sent, with the view of obtaining new subscribers. If they subscribe at once they may have THE VISITOR for more than four months for 10 cents.

We are in receipt of the neat Price List of Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, N. Y., dealer in Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Plants, etc.

## Fairs And Picnics For 1884.

The annual fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society for 1884 will be held at Kalamazoo, September 15th to 19th inclusive.

Sept. 22 to 26, at Grand Rapids, Western Michigan Agricultural Ind. Society.

Sept. 24 to 26, at Macon, Ingham county—Ag'l Society.

Oct. 7 to 10, at Greenville—Northern Michigan Ag'l Society.

Oct. 7 to 10, at Ovid—Ovid Union Agricultural Society.

Northwestern Industrial Association—Fair and Exposition at Minneapolis, Sept. 1 to 6, 1884.

Jefferson County Grange Jubilee Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at Madison, Ind., Sept. 22 to 25th, 1884.

The Great St. Louis Fair and Zoological gardens—Louis, Mo. Oct. 6th to 11th, 1884.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during July, 1884, and during the seven months ended July 1, 1884, as compared with similar periods of the preceding year, were as follows: July, 1884, \$12,053,970; July, 1883, \$10,313,673; seven months ended July 31, 1883, \$95,420,916.



## POSTAL JOTTINGS.

## IS IT WORTH WHILE?

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother,  
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?  
Is it worth while that we wear at each other,  
In blackness of heart that we war to the knife?

God pity us all in our pitiful strife.  
God pity us all as we jostle each other;  
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel  
When a fellow goes down beneath his load  
On the heather,  
Pierced to the heart; words are keener than steel  
And mightier far for woe than for weal.

Were it not well in this brief life journey,  
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,  
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,  
Ere folding the hands to be and abide  
Forever and aye, in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other;  
Look at the herds all in peace on the plain,  
Man, and man only, makes war on the plain,  
And laughs in his heart at his perils and pain  
Shamed by the beasts that go down on the plain.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble  
Some poor fellow down into the dust?  
God pity us all! Time too soon will tumble  
All of us together, like leaves in a gust,  
Humbled, indeed, down into the dust.

A PROPOSITION TO THE MILLIONS.—Why do the agricultural classes fail to harmonize? If every one who is entitled to the name, or occupies a rural home, would take the platforms offered by each of the national conventions, as a bid for their suffrage, read it carefully, digest it thoroughly, and partisan affiliations be laid aside long enough for candid consideration, one will be found to offer pre-eminently more to both the producer and consumer than all the others combined. Then if honest to the precious puritan blood, and the gallant statesmanship that framed our Declaration of Independence and ransomed this to us a free land to a free people; let us vote honestly, unitedly and understandingly.

Political subtlety has ever made its most bewildering stronghold in the non-essential rather than the essential. The London Times says of two of the platforms: "The platforms concocted by the Republican and Democratic conventions are both unworthy of respect. They are distinguished by the absence of clear convictions, by evasions and by trimmings, by servile rivalry in flattering the masses, and by pandering to popular prejudices, modern demagogues and social quacks."

The National Wool Growers' Association, in special convention, appointed a committee of three to attend said convention, to secure proper recognition of the greatest agricultural industry in America. The recognition secured from one is an insult to common intelligence, the other is contemptuously silent, and yet with wonderful amazement we await the verdict of one million twenty thousand flock masters in November.

I see expressed in postal jottings a fear of "no hope," as both the candidates of the old parties are in favor of the monopolies. Why stop to question at all when a Puritan statesman is in the field, nominated by two great conventions, with a grand public record of over twenty years, standing squarely upon anti-monopoly platforms? Such is Benjamin F. Butler, one of America's greatest soldiers, statesmen and international law students.

You need never expect reform from any nomination and election upon old party platforms, compelled to caucus with, and train under professional political leadership.

In the language of the greatest student and orator of his day: To you my countrymen and brother farmers, I say "Come, let us reason together like men."

EDWARD MARSH.

For the first time I ask a place among the Jottings.

I want to propose a vote of thanks to Cortland Hill, for starting the scientific discussion we have been favored with this summer. Mr. Hill may be wrong in every one of his conclusions, he surely is in part. If to light and warm the universe the sun is slowly parting with his matter, radiating it into space according to the corpuscular theory Bro. Hill adopts, the "machinery of the heavens" is running down just as surely as if the planets are to dash into his mass some millions of years hence. Either course of reasoning leads, in different ways, to the same conclusion, that is, growth, maturity, old age, decay and death. Still he deserves our hearty thanks for beginning what has been to many Patrons a rare treat.

I think the last Visitor (July 15) settles the chess and wheat question; but if any brother is still doubtful, let him experiment with chess; if it be an imperfect or crippled wheat it either will not grow, or if it grows, is capable of producing under the right conditions not chess nor timothy, but the parent wheat. If there is a way from wheat to chess there is a way back again to wheat.

If vegetable life can be thankful, this must be a land of thanks just now. We have been through a severe drought, grass by the road dry enough to burn, corn wilting, potatoes beginning to dry up, but all is changed now, for the last three days each forenoon has been showery, and the earth is moist again.

An unusual amount of wheat has been threshed from the shock this

season, nearly half, I judge, of the entire crop. The yield varies from 35 bushels per acre all the way down to 10 or 12. The quality is the best and will overrun considerably by weight to the measured bushel. The difference in yield ought to furnish a subject for study to many an indifferent farmer. On lands in good condition for wheat, the yield is uniformly good, while fields that have been "run" till poor, give but very light crops. There is 150 and even 200 per cent difference in adjoining fields where all but management of the land was equal. As a rule, the best yields are from clover sod.

The prospect for corn was never better. Oats are good considering the dry weather; late potatoes are probably injured by the dry weather, unless very late. New wheat is worth 85 cts; old corn 55 cts. per bushel.

JOHN H. ROGERS.  
Berrien Co., July 25th, 1884.

Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange held its regular meeting with Montour Grange on Thursday, Aug. 23.

A gentle rain commenced falling about 7 A. M., and continued until noon. This prevented very many who had intended attending this meeting from starting. But the rain was so much needed all over southern Michigan that much as all the good Patrons of this county desired to be present they accepted the situation, if not with expressions of thankfulness certainly with much satisfaction as it meant more corn, easier plowing, and a chance to prepare ground for wheat seeding.

But the meeting was by no means a failure.

This Grange owns a nice, commodious building, occupying the basement and upper story. The first floor a well finished store commands a good rental sufficient to soon extinguish the debt incurred by the building committee.

We have attended many of the regular meetings of this county Grange but have never found a hall so nicely decorated as was Montour on this occasion.

Every other department of preparation was complete—the supplies more than ample for man and beast, and the meeting small in numbers was excellent in quality and demonstrated a point that is too often lost sight of, that large numbers are not really necessary for a profitable and enjoyable meeting.

J. T. C.

Said a talented man from the pulpit the other day, "Take your daily paper to-morrow and with your pencil mark every thing in it you would not willingly see your boy read. The disfigured sheet will surprise you!"

Mothers and fathers, are you careful enough? Do you unhesitatingly invite to your table any newspaper that falls in your way? Do you comprehend the gigantic growth that a crime germ, planted by some venomous paragraph, may make in the soul of your boy? Would you beguile the young minds in your keeping by the false glitter of a frontier cow-boy exploit? Would you have him learn to read with unmoved resentment the catalogue of criminal proceedings? In such a teeming field of rank growths, do you want him to feed?

And can you point him with safety to the pages besmeared by Cleveland scandal and Greeley cannibalism?

If you would blight a treasure designed to be susceptible to the helpless twitter of a birdling, a cloud of deadly blasts hangs over you, waiting but your beck to scorch the innocence of your child. A thousand times better to discard a paper which you have read for years than to harbor its treachery, if it prove a leper in morals. These thoughts are not ill timed in this campaign when already many of us turn in disgust from papers we had trusted.

J. B.

For the last six months the Republican papers all over the State have been holding up the name of Cyrus G. Luce, as the coming governor of Michigan, and so general, and so satisfactory was this idea among all classes that no effort was made to secure a nomination that everybody endorsed. But when the convention met in Detroit, it was found that a high tariff lumberman with inflated pockets could furnish more costly cigars and higher flavored wines than honest farmer Luce had thought of; and so they dropped Bro. Luce and put Gen. Alger on the head of the ticket, and when the sensible delegates saw that there would be a mighty kicking among the Grangers and farmers, they thought that they could heal the breach by throwing a little taffy to the disappointed candidate by offering the Lieutenant governor's place to him. But I am glad our Worthy Master had the manliness to resent the insult, and throw back the taffy in their face. Well, I am not disappointed. I knew all the time that the wire pullers of the Republican party did not want a farmer for Governor, but they will hear from this on the 4th of November, and if I am not much mistaken, a down-hearted gentleman resembling Gen. Alger, may be seen with his head bowed down, muttering this mournful soliloquy:

Oh I wish I had joined the Grangers  
Before I started up "Salt River."

CORTLAND HILL.

Bro. Ford, you make two points on Gov. Begole, and the mention of his name seems to fill you with contempt. I will now assert that he has not rode one mile on a free pass while doing his own business. The firm of Begole, Fox & Co., are heavy shippers, and the transportation they receive is a part of the contract price with the railroad companies, and is paid for to the last cent. The number of pardons granted is below the annual average for years past; so we are freer from "Pardoned Rascals" than under republican rule. You are evidently misled by the republican newspapers you are reading. No man knows the political situation of the country, who reads the papers of one party only. While I was reading republican newspapers exclusively, the main idea I gathered from them was that this government is an empire, holding in subjugation some conquered provinces inhabited by cannibals and Hottentots. I added to my list of newspapers the *Detroit Free Press*, and *Chicago Times*, and found that every state and territory of this union is inhabited by men and women of the highest order of culture. If I hadn't read with minute care in several histories, an account of the various forms of government that has prevailed on this continent since the discovery in 1492, I should be occasionally misled by all of these papers.

I am so entirely freed from political demagogism, as to believe that Michigan never had a low order of a man for governor. Now Bro. Ford you have got to stand exceedingly well with your neighbors if they speak better of you than Gov. Begole's neighbors do of him.

Bro. Cobb, keep up the jottings, for the postmasters have actually come to read THE VISITOR since they were commenced.

O. TOMLINSON.

I am glad to hear that your new quarters are so pleasant. It is one of the necessities of our lives that we have pleasant surroundings, else our temperament and work are effected for worse. I think ministers and editors, and in fact all literary people, ought to have the most pleasant room for study or writing, that can be obtained. This thought occurred to me when I called at our parsonage not long ago.

Our minister gets blue and fault-finding sometimes, in his manner of dealing with persons and sentiments, and when I looked into his study at home I did not wonder. It was what had been a little seven-by-nine bedroom right off from the sitting-room and not far from the dining-room and kitchen, where he could hear all the clatter and have an occasional sniff of the thousand and one smells, combined of cooking and washing; and where the sunlight scarcely ever penetrated.

I expect now that Bro. Cobb and his secretary have that pleasant and cozy quarters THE VISITOR will be more than ever brim full of interesting and spicy editorials and clippings, and whatever pertains to that department. [We assure our private correspondent, she is quite right in the matter of enjoyment, so far as our change of abode affects us.—Ed.]

The nomination of Alger and Burrows was undoubtedly brought about by the corrupt use of money and promises of patronage in opposition to the demands of a large majority of the working men of the party, who favored the nomination of those honorable and competent representatives of the people, C. G. Luce and J. J. Woodman. The clearly expressed wish of the farmers who constitute a large majority of the party was ignored and defeated by the corrupt wire pullers and so called politicians, under the control of the Detroit ring of monied aristocrats. It is clearly the duty of every honest farmer and working man in the State, who loves his country and her free institutions better than party, to assert his liberty at the polls, and defeat the unscrupulous demagogues, who have no respect for our rights, but are the hirelings and plant tools of millionaires and soulless corporations. Money is a mighty engine of oppression in the hands of unscrupulous men and tricky politicians, and is far more dangerous to our republican institutions than the slave power ever was in its palmiest days.

REFORMER.

I remember hearing Bro. J. J. Woodman make this statement once in an address he delivered, and for the benefit of those who did not hear I will repeat it:

"There is no such word as Granger, we should say patron. We are patrons of husbandry, not Grangers. We have no more right to say a member of the grange is a granger, than the member of a church is a churchman, or the member of a lodge is a lodge, or the member of a club is a club. Never use the word granger, we are patrons."

Now, one of the grand principles of our order is culture and education, and if the using of this word granger is wrong (as it is) let's abandon it and use only the proper word patron. The word was doubtless given us as an opprobrious epithet, and I think it is time we have outlived it; as we are an organization that now commands honor, and at any rate let us honor ourselves, and use that grand word patron that we all love.

MRS. PERRY MAYO.

As I saw given in your number of July 15th, a useful device by C. S. Killmer, and thought by the perusal thereof, that it might prove so, I was deluded into trying it. I think that perhaps it might work on some cows. But the brindle in question is especially noted for a pair of very active heels. As soon as she discovered that her caudal appendage was not at her disposal (unfortunately for me) she set about discovering its use. My new tin milk pail could have been seen in the air on one side, the stool on the other, while I after gathering myself up represented a dejected spectator, while the docile brindle went tearing around the yard, acting very much as I suppose the mule did while trying to renovate a bee hive. But as this is only a specimen of human ills, I would say write again, Mr. Killmer, perhaps I shall have better success next time, and I sincerely hope that no one else who may have tried this has had the experience I have. I remain very respectfully,

Yours, A. FARMER.

Some one asks for instructions in poultry affairs in VISITOR of August 1. The most complete information regarding the poultry business is learned from the *American Poultry Journal* of Chicago, C. J. Ward Editor; and *Poultry World*, Hartford, Conn., H. H. Stoddard Editor. Various books are written, the best of which is a 25 cent series by H. H. Stoddard; among them is "An Egg Farm."

Best food for young turkeys is bread crumbs, sour milk curd, and wheat. For chicks we have abandoned coops, letting them to run at will with the hen, having the food in coops into which the chicks can run.

All poultry journals contain advertisements or directions for home-made incubators, but if you are not thoroughly posted in the business, you better buy a book with complete instructions for running the same. You will save money in the end.

Eleven above freezing this morning. Corn, sorghum, and buckwheat need two weeks of good weather. Beans are now ready for harvest. The clover-seed crop will be fair. A less average of wheat than usual will be sown. Threshing is lively; wheat yields all the way from 12 to 30 bushels, worth from 60 to 70 cents, the lowest for forty years; it brings less than it cost to raise it. Oats yield from 25 to 50 bushels. The potato crop is good. The roller skating and political business is lively and exciting. We have four presidential candidates in the field and all have spoken their piece. Take your choice. The temperance party will be an important feature in the coming election. Caucuses, conventions, reunions, mass meetings, picnics and fairs are now in order. The farmers "boom" for governor is "busted" and growling is heard on every hand. Well, what are we going to do about it? This seems to be a leading question just now.

Paw Paw, Aug. 27.

D. W.

The ladies have given some attention in their column to the health of our girls. I wish it might be carried further, for it is a subject of common interest and at present is receiving much notice from eminent sources.

In the articles which have already appeared, one thing was not emphasized enough to satisfy me. When a defect so easily remedied as stooped or round shoulders is allowed to go uncorrected, it is an inexcusable error.

We not less frequently see it in boys and young men than in girls; and a straight, square shouldered man or woman, past middle age, is a sight that seldom fails of remark. The graceful carriage of the entire person depends on an upright spinal column, with shoulders well back.

It is said Aaron Burr's daughter was accounted one of the most beautiful of women, and that her fine bearing was wholly due to persistent effort in the development of straight shoulders, and, in consequence, healthy lungs and full chest.

Crystal Grange, No. 451, held a Children's Day, Aug. 8, 1884. A good time was enjoyed by the children. Quite a large programme of literary exercises, were carried out. At the close ice cream was served in great abundance. There were also pies, cakes, etc. which could not help but tempt the little ones, appetites. All enjoyed the occasion very much.

Wheat turns out good for the amount of straw. Oats will also be a good crop. Potatoes will be abundant and worth about ten cents a bushel this fall.

E. W. JOHNSON.

Montcalm Co.

Worms in Clawson wheat abound, not many in other varieties. Corn is a good crop on ground where good seed was planted.

Brother Grangers, now is the time to look after your seed corn; look out the earliest and largest ears; for these being the first to ear and silk, have received the first pollen from the first tassels. Hang it up where it will dry early and you will have first class seed corn for next years planting.

T. N. TRAVIS.

Summerton, Mich., Aug. 21st, '84.

Schoolcraft Grange No. 8, is now settled in her new hall over Wm. Cooper's new brick store, and on the evening of August 2, the time of our formal occupancy to the same, we initiated five new members in the first degree. On the evening of the 2d, gave them the second and third degrees, and on the evening of the 30th, will make them full pledged Patrons of Husbandry, at which time we should be pleased to see all old friends and acquaintances. We are very proud of our new hall with its new carpet, which the ladies made last Thursday, having met at the hall for that purpose, bringing their dinner with them.

Although it was very warm they succeeded in accomplishing their task (as they always do) in the neatest possible manner, and the boys also succeeded by the dint of hard pulling and sweating, in getting it nailed to the floor, and now let us say to our brothers and sisters, let us see how long we can keep it looking as bright and clean as it now is; for you know that we shall not have to grope in alleys that are dark in order to find the entrance to our Grange, but come straight up from the broad way, and thus we can keep ourselves presentable before the goddesses.

Come one, come all and see us.

C. P.  
Aug. 27, 1884.

We see so much in the agricultural papers and the GRANGE VISITOR joins the illustrious company, by clipping out occasionally an article about those "Useless harmful blunders, and check reins on the noble horse." Blinders keep the horse's eyes where they belong—ahead, instead of watching every move in the wagon. If a whip is taken out of the socket, horse gives a jump which breaks everyone's back whose hopeless luck it is to be in the wagon. Check reins keep horse's head where it belongs especially when hitched and left alone. Any one with a spark of horse sense might know that harness makers would not manufacture, nor farmers use these things unless necessary. The same criticism might apply to doing away with horse shoes.

The editor or printer took too much liberty with my report of St. Jo. Co. Grange meeting. The reader will please note that "Bro. Ames of Sturgis" is a myth, while Bro. Amos Sturgis of Sturgis Grange is a tangible reality, and was the person referred to.

In response to G. W. P. (why didn't he give his name), I say, let us vote for St. John and prohibition. No vote for principle is ever thrown away; while all votes given, even to a successful candidate, are thrown away if justice and right are ignored.

So we are to be governed and misrepresented by lawyers again. Who is to blame?

H. COLLINS.  
Klinger Lake, Mich., Aug. 20th, '84

Bro. Cobb:—I noticed in the last issue of THE GRANGE VISITOR, Mrs. S. A. Prout inquires for a remedy for the cabbage worm. It is reported that a man becoming angry at their depredations went to the house and took hot boiling suds, after washing, and poured it on the cabbages, determined to kill the worms, and expecting to destroy the cabbages also. To his surprise he found his cabbages doing finely after their hot bath. We saved ours last year by three applications of hot suds. Sometimes one application is sufficient. If you are hard hearted enough, you will enjoy seeing the green fat worms hasten off the cabbages, never to return. I would not dare use par. is green. Any hot water will answer.

DARIUS F. RUSSELL.

Williamson, N. Y.

Grange No. 528 is still alive, although there is not a very large attendance just now; but those who do attend are true Patrons. We hope to add many to our ranks this fall.

We expect the Pomona Grange to be held in this place the third Wednesday in September, also a picnic on the same day. All who can come are welcome, hope to have a large attendance with well filled baskets; we have a good hall, a few steps from Bro. C. P. Far's grove and although Mrs. Far is not a member of the Order, she does all she can to make things pleasant. I take great pleasure in reading THE VISITOR, especially the Jottings.

MRS. C. A. LEPION.  
Lecturer.

Our Pomona festival in Bangor last Wednesday, was a fine affair, but a great many inquired of me why Mrs. Mayo did not come. They came from every part of the county and made the largest gathering we have ever had of the kind. There were two brass bands which played in unison, and had a grand effect. The day was spent in short speeches, recitations in elocution, select reading, good music, eating ice cream and chickens; only one thing was lacking—the inspiring eloquence and noble words of Sister Mayo, to make it the grandest gathering we have ever had.

Fraternally yours ever,  
CORTLAND HILL.

Having often seen articles in "GRANGE VISITOR" about improving the roads, I thought I would give mine. As far as my observations go it is the wheel that wears out the road more than horses, and I have thought bad places might be permanently improved by digging a trench eighteen inches deep and fifteen inches wide in the wheel track and fill it nearly full of those small stones that farmers pick off their fields and put in the fence corners, then cover the stones with earth. It certainly would make an improvement in the fence corners.

But this is not my object in writing to you. I read in July 15th of VISITOR a communication from "Old Maid" which had the right ring in it and I wish to say to all that wish to improve the human race and add to domestic happiness to send for a paper called *The Alpha*, published by Caroline B. Winslow, No. 1 Grant Place, Washington, D. C.

It should be read by old and young, then given to a neighbor or sent to a friend. It is one dollar a year.

MRS. S.

We continue to be more and more interested in the Postal Jottings. Since I last wrote I have been very ill, or you would hear from me ere this. Let us have more Postal Jottings. We were very much pleased with Mrs. Jayne's article, however, she will write more; we need more light on the same subject. Where, oh where is our farmer governor? How long it does take farmers to wake up to their own interest. It seems that ten or twelve years of Grange schooling ought to do more than it has to educate the farmer. It has done a great deal, but not half what it might have done.

Please write more Postals.

AUNT KATE.

Grattan, Aug. 23rd, 84.

I wish to say to H. Collins, who says he is in doubt what to do, and to D. W. of Paw Paw, that there is a general kicking out of the old party harness, in this part of the country. Our town hall was packed Saturday evening to listen to a prohibition talk, and after the speaking we organized a Prohibition club with 25 voters enrolled, about one-tenth of the whole number in town, and we expect to quadruple that number of voters before election. I wish all such men as H. C. and D. W. would throw off the yoke, come out and help organize and work for a party that has at least one principle to back it.

V. A. BRUNDAGE.

Alamo.

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

St Joseph County Grange will hold its next meeting with Corey Grange, Thursday, September 4th, 1884. The afternoon session will be public. A pleasant time is anticipated and a cordial invitation is extended to all Patrons.

MARY A. YAUNY,  
Sec'y of Co. Grange.

Hillsdale County Pomona Grange will meet at Grange Hall, Jonesville, Sept. 3, 1884, at 10 A. M. sharp. Opening and song by the choir. Essay, by Mrs. W. Richards. Select reading by Sister Clickner. A song by Mattie Monroe. Declaration by Miss May Terl. Something of his choice, by John E. Wagner.

By A. J. Baker: Lord Macaulay's letter to Hon. Henry J. Randall, author of the life of Jefferson. Dated May, 23, A. D. 1851.

Question, The Science and Economy of the Farm and House, opened by Isaac Sheriff and Mrs. R. Southworth.

A. J. BAKER,  
Sect.

The next meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange, will be held with Mount Tabor Grange, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, Nov. 11th.

The meeting of Tuesday afternoon will be open to the public, and the following programme will be in order:

Essay by Sister Isaac Shimmer. Co operation in marketing wool and other farm products—By Bro. Edward Marsh.

Reading by Sister C. N. Farnham. Essay—Have a Purpose—By Bro. William V. Cook.

ROBERT C. THAYER, Sect.

Benton Harbor, Aug. 6, 1884.

Program for meeting of Allegan County Council, P. of H. at Plainwell, Sept. 2d, 1884.

Music—Congregational Singing. Address of Welcome, by Sister Wilson of Plainwell Grange.

Response by Bro. Puels, of Okego. Essay, The Past, Present and Future of the American Farmer, by Bro. Arthur Stark of Okego Grange.

Essay, "Timely Thoughts on Timely Themes," by Sister L. E. Drake of Plainwell Grange.

Clean Mouth, Clean Stomach, and Sweet Breath, by Dr. E. Amsden, of Allegan Grange.

Essay by Sister T. Stevens, of Allegan. Question for discussion, What are the Obstacles to More Efficient Co-Operative Work among Patrons? Opened by M. V. B. McAlpine of Montgomery.

Question for discussion, "Shall money always stand above honor, truth and virtue, and above true manhood and womanhood?" Opened by Sister L. E. Drake.

Essay, The Actual and the Possible of Farm Life and Farm Homes, by Sister Orren Foster of Montgomery.

J. C. LEGGETT, Sec.

One of the aims of farming should be, to produce as far as possible everything you consume—to buy nothing you can raise yourself.



## Horticultural Department.

### A Few Hints in Floriculture.

My experience in growing out door flowers, is that all hardy annuals, perennials and biennials do much better if the seed is sown late in the fall, than if sown in the Spring. Two years ago this summer, if you will remember, was a very poor season for growing anything, and that Spring when sowing flower seeds I noticed an unusual growth of self sown flower seeds. Thinking it a pity to destroy them, which was my usual custom, I allowed them to stand, and what was the result? Why, the self sown seeds made nice large plants that bloomed earlier and longer than did those I planted in Spring. Profiting by this discovery, the next Fall I sowed about two dozen different kinds of annuals, and in the Spring when the ground was warm enough to sow, instead of sowing seed I had nice growing plants, and now each year I make or sow the greater part of my garden in the fall. I cultivate flowers because I love them.

Ladies, mothers of growing families, beautify your homes with flowers; don't excuse yourselves on the plea, you have no time or money to use that way. If you wish to try, I will help you what I can. I can send you some nice flower seeds, as I always have plenty. I have a nice variety, such as Ageratium, Calandrina, Sweet Peas, Ambrosia, Pinks, Centaurea, Candytuft, Delphinium, Euphorbia or Snow on the Mountain, Phacelia and others. Send six or eight stamps to pay postage and packing, and I will send you some flower seeds.

MRS. F. A. WARNER,  
979 Bundy Street,  
East Saginaw, Mich.

### The Raising of Pears.

I am asked to tell how I raise pears. Well, it is not a difficult matter. Simply go at it with good common sense and careful watching of your trees and most any one can grow them. As a location of the orchard, if I could have just what I wanted, it should be on a gentle slope toward the south, and the soil a gravelly loam on clay sub-soil, or, next best an entirely clay soil. If the latter, or if the clay in the first case was near the surface, it would probably be necessary to under-drain the land. I consider a southern slope where the trees get the full sun, better than a northern exposure, and I would as soon have it exposed to winds as sheltered. My preparation for planting would be to grow corn, well manured on the ground the previous year and in the spring just before setting out the orchard, plow the land well. Then where I wanted the trees to stand, which I have not more than one rod apart each way, I would dig holes three feet across, and eighteen inches deep, and loosen up the sub-soil for another spade's depth, scatter about one quart of salt over this loosened sub-soil in each hole and then fill in six inches of good top earth, leaving the hole about one foot deep. Here I would set the trees, carefully preserving and laying out every fibrous root, and packing the earth well around the roots.

As to the selection of trees: They should be two years old from the graft and both tops and roots (especially the latter) well-grown and first-class in every particular. In buying trees from a dealer or agent, I make them strike out that clause about furnishing other varieties equally good if they happen to be out of what I order. After setting the trees I leave the surface close around the tree a little dishing or hollow the first year, so as to enable it to get all the moisture it needs. I never mulch but very little, while I hoe about the trees so as to keep the surface mellow.

My after-culture is to grow some hood crop among the trees for five years, cultivating the ground well, but not manuring too heavily. I think the ground can be too rich for the pear. The selection of varieties for my orchard, whether for my own use or for market, would be Bartlett for early; Seckel and Sheldon, Autumn; and Duchesse d'Angouleme, late autumn. The last I regard as one of the best. For the sake of variety, I also have Onondaga, Lawrence, Bourne d'Anjou, Loise Bonne de Jersey and others.

My practice in ripening and marketing is to pick when matured, though still green in color and somewhat hard (when they pick easily by lifting them up is the test.) Put in barrels in the dark, when they put in "sweat", and the pears as well as the barrel inside will be covered with drops of water. Afterwards they will turn yellow and are then ready to sell or can. If I shipped away, of course I would have to send them green. —From Garfield's Primer of Horticulture.

### Keeping Grapes.

Vineyardists have different methods of keeping grapes. Some in baskets, some on slats, some suspend the bunches, others pack in cotton, but in whatever way kept the following hints upon the subject are commendable. Place the fruit where it will be neither too dry, nor too moist, too hot nor too cold. As to temperature the nearer freezing the better, so long as it is above freezing. Too much moisture will breed mold and spoil the flavor of those that do not rot. Contact with decayed or broken grapes will spoil the berries they touch.

Too much warmth if the air is not excluded, will dry the fruit and make raisins if the fruit is good enough. If the air is excluded the fruit will spoil if too warm. Hence we infer that grapes to keep should not be packed.

Put up the fresh clusters in boxes, two or three layers deep, upon cotton, paper, or grape leaves between layers. Light wood boxes are best. Let the size be governed by your own taste. If for marketing, use those that will

hold from two to four pounds. In handling the clusters touch the stem only. Contact with the hands takes off the bloom; besides there is danger of bruising. Handle carefully. The boxes ought to be covered.

People have been taught to wax the end of the stem. There is little use in this. If your grapes are of a variety that will keep well, the peduncle lays fast hold on the pulp, and is kept fresh by the grape. A little drying of the fruit causes the peduncle to wither and break from the berry. Grapes separated from the clusters soon decay.

Thy Hartford often drops from the stem in gathering. With the best care it can be kept fresh, but a very short time after gathering, and the Concord is but very little better.

Observe, if when you draw a berry from the cluster it brings out the peduncle from the center, it promises to keep well. Tenacity to the stem is your criterion. The stronger the hold of the berry the better it will keep. Then for keeping, a tough skin is necessary. —Tribune and Farmer.

### A Fruit Dry-House.

A lady correspondent tells us how her husband made a dry-house, and he is not a carpenter by trade either; and she considers the work on a large profit. In three days from the time the timber was laid the building was ready for use. It is a wood frame six by seven feet—boarded up and down, and battened. No windows. There are two large holes bored on either side or ends for circulation of air, a ventilator through the roof, brick chimney. Parlor stove and tight-fitting panel door completes the description of our drying machine, and a perfect little home comfort it has proved to be so far.

There are racks made of nicely planed lath nailed on to side pieces, for apples, pears, peaches and the like fruit. Sheets of tin with the edges turned up make very convenient holders for corn, berries, etc; these are kept in place by setting them on cross pieces of wood, which reach across from side to side of the house, or from end to end. We like them better than shelves.

The cost of the outlay for the house was about twenty dollars, work not included. In two weeks time we had more than covered cost in our stock of dried fruit, beside the additional comfort of keeping a great deal of litter, dirt and flies out of the kitchen. We are satisfied that a drying house is a good investment. —Tribune and Farmer.

### Coal Ashes and Curculio.

I have for several years saved my plums from the ravages of the curculio by the use of coal ashes. They become so completely disgusted with it that they leave for other parts. Just as soon as the blossoms fall I commence with my ashes. I take a bucket full of the ashes under my arm, and with the other hand I dash the ashes all over and through the trees, covering the trees completely with ashes, and go around every few days and give them another dose. If the rain washes off, I renew the dose, and keep at it till my plums are ripe, when I am well paid for my trouble. I had this year eight bushels on seven small trees, which I sold for thirty-two dollars. I have several of the Reine Claude variety upon which I did not use the ashes, because the plums were scattering. I thought it would not pay, but there was one of those trees that was close to those I put the ashes on; it got its share of the ashes and that limb ripened up all of its plums, but not a plum was there left on the other trees of that variety. This was conclusive evidence to me that it was the ashes that saved my plums. When I first commenced the ashes, my brother told me that I would not succeed, that he made sure of saving his plums by placing a sheet under his trees and shaking the little turks off of his trees and catching them on the sheet and killing them. But when plums were ripe I had plenty and he had none. —Cor. Ohio Farmer.

### Fruit as Food.

Fruits, says Dr. Cameron, are used as a staple food in many warm countries, but in most parts of Europe, as in the United States, they are regarded chiefly in the light of luxuries. Deprived of their stones or seeds, they contain not often more than five per cent. of solid matter. They are very poor in albuminoids; but they are usually rich in sugar, and many of them contain much acid. There is the greatest variation in the relative amounts of sugar and acid in edible fruits.

Berries contain, as a rule, more acid than stone fruit. The grape contains from thirteen to twenty per cent. of sugar, the cherry, only one and one-half per cent.; in the peach there is about nine per cent. of soluble pectin and gum, while the gooseberry includes only two per cent. of these bodies. In the common fruit the percentage of free acid varies from a mere trace to about three per cent. The pear is almost wholly free from acids, while the currant contains three times as much free acid as sugar.

The grape is probably the best fruit adapted to the sick. As heat and force producing foods, five and one-half pounds of grapes, six and two-thirds pounds of apples or cherries, ten and three-fourths pounds of currants, are equal to one pound of starch. The dietetic value of the fruits is chiefly due to their fine flavor and their abundance of saline matter.

### Card From Dr. Dio Lewis.

OFFICE OF DR. LEO LEWIS'S MONTHLY. Bible House N. Y. 12th. Aug., 1884. Mr. Editor, Dear Sir—I have at length gained possession of my magazine—DR. LEO LEWIS'S MONTHLY. Hereafter all communications to its Editor or Publisher, and all business about my books must be addressed DR. LEO LEWIS, BIBLE HOUSE N. Y.

Those who have sent money to others for DR. LEO LEWIS'S MONTHLY, or for his books and have received nothing in return, will please communicate with me at once.

Very respectfully,  
DIO LEWIS.

For Fertilizing Salt, address Larkin & Patrick, Midland City, Michigan.

## Correspondence.

### Chronicles.

#### CHAPTER I.

Now it came to pass in the reign of Begole the Governor, that certain sons of toil came together on Hickory Island in the township of Akron to hear one Cyrus, whose surname is Luce, to listen to words of wisdom: and behold he broke forth in the following words: "Ye tillers of the soil, why do ye not band yourselves for protection?" Every other trade or business is guarded against fraud by themselves; the merchant, the lumberman, the shoemaker, the butcher, and even the tailor, (who is but the ninth part of a man) each meets with his fellow workmen and says, "We will bind ourselves with an oath, that we shall sell for much, and no man will sell for less, but must abide by his oath;" but ye who feed all, from the king on his throne to the beggar, and pay for all from the robe that decks the princess, to the coffin that buries the pauper, have naught to say as to what ye will receive for your hard wrung products of earth, the price of your commodity being found without your consent or knowledge.

From dawn till dark, ye and your wives and children toil literally fulfilling the command, "thou shalt earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow." What the merchant, and the shoemaker, and the tailor leaveth, the tax gatherer taketh; and if perchance he leaveth a small portion, then descendeth upon you a swarm of harpies called middlemen or agents who place temptations before you in the shape of reapers, cultivators, fanning mills, patent churn, or some other kind of "aggravator" to consume what little yet remains in your store house, or perchance he taketh your note, and that small paper will be a "skeleton in your closet" that at the appointed time will walk boldly out, grinning at your troubled countenance if the money is not forthcoming.

He further instructed and said; we have a league called the Grange, where men and women join themselves together, to resist them that eat your substance, ye can go to those that sell and buy for yourselves, also we have men at convenient places to go to them that make those implements of labor called farm machinery, and buy for you so much less than ye pay to middlemen. But they harkened to his voice as men who having ears hear not; and the rains descended continually, and it came to pass, instead of fields of corn and wheat stood lakes of water overflowing the land, and the fruits of the ground perished where they stood; and behold the land was filled with murmurings against the Lord of the harvest, and they said one to another, "What will become of us?" "We will all perish of hunger," but when they looked a portion was saved, and they began to smile again.

After the harvest was gathered in the demon of Discontent again entered into the sons of men, and they said; "Our taxes are very grievous, how shall we ever be able to pay them?" They forgot He who fed Israel in the wilderness, and hears the young ravens when they cry. And about this time certain men arose and said: "We must dig wide and deep ditches to drain our lands that the floods may not again overcome us," and they began to run to and fro, carrying great scrolls of paper called petitions, and a cry went up to one Cook, "Come over and help us;" and he being in high authority, even drain commissioner, came and bargained with them that they should dig so many rods of ditch for so much money, and all men with one accord began ditching, saying, "It will pay our taxes, and eke out our scanty store." It was even as they said, and peace and prosperity reigned once more, and the lions in the way shrank out of sight for a season.

#### CHAPTER II.

And it came to pass in the 2nd. month of the following year, and the 20th day of the month, there came from Ellington, one having authority over those sons of toil called Grangers, and he exhorted them with much speaking to join themselves together, saying; "Lo! I have lived these many years as a Granger and surely derive benefits from it; and he showed them how, by assembling themselves together one might derive benefit from another's experience; also it fostered kindly feelings among neighbors where they met at divers times, and he asked certain of the men; "Wilt thou help in the matter?" But they answered; "Nay, verily, our burdens are as heavy as we can bear," but this man Hatch was not cast down, but came yet again the second time bringing his Bro Burdington, and lo! they two prevailed, for one after another to the number of twenty-three, leagued themselves with the multitude of Grangers.

Cassius, whose surname is Hazen, was chosen Master, he being familiar with their workings, also of good repute among his fellowmen; and Flora, his wife, was also counted among the sisters; now this same Flora is well versed in the love of the Grangers, and the brethren and sisters often come to her for advice, and never seek in vain; she is of ruddy countenance, fair to

look upon, and of a merry heart that doeth good like a medicine.

Next in command was chosen Charles, who is of the tribe of Honeywells to be Overseer of the labors, for as much as he has much land, and many flocks, he must needs instruct the brethren in their duty. Maggie, his wife, who is a true help-mate, joined with him saying; "Whether thou goest, I shall go; thy people shall be my people, and thy God, my God."

Next came Samuel, the Colemanite, who was made Lecturer, and well doth he fulfill the office; he exhorted the Grangers nightly with much speaking saying; "Why wilt ye put your hand to the plow and look back?" "Ye must enter into the thing with the spirit, and each bring his mite for the good of the Order, or it will utterly fail; and many began to wake up to their duty and found themselves not entirely dumb as had they supposed they were, each asking knowledge of the other; then said Samuel of Coleman: "It is a good thing, for it will teach our young men and maidens the need of learning to speak in public, and before their fellows, not hanging their heads when called upon, and answer with one accord, 'I pray thee have me excused.'"

Sister Mary who is called Luther with her young son and daughter, united themselves with the Grangers; this Mary with the help of her son tilleth the soil, raiseth cattle, and everything about seemeth thrifty and prosperous, showing that she is a capable woman, her son being an example to the young men round about, sober, active, and agreeable. Sister Carrie Luther being chosen to the arduous post of Secretary performeth her duty as she doeth every thing else, with neatness and dispatch, meriting the thanks of the brethren and sisters.

Bro. and Sister Garlick, with their daughter Nellie are counted among the faithful that come every regular meeting; the sister being chorister, maketh our hearts glad by her sweet songs, cheerful countenance, and kind regard for our welfare.

As the shepherd careth for his sheep, so our pastor joined the little flock of the sons of toil, making glad by his presence and counsel, bringing also his wife and daughter. But not many days after they were both afflicted with divers diseases or the flesh, and were sick certain days, so we looked in vain for their coming.

Our Worthy Treasurer, Bro. of Mary, seeing that the Grangers had no place of meeting where they might come together, freely offered his dwelling, which they accepted gladly. Now, this Charles had come from the far land of the East, even the Empire State while yet very young; when he became a man after the manner of other men, he looked upon the daughters of earth, and saw that they were fair, but none pleased him till he saw Emma, the daughter of Elihu; and behold when he looked upon her his heart was no longer in his keeping, the maiden had stolen it, and he thought within himself she will look well to the ways of my household; for she eateth not the bread of idleness. When he spoke to Emma of these things she went straightway to her father saying, "Surely I will remain no longer with thee, for to-morrow I become the wife of Charles." On the morrow it was even as she said, they were married after the manner of the Atonites.

Our Worthy Gate-keeper who is called Mead, at one time thought to better his condition by a change of occupation, but six month life in town caused him like the prodigal to return, not to his father's house, but to the farm saying, "Would that I had not left it, for the last state is worse than the first; and God had surely afflicted our brother, and he mourned sincerely many days; but as the days of mourning drew nigh to a close he thought within himself, it is not good for man to live alone, so casting his eyes about, they fell on a comely widow, and when he beheld her his heart was made glad, and he rejoiced with exceeding great joy. Last holiday they appeared to us together looking pleased and happy, and all who looked upon them said, "It is well."

Of our Sister Nettie it may be said, "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

And Grant—not he of Rebellion fame—being a man of peace, not of war, going about armed, not with swords and shields, but with smiles and pleasant words; he therefore maketh great havoc with the hearts of the daughters of men, passing lightly from one to another, always welcomed by the young and the old.

Time would fail me to speak of all the doings of the Grangers, of our Bro. and Sister Edmonds who are prevented from meeting with us at all times, the distance being so great, that after the toils of the day they are very weary.

We must not forget our Sister Winter whom the Lord hath afflicted with divers diseases, so that for many days her life was despaired of.

Now our Bro. Sam is not of the mind of some other men who thinketh the woman's place is at home taking care of the baby, while the man taketh his recreation alone, for he said, "My wife must be one of you or I can not remain," and immediately they proposed the Sister's name, and she straightway became one of the Grangers.

And many were seeking information, one wished to learn how to drain

his farm, at other, what would destroy wire-worms, and still another what kind of fences to make? The sisters also began to thirst for knowledge asking in regard to household matters; is it profitable to make rag carpets? How to preserve butter for a length of time? Now this pleased us, for if we lack in knowledge we should ask that it may be given us.

Here endeth the second chapter.

### OUR ENTERTAINMENT.

"A little nonsense now and then, Is relished by the best of men." The members of Prairie Grange will give an entertainment in which each one will take the part mentioned. There will be all sorts of musical instruments, from a violin up to a jew's-harp; the entertainment will take place in Sister Luther's grove on the evening of the 23rd day of July, 1884.

The programme is as follows: Opening piece—In the Days When we were Pioneers—Quartet, by Sisters Garlick, Hubbell, Edmonds and Hazen.

King Edward the First.—Song, by Sister Carrie Luther.

The Last Ditch.—(not political). Oration by Bro. Hubbell.

There's a good time coming—Recitation by Bro. Hinson.

Beware of Widders—Soliloquy by Bro. Mead.

Why don't the men Propose.—Duet, by Sisters McGregor and Tyrrell; at the same time a dirge will be played on the bass drum as an accompaniment by Bros. Hazen and Honeywell.

The Miseries of a Bachelor, or I Must and will get Married.—Declaration by Bro. Grant.

Maggie, with the Light Brown Hair.—Song, by Bro. Budd Luther.

After a While—Recitation by Bro. Edmonds.

Sealed Leap-year Propositions.—By Sisters Carrie, Nettie, and Maggie. To be distributed to the young men by Bro. Garlick.

Mr. Pickwick's Proposal—Drama, by Bros. Hubbell, Edmonds; Sisters Luther, Hinson, and others, including Master Freddie Luther.

Nothing to Wear—Recitation, by Sister Hubbell.

Our Minister's Sermon—Recitation by Sister Tyrrell.

We Won't go Home till Morning—Chorus by Bro's Hinson, Hazen and Mead.

Don't Believe all you Hear—Dialogue by Sisters Honeywell, Hazen and Garlick.

The whole to be concluded with a grand chorus, in which each member will sing the same piece with a different tune, with Bro. Hubbell to rattle the bones, Bro's Luther and Hazen whistling.

If the members are not satisfied with the musical instruments they can have a brass band stationed at one end of the grove, and then "There will be brass at both ends."

### RULES OF THE EVENING.

"Children under one year of age will not be admitted unless accompanied by their parents or guardian."

"Those who think they will enjoy themselves better by leaving early in the evening, are desired to do so, but to open and shut the doors quietly, and wear their own hats away."

Tickets one dollar, to be had at the door.

The entertainment was intended as a "take off" on the members, which of course can not be understood except by those acquainted with the circumstances.

### Montcalm Pomona Grange.

This morning our quiet city of Greenville was the scene of an unusually lively time: Montcalm County Pomona Grange, held a festival at Baldwin Lake about one mile from Greenville, and invited some of our neighboring Granges to participate with us. According to previous arrangements all formed in a procession at 11 A. M., making a procession about one mile in length. There were about 600 people who partook of our bountiful store of provisions, and many more could have been supplied. After dinner exercises were had on the platform of the grounds. Sisters Rose Taylor, Linna and Nina Baker, and Bro's William Taylor, Professors F. C. and W. L. Snyder, gave us several pieces of excellent music, with Sis. F. C. Snyder as organist. Addresses were delivered by Bro. A. P. Brown, of Bushnell, Master of the County Grange, and Bro. W. L. Snyder, and John E. Taylor. The addresses were thoroughly comprehensive, and most interesting, and exhibited what education can do for our farmers.

The programme, and the manner of carrying it out, gave great credit to those having charge of the occasion. Perfect harmony was maintained from first to last.

The thorough education of farmer's sons and daughters should be attended to. Only teachers who are competent and accurate, should be hired in our country schools. Then there would be no need of sending the children away to receive a first class common school education. The quiet and retirement of country life would afford superior advantages for thought and meditation in connection with proper training, and in comparison with the noise and bustle of city life farmers would be gratified with the results. The tiller of the soil then, when called to public honors by political parties, would have no need to say, "I pray thee have me excused," but would respond to such call and do his class and the nation credit. Every farmer who would do and live for his country's prosperity, should at once become a member of the Grange nearest his farm, and help to speed on the day when right shall be right, and truth shall stand, and God's power to rule shall be reorganized in all the earth.

Fraternally,  
MRS. JAS. W. BELKNAP,  
Sec. of Montcalm Grange, 318.

### Calhoun County Grange.

Our regular meeting was held at Pennfield Grange hall Thursday, Aug. 14th, and being a meeting of especial interest I send you just a synopsis of the proceedings. Mrs. Chauncey Hicks gave an address of welcome, saying it was meet that a woman should welcome the Patrons of the county to their meeting showing in a most beautiful and logical manner what the Grange had done for the toiling women of the land. A beautiful letter was read by the Secretary from a sick sister (Mrs. Cameron) who for more than a year has been most sorely afflicted. With the letter came 100 badges that this sick sister had made while confined to bed, or couch, or bolstered up in her chair. The kindness will long be remembered by every member of Calhoun County Grange. Mrs. Edward Brown read an excellent piece,—title, Do the labor-saving implements in the house correspond with those upon the farm? A lively discussion followed the reading of this paper.

Bro. C. C. McDerimid read a paper entitled Problems in American farming, and stated some of the problems that the farmer has for years been trying to solve. He not only gave us problems but also his opinions as to the solutions of some of the vexed questions.

Mrs. Johnson also read a paper whose title alone drew the attention of every sister present, "What can the housewife do to lessen the burden of cares resting upon her."

The temperance question occupied (as it generally does) a part of the time; earnest men and women's voices were heard upon this all important theme.

Eight new member's names were proposed for admission into the county Grange, and will be received at our next meeting. Pennfield Grange entertained the Patrons in a royal manner, serving a sumptuous dinner and also ice cream and cake, when we had a recess at 3 o'clock.

MRS. PERRY MAYO,  
Sec.

### National Grange, P. of H.—Lecturer's Department.

#### COMMUNICATION TO THE SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

Masters and Lecturers of Subordinate Granges will please notice the following instructions from the National Grange:

"The National Grange, by resolution, makes it the duty of Masters of Subordinate Granges to bring these questions before their respective Granges for consideration, and it is made the duty of Subordinate Grange Lecturers to lead in the discussion and solicit a full consideration. If a question cannot be fully considered and disposed of at the meeting at which it is introduced, it should be placed on the order of unfinished business, so as to be again reached at a subsequent meeting. The National Grange sends these questions out to assist the Subordinate Granges in the educational work, and to have questions of general importance considered in every Grange in the United States in the same months and for the same purpose."

States who have furnished the address of their Subordinate Granges, will be supplied through the Worthy Secretary of the respective State Granges.

We also mail copies to Granges and Patrons who have sent address, with request that they be furnished direct.

#### THE QUESTIONS.

For this quarter are among those in which every farmer is deeply interested, and we trust that they may be carefully read, well studied and properly discussed in every Subordinate Grange. We can only exert influence for good in any direction and for any purpose in proportion to the knowledge we have of the undertaking; hence, if we desire to accomplish any good, to correct any errors, or improve upon the subjects named, we must understand them in detail, and after discussing them in the Grange, talk them up with outside friends, and in this way create a sentiment that will accomplish the results desired. It is in this way that the educational work of the Grange is made a power in the land.

Lecturer's Communication—National Grange, P. of H.

#### SUBJECT FOR SEPTEMBER.

Question 66.—What are the political duties of Patrons?

Suggestions.—In uniting with the Order of P. H., we neither surrender nor abandon any of the political rights and privileges guaranteed to every citizen, neither are we in any degree relieved from any of the political duties and responsibilities attached to citizenship.

The educational work of the Grange should enable us to better understand and more highly appreciate our political rights and duties. And honesty demands that we exercise these rights and discharge these duties upon the principles of justice and dictation of conscience regardless of dictatorial partisanship.

It matters not so much what we pretend or profess to be politically as it does what we are and do politically. It matters not so much whether we belong to or claim to be free from party affiliation, as it does what we ourselves do in party, or independent of party.

If we belong to a party, it is our bounden duty as good citizens and Patrons to exert ourselves manfully in securing the very best material in the party for the public service. Men of undoubted integrity in whose hands we can safely trust our interest and the public welfare. If we act independent of party then direct those acts in a channel where they will accomplish most good.

Patrons are not justified to remain in political inactivity, nor trifle with the sacred rights of the elective franchise.

Fraternally,  
H. ESHAUGH,  
Lecturer National Grange.



## Communications.

### Improvement in our School System.

I know of no subject more worthy of our attention, no subject that we can more profitably think about and talk about than improvement in our school system.

I allude particularly to our common schools, for they are under our immediate supervision and will be what we make them.

The last school census informs us that there are 500,630 children between the ages of five and twenty years in our State, about one-third of the total population, and when we consider that that half million of girls and boys must soon be the foundation on which shall rest our agricultural, commercial, political and literary superstructure, we readily realize the necessity of opening opportunities for them to acquire more knowledge and consequently be better prepared to enjoy more of life than their predecessors. Happiness is the great theme of all human beings, and there is no way to secure it except we seek it in the channels of wisdom; and if we become wise enough, we shall be happy enough, hence the need of giving our children better and better chances to be wise.

Our topic, Improvement in our School System, indicates that we believe there are errors therein, else there would be no need of improvement, and it requires but little investigation to satisfy any one that such is the case.

Then we will first notice some of the errors and secondly how to remedy them.

The first great error and the one that underlies them all is lack of interest upon the part of the people in the school work.

The great difficulty being that Americans think more of filling their pockets than their heads; more of enlarging their purses than their brains.

We are accused of being a commercial people merely, and, as a community, are said to be in danger of suffering from an extinction of all the finer qualities of social life, and if the accusation is not altogether just, it is true that we are drifting that way. Some of our people are making themselves believe that all the rogues in the country are educated men, and that educating a man is liable to make him a burglar, a forger or a murderer and the general and final result be in conformity with the idea of an old gentleman with whom I was talking a few days ago. Said he: "I believe our educational system will, in time, be the ruin of the United States." His idea being that the education acquired in school has a tendency to make people shiftless and unwilling to work, resulting at last in their ruin. Now, it is evident to any person who gives the matter serious and constant thought that such ideas are very erroneous; that a thorough knowledge of the arts and sciences taught in our schools will not make a rascal of any one, but on the contrary, will fill him with higher and nobler aspirations, and assure him that he has abilities to carry him through life as a man and not as a brute; and although we are often told, and almost made to believe, that nearly all of the outlaws of the country are educated men, yet I think that investigation would invariably prove that they are entirely deficient in scholarly learning; that they were the ones, such as can be found in all of our schools, who spent their school days in fooling their teachers and in developing their animal faculties.

The second error is the employing of incompetent persons as teachers in our schools. Less consideration seems to be given by those who have the matter in charge, as to the selection of persons for teachers than to any business they have to do, as if there was no particular importance attached to it only to hire for little money.

Would one hire a man to build a house who had never done such work, or enough of it to be boss of his business, or a man to establish the lines of his lands who had never had experience as a surveyor, or a woman to cook his victuals whose experience in the culinary department of the house consisted only in her having eaten what was prepared by others, simply because he or she would work for half price? But when an applicant comes for a school, the question is, "what is your price? And if you will work cheaply enough, we will hire you." And it being only a makeshift for the young man or young woman, a bargain is made to suit the ideas of the school officers, and he or she is then sent to the school inspectors for examination, and if they are disposed to do their duty and find it necessary to refuse a certificate, the district officers interpose and insist that a license be granted, because, they say, "our school is small, our scholars are small and this young man," or young woman as the case may be, "can do well enough for us," and a certificate is granted, so the matter is disposed of without further trouble to the officers, which is of much account to them.

Then school begins, and the teacher,

with book in hand, proceeds to dispense the great wisdom that he is possessed of. He calls a class in Arithmetic, he says, "John, what are fractions?"

"Don't know, sir."

"Why, John, fractions are broken numbers, are they not?"

"Yes sir."

"James, how do you add fractions?"

"Don't know."

"Come now, James, you do know; you first reduce them to fractions having the same denominator, do you not?"

"Yes sir."

And so it goes through the whole recitation, the teacher doing all the talking, surprising the school with the display of what they suppose to be his wonderful knowledge.

Like Goldsmith's village schoolmaster: "With words of learned length and thundering sound amazed the gazing rustics ranged around. And still they gazed, and still they wonder grew, that one small head could carry all he knew."

Another great error in our school work is lack of thoroughness upon the part of all who are interested. Scholars are too eager and parents too willing that the elementary studies be dropped, only half mastered, to take up others that are new and seemingly more attractive, and instead of entering upon a study properly qualified to commence and prosecute it with energy and success, they find themselves incompetent for the work, and for the want of that mental culture, which a thorough knowledge of the lower studies would give, they either fail, or what is just about as bad, come out of school with only a superficial education, and if the little they have got fails to prompt them to further investigation, they might as well have none.

Another error is that our districts are too great in number.

There are 6630 in the State, and there were employed during the school year ending Sept. 1882, fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty seven teachers.

You see we are like the M. E. Church, we have so many appointments to fill that we have to take any thing we can get to fill them with.

But perhaps enough has been said about the errors, and it will be well to name the remedies. When our legislature passed the act making the schools free, requiring the property owners to furnish money to pay for the same, they made one of the best laws ever placed on our statute books, giving us a basis sure enough on which we may, if we will, build just what we want; and in the first place I would reform by enlarging our districts, putting two, three or four into one, for scholars would better go four miles to a good school than four rods to a poor one. It is quite essential to have scholars if we expect to have a school, but with our districts as they are we find only a very few attending, not enough for company, not enough to arouse ambition. Then all those who propose to make teaching their profession should be required to attend a preparing school, under the management of the State, where the work of a teacher should be thoroughly exemplified; where they would learn how to teach as well as what to teach; where the prominent idea should be that the masses of the people should be taught what is most useful, what is required in every day business; what is termed the "stuffing process" would be ignored; where a pupil could not pass unless he held a full hand; where the idea would be effectually instilled into their minds that the people require persons for teachers to be actually possessed of sufficient common sense, as well as book learning, to be able to improve the minds of the scholars whom they are hired to instruct; where they would receive diplomas as professors of common schools, which would be sufficient guaranty of their qualifications and fitness for teachers in any of that grade of schools in the State. Then we should hire them by the year, and with a prospect of steady employment during life, they would feel that they had a work before them worthy of their best efforts, and we would find that there would be enough young men and young women willing to engage in the profession at from \$300 to \$500 a year to fill the teacher's positions in all our schools, and the cost to us be less than at present.

C. E. DEWEY.  
[Read at Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, held in Waterford on Tuesday, May 27.]

The Public High School.

Mr. Frank Little's article in the Visitor of August 1st, with the editor's note endorsing it, have been extensively read and have set some people thinking on that subject. Without doubt their expressed hope that it will be fully discussed will be realized.

There are some considerations in favor of retaining the high school as a public institution.

First, is the assumption a true one that high school graduates are "usually the children of well-to-do people."

That term denoting "those whose aggregate valuation exceeds five thousand dollars each?" Very doubtful. An experience of thirty years in teaching does not verify it. The catalogues of twelve years in academies endowed by private munificence show full half of the graduates, the children of parents whose property did not equal five thousand dollars each; and those of eighteen years in public schools show a still greater proportion, the sons and daughters of people of limited resources, no small per cent being young men and women, fitting themselves for teaching as a means of assisting their parents or of starting in life. This fact leads to a second consideration.

That organization of the educational forces of a state which does not provide within itself for the development and qualification of its own teachers is scarcely worthy to be called a public school system. If it is an appropriate function of the State government to provide a system of schools at the public expense, is it not equally incumbent upon that government to make provision, as a part of that system, for fitting its teachers for their work? The high school should prepare them for the technical training of the normal school; and both should constitute a part of the system.

But there is a third consideration so much broader and deeper and higher than these as to dwarf them in the comparison. All those discussions which proceed upon the assumption that the purpose of our educational system is simply to fit men for "business success" take a very narrow, partial view of the subject. It is a noble thing to be a good lawyer, or doctor, or minister, or merchant, or artist, or artisan, but it is a far nobler thing to be a good man. In this nation where every man is a sovereign, the duties of the citizen to his country, of the parent to his family, of the man to himself and his God, infinitely transcend the responsibilities of the lawyer to his client, of the physician to his patient, of the pastor to his flock.

The amenities of social life, the cordialities of friendship demand a higher intelligence than the duties of any profession: It requires a deeper philosophy, a higher degree of self-knowledge, a more searching insight into the human heart, a higher perfection of mind and soul to be a good husband, or father, or brother, than to be a good merchant. Governmental institutions are good and sound and practical in just so far as they tend to develop manhood, to produce physically, intellectually and morally full-grown, well-poised, symmetrical men and women, men and women with great hearts and souls, all aglow with thought, full of over-flowing, with noble, magnanimous, generous sentiments. For no other thing can a State better afford to pay than for the development of such men and women.

And so long as the barefooted boys and girls of those in limited circumstances are capable of such development, so long should the temples of higher culture be open to them in common with the sons and daughters of their wealthy neighbors.

We all revere our revolutionary fathers, and in our affections the author of the declaration of independence holds no mean place, but admirable as is the wisdom, the statesmanship, the philanthropy of that immortal document, still more we recognize the profound philosopher, the large-hearted lover of humanity, the comprehensive legislator, in the author of that system of education recommended by him to his own State—Virginia. Our own system is like it, commencing in the district school and culminating in the State University. Let it stand in its unity, as a monument to the wisdom of its projectors. Let its influence develop every latent power of our youth into harmonious and vigorous action.

C. W. HEYWOOD.

The High School is not Necessary to Business Success.

This sentence quoted by Mr. F. L. in the Visitor of Aug. 1, is in keeping with that peculiar idea in regard to business that has been in vogue with certain people for the last half century. Their theory was to spend as little money on education as possible. Get just that minimum that will enable you to carry on your work, or trade. All above this was superfluous. This is the education that turns out all our cobblers, tinkers, quacks and pettifoggers in business and professional life. This is the class that would cut off the high school and leave the poor in every community with no chance to educate their children. They would dwarf our union schools down to the meager common school curriculum of reading, writing, and arithmetic. These would be philanthropists say to the large class in every community, thus deprived of a high school, "You must be content with what the common school affords you, for the founders of our educational system did not mean that the State should pay for education above the three Rs." "Though the fair brow of your little boy may conceal the eth-

real fire that quickened the mighty minds of an Adams or a Henry, the State is too poor to pay for the high school training to develop such an intellect." The founders of our school system took no such sordid view of education. They had a higher and more exalted view on this subject, and believed that a liberal education was the most practical, that the more people were educated the more virtue and law-abiding they were. That the less they had the more vice and crime abounded in the land. Hence the State would save money by educating the people. There is no one thing that exerts so injurious an influence on our schools to-day as the pernicious sentiment some hold concerning school system. The stream cannot rise higher than the fountain. A school board entertaining these sentiments, and we have plenty of them, not only dampen the ardor of both teacher and pupil, but by their cold indifference in regard to education tend to diminish the attendance, especially in the high school department that they would like to destroy. This department in our union schools is to the poor in every village and large town in this State what the college is to the wealthy class. It is the only means for the education of their children. It is from the ranks of the poor that most of the eminent men and women in this country have sprung. Yet these practical men would cut off the very school that is developing so much of the intellectual wealth of the land.

V. B.

### An Independent Press.

There is much more talk each year in the independent press of the country about the weakening of party ties. The sturdy common sense of the American voter seems likely in the near future, to manifest itself. One symptom of this change is the growing independence of journalism. Several of the greatest and most influential journals in the United States are so free in their expression of opinion on political subjects that their party standing can be determined only by tradition. Only a few years ago it seemed as necessary for a paper to belong to some political party as it was for a voter to be properly labeled as a Republican or a Democrat. Even the smallest country journals were careful either to declare their neutrality or to raise the flag of one of the parties. In the latter case the paper was in the position of a paid attorney and to the impartial reader was about as reliable in questions of fact as a lawyer before a jury.

It is becoming more apparent that it is not the function of true journalism to engage in partisan politics. A political party may have newspapers in its interest but those interested should pay for it just as a merchant pays for his advertising or a client pays his attorney. In short, such papers should be recognized as the representatives and agents of certain groups of politicians and they should make no pretense of performing the office of real journalism. The time will soon come we hope when the great newspapers of the country, while consistently advocating certain principles, will no longer consent to be called a Republican or a Democratic journal.

On the other hand neutrality in political matters is worse than partisanship. It is cowardice and extreme selfishness openly confessed. All the important questions before the people ought to be open to the freest discussion in every general newspaper.

A. J.

### Free Government.

Free government is a contradiction. Government is the soul of despotism. Governments all depend finally upon physical power as represented by the army for the enforcement of their edicts. They necessitate war which is murder on a large scale, which in turn breeds murder and a variety of other crimes distributed pretty evenly throughout the world; and then governments try in vain to suppress the evils they have created.

The poet appeals to individual manhood and womanhood and says, "Be not like dumb driven cattle." Government issues the same command with the word *not* stricken out. Slaves are told that they can share in sovereignty by the use of the ballot. To be a slaveholder is no better than to be a slave, and to be a sovereign and a serf at the same time is a double misfortune.

"Our Free Government" looks well on paper. "Governments derive just power from the consent of the governed" would look well if it was true, but it isn't, but even if it was true where do they get their right to authority over women and children? Women have no part nor lot in government except as its victims or as its beneficiaries, and yet the schools have set the girls to studying Science of Government, Civil Government. Science of bosh! Uncivil, masculine, monstrosity. Women are under just as much obligation to study and obey the edicts of the Fee Jee Islanders. Masculinity, white and black, wants to monopolize suffrage, but monopoly is at a discount and women will soon be voters, which may make a bad matter

worse by prolonging the reign of hateful authority. Liberty is not the despotism of a majority. Liberty is obedience to natural law, and freedom from the interference of artificial laws. The pursuit of happiness is the study and application of natural law.

GEO. ROBERTS.

### The Average Caucus.

Place, and time as convenient as possible for the boys, perhaps 8 o'clock, P. M.; the very important business, no less than selection of delegates to represent the faithful, and a scattering of the great outside, the disgruntled farmers being represented by perhaps two or three. Why is it? Because they do not feel like turning out at that hour after the hard labors of the day, or they can not afford to leave their work for a short time, because they have been there before and know how it is run? or, because they are not selfish office seekers, and think it not worth looking after? Now, the system is all wrong, or they are all wrong. They can judge for themselves, I can explain it to my own satisfaction. It is something like a school. They sit around and wait patiently until the pedia-demagogue appears.

When his step is heard in the hall there is a stir among the instructed, and some one observes "there comes the boss, give him the chair!" The Boss dumps himself into it, school commences and well they have their lesson. Class No. 1 recites according to rule, and is accepted as the right thing for the whole country. So they go on until the whole have spoken their pieces, and all to the same effect. Now this same "Boss" and the others too, perhaps are terribly opposed to "strikers," "packers," "henchmen," etc., except when the creatures do their ignoble work. Ye gods! Can you not devise some better method? I humbly think you might. And this is the way, that the people get misrepresented, is it strange that we sometimes stray from the fold, and go it independent.

G. L. S.

### Ex-Governor St. John of Kansas on Temperance.

"I did say that the action of the Chicago Convention in wholly ignoring the temperance question, is an insult to every prohibitionist, and ought to be condemned by every Christian man and woman in the United States. The convention could cross the Rockies and pitch into the Mormons and Chinese; it could protect the fleece of the scabbiest sheep, but not a word of sympathy or protection for the home in the fight against the saloon. Such political cowardice ought to be condemned by every Christian man and woman in the United States, and so far as I am personally concerned, it never shall be endorsed by my ballot. It is high time leading prohibition Republicans were speaking out against the cowardly ignoring of the petition of 1,200,000 good men and women who plead for the home against the saloon."

We believe railroads are highways, for the use of the people, and subject to the same control or supervision as the old dirt or turnpike roads, and they may serve, not oppress and rob the people whose money builds and keeps them in repair, and that stock watering, stock dividends, fraudulent bonds and mortgages, are but a system of legalized piracy and should be prohibited by government. We believe that the duty of government to see that private capital actually invested in railroads receives legitimate interests and that charges be limited to do this and no more. We believe the electric telegraph and telephone should be made a part of our postal system and used impartially for the dissemination of intelligence, not (as now done), of exorbitant enormous dividends on ten times their actual cost and to conceal, suppress or color news to suit the interests of the soulless monopolies and greedy corporations in control of them, thus misleading and deceiving the people on important public questions and as a means of bribing officials and debauching the public service.—Enterprise (Kan.) Anti-Monopolist.

If you want to vote directly for the interests of the nation have a care concerning who is sent to represent your district and State in Congress. It is here that public measures originate and are fostered until they are put out as the law of the land for good or evil to the people. If your representatives at Washington are good men, determined to act for the welfare of the people, then prosperity and peace will be the people's. If your representatives are selfish or bad men, looking only to their own interests, and those of certain classes of citizens, then the masses will suffer injury. Do not let the pomp and glitter of presidential election continue to draw you away from the vast importance of having good men in congress.—Catekill (N. Y.) Mail.

Now in the heat of the summer and of politics it is well for farmers to keep cool, to keep free from bewilderment that will seize upon thousands that run with the machine. Farmers have enough to do to attend to their own affairs, not that it is wise to abstain from political discussion, but it is wise to take part in politics with the purpose of advancing the true interests of the country, for that will be also the true interests of farmers and of all citizens. One may go so far, as indeed he should, without losing his head. He who keeps cool during the heated political canvass just beginning will be very likely to do his duty more fully, and more satisfactorily than if his balance be lost.—From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

The "coward's session" is what John Swinton calls the present winter meeting of Congress. It is not a bad description.—Newport (R. I.) Journal.

### The World's Exposition.

The World's Exposition that is to be opened at New Orleans, is so far perfected in all its departments that it is now in order to state that it will be the largest world's fair ever held. The buildings are larger than those erected for the Philadelphia centennial. The exhibits out-number those of any previous exposition. Each of the States except possibly one or two, will be represented by an exhibit. Congress has made a loan of \$1,000,000 in favor of this centennial exposition. The U. S. Government will make a special exhibit, the largest it has ever attempted, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, and to that end a mammoth building is being erected in the group of exposition buildings. The Mexican government has appropriated \$200,000 and will erect a special building for its unique display. The Central American republics have been aroused from their long slumber and will be fully represented for the first time among the great nations of the earth. At the exposition one may learn more about the natural resources of those regions than by an ordinary visit to Mexico or Central America. To lovers of music a visit to the Exposition will be highly gratifying as there is a music hall capable of seating 11,000 persons and a stage large enough to hold 600 musicians. Grand concerts will be given during the season. Besides this the fact ought to be known that New Orleans is the only city in the Union that has an established opera during half a century. Nor is this all. Strangers think themselves well paid by making a visit to the quaint old city at any time. During the carnival season tens of thousands of visitors flocked to the Crescent city to see the gorgeous pageants prepared annually at an expense to the citizens of from \$100,000 to \$200,000. This lavish expenditure of money is for the gratification of strangers and home folks, and the displays are absolutely free. The citizens of the Southern metropolis who do such large things, in such a large way, have pledged their word to make their World's Fair the crowning event of the century and they will do it.

### What Two Coats can Do.

Mr. Editor:—The Patron's Ingersoll ready-mixed Rubber Paint is rapidly gaining favor in this vicinity. It covers more surface they claim. That I bought for two coats covered three, and its gloss and finish gives a heavy blow to all prejudice. I hope Patrons will stand by their own.

Fraternally,  
LOTT HALL.

[See advertisement.—EDITOR.]

Among the articles in the North American Review for September, three in particular merit the serious consideration of everyone who studies the tendencies of our government. The leading one is by Bishop J. Lancaster Spalding, who insists that the only sure "Basis of Popular Government" is morality, not culture of the intellect, nor universal suffrage, nor the development of material resources; and that if the country is to be saved from ruin, there must be a return to the uncompromising moral code of the founders of New England. The policy of "The Exclusion of the Chinese" is advocated by John H. Durst, who presents a striking array of forcible and original arguments against Mongolian immigration. Four distinguished writers on political economy, namely, David A. Wells, Thomas G. Shearman, J. B. Sargent, and Prof. W. G. Sumner, set forth, from nearly every conceivable point of view, the "Evils of the Tariff System," and it is announced that in the Review for October several writers of less distinction will exhibit the "Benefits of the Tariff System." The other articles in the current number are "The Demand of the Industrial Spirit" by Charles Dudley Warner; "Inspiration and Infidelity" by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rhyance; "The Need of Liberal Divorce Laws," by Elizabeth Cady Stanton; and "Our Remote Ancestry," by Prof. Alexander Winchell.

Woe unto you also, ye lawyers! for you laden men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers.—Luke XI., 46.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

#### DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

TIME TABLE—MAY 18, 1884.  
Standard time—9:00 meridian.

#### WESTWARD.

	A. M.	P. M.
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves	4 45	9 40
Kalamazoo Express arrives	5 00	
Evening Express	1 00	
Pack Express	2 27	
Mail Express	11 38	
Day Express		1 45

#### EASTWARD.

	A. M.	P. M.
Night Express	3 17	
Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves	3 45	
Kalamazoo Express arrives	4 00	10 05
Mail Express	6 05	12 30
Day Express	6 05	1 45
New York Express	7 15	3 45
Atlantic Express	11 00	8 10

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 8:15 P. M., and No. 30 (west) at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 12:45, P. M.

J. A. GUNN, General Freight Agent, Chicago.  
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

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

#### KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time—9:00 meridian.

#### GOING SOUTH.

	N. Y. & O. N. Y. & B. Express.	Ex. M. Express.	Way Fr.
Le. Grand Rapids	7 35 AM	4 00 PM	8 00 AM
Ar. Allegan	8 50 "	5 10 "	9 30 "
Ar. Kalamazoo	9 50 "	6 20 "	10 30 PM
Ar. Schoolcraft	10 19 "	6 52 "	1 25 "
Ar. Three Rivers	10 45 "	7 22 "	3 42 "
Ar. White Pigeon	11 10 "	7 50 "	4 50 "
Ar. Toledo	5 05 PM	1 25 AM	8 20 AM
Ar. Cleveland	9 40 "	6 35 "	
Ar. Buffalo	3 20 AM	12 45 PM	

#### GOING NORTH.

	N. Y. & O. N. Y. & B. Express.	Ex. M. Express.	Way Fr.
Le. Buffalo	11 40 AM	11 55 AM	
Ar. Cleveland	6 30 PM	6 30 "	
Ar. Toledo	11 05 "	10 20 "	8 20 PM
Ar. White Pigeon	11 05 "	10 20 "	9 30 "
Ar. Three Rivers	6 08 "	3 42 "	10 45 "
Ar. Schoolcraft	6 32 "	4 00 "	11 50 "
Ar. Kalamazoo	7 15 "	4 45 "	1 30 PM
Ar. Allegan	8 17 "	5 43 "	3 55 "
Grand Rapids	9 35 "	7 00 "	6 50 "

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line.  
Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.



## Ladies Department.

## LITTLE BLUE SHOES.

From *The Woman's Journal*.

Two little shoes of worsted blue,  
With satin laces woven through  
The scalloped tops, and slowly tied  
By trembling hands that could not hide  
Their owner's joy, as, standing there,  
She proudly held aloft the pair,  
Two tiny shoes of azure blue  
Were shown to me—but not to you.

She softly spoke. What matchless grace  
Lighted her sweet Madonna face;  
In smiling lips and cheeks aglow  
I saw no fear of future woe;  
But, with deepening trust in her tender eyes,  
She leaned, in meditative guise,  
And showed me those shoes of heavenly hue,  
As she whispered low—but not to you.

She whispers now; yet can see  
Her face with its gentle mystery.  
She smiles and beckons; my fancy teems  
With fairy etchings, faint as dreams.  
But dimly true, that I saw in thought  
As I looked on the work her hands had  
wrought  
In hours transcendent;—those shoes of blue,  
Long hid from me—still hid from you.

Like little ships, serene and still,  
They wait for passengers to fill  
Their cosy cabins, warm and neat,  
Crocheted to shelter baby-feet.  
In many a port of love and cheer  
Such harbingers of life appear,  
From myriad pictures this I chose,  
A woman showing tiny shoes.

For little shoes must ever await  
The little feet that kindly fate  
Bring into the hallowed harbor fair  
Of father's kiss and mother's care;  
And I hold that, fast as the world may go,  
Such shoes and shoe-maker 'twill never  
outgrow.

Queer little shoes, so soft and blue,  
Sometime—sometime, you'll see the m to go.

ELLA A. GILES.

## WHY IS IT SO?

Some find work where some find rest,  
And so the weary world goes on;  
I sometimes wonder which is best;  
The answer comes when life is done.

Some eyes sleep when some eyes wake,  
And so the weary night hours go;  
Some hearts beat where some hearts break,  
I often wonder why 'tis so.

Some hands fold where other hands  
Are lifted bravely in the strife;  
And so thro' ages and thro' lands  
Move on the two extremes of life.

Some feet halt while some feet tread,  
In tireless march a thorny way;  
Some struggle on where some have fled,  
Some seek, when others shun the fray.

Some sleep on while others keep  
The vigils of the true and brave;  
They will not rest till roses creep  
Around their name in a grave.

—Father Ryan.

## Woman Suffrage.

[Read at Pomona Grange at Crystal, by Mrs. Mary A. Bowen.]

Would Woman Suffrage have a Tendency to demoralize Society?

I presume I shall incur the ridicule of some, for selecting this subject, but at our last county meeting I was called on to speak on the question, "Is it not a fact, that the most intelligent men are in favor of woman suffrage?" The question had already been replied to by one brother and two sisters. The substance of the brother's remarks was, that he was a great lover of women, that his family were all women, and that it was his most sincere and most agonizing prayer to Heaven that his daughter who was then principal in a school, might never so far degrade herself as to meddle in politics; he was followed by a sister who said she agreed with the brother, and believed women had all the rights they wanted. The next sister said she hoped she would never live to see the day when she would so far degrade her family and herself as to go to the polls and vote. I could only say that I did not think it would degrade me in the least, and that if ever I should have the opportunity to vote, I should certainly do so.

And now, after nearly three months' reflection I am satisfied that it would be no more degrading to woman to attend the elections and deposit her ballot than to vote at a county or State Grange. In regard to the question referred to, is there a brother or sister here, who will deny that many of our most intelligent men are in favor of woman suffrage? Since January 1st there have been sent to the Massachusetts Legislature 314 petitions for woman suffrage, with 21,540 signatures, about one-third of whom were men. Among them may be found ministers of every denomination, such as James Freeman Clark, Phillips Brooks, Joseph Cook, Wm. B. Wright, Bradford K. Pierce, S. J. Burrows, D. P. Livermore and others; lawyers such as Wm. Bowditch, Samuel E. Sewel, Judge Pitman, Judge Abbott, and John E. Fitzgerald. Business men, Henry Shaw Russell, Oliver Ames, William Lloyd Garrison, Rufus Frost, and John L. Witting; political men of every shade of opinion, ex-governors Claflin, Washburn, Banks and Butler, Congressmen George F. Hoar and John D. Long, ex-collectors Russell and Beard, Collector Worthington, and Attorney General Sherman, the Hon. W. W. Crapo, and speaker Marden, Wendell Phillips and John G. Whittier. These, and seven thousand other intelligent men, have expressed their desire to give women the right to vote in municipal and town affairs. Among my own very limited acquaintance, many of those who are the most intelligent, are willing to accord to women what is morally theirs. Those of you who keep posted, know there has been a

remarkable growth in public opinion in favor of woman suffrage during the past year, and why such an event should be considered so very demoralizing to society, and to women in particular, I am at a loss to find out.

One says, "they would have to meet so many disreputable characters." I ask, would they be likely to meet any worse characters at the polls than at many other places? Many women are in the habit of attending all kinds of public gatherings, such as circuses, wild beast shows, horse races, fairs, etc., where every variety of fraud and vice are tolerated. They take seats on the grand stand, listen to the lecture, watch the races and other monkey performances for two hours at a time, with a Mary Magdalen on one side of them and a Judas Iscariot on the other. What I cannot understand is, why it should be so much more degrading to drop a ticket in the ballot box, than it would be to hand a ticket to a showman, or the gatekeeper at a county or State fair.

A few years ago at our town caucus a woman was nominated for township superintendent of schools; no one doubted her ability to fill the office, or believed that she would degrade herself or family any more as superintendent of primary schools than she would as superintendent of Sabbath schools, (which office she had filled for a number of years,) but the ticket bearing her name was defeated. If I remember correctly there was but one on that ticket elected.

Was there anything wrong about that woman accepting the nomination?

I do not believe that when women adopt occupations unusual to their sex, in which they work nobly and honorably that they have made a mistake. I believe they do just what God intended them to do. A man does not cut out his life work, according to the pattern of his sex, but according to the pattern of his ability; why then should a woman be barred from the track, through the prejudice of some, who can find no other fault than that she is a woman? Let a woman do what she can, not because she is a woman, but because she is a human being, and whatever work she takes up, if it increases her courage, her generosity, her pity, her charity for others, her power to influence for good, that is the work which God intended her to do. It matters not where her work may be, in the church or in the school, by the cradle or in the sick room, on the platform, or at the polls, so that she does her duty as a woman, she should be respected, not sneered at nor condemned. I know that some claim that any law framed with a view to make woman free and independent will tend to her degradation, but I believe that "what is sauce for the goose, must be sauce for the gander," and if independence will so degrade woman, for humanity's sake let something occur to take away some of the independence of man or he will become so degraded that woman will not respect him at all.

## The Dignity of Labor.

The dignity of labor is a favorite theme in prose and poetry. A great man tells us that "Work is the cure of all the miseries and maladies which afflict mankind! and it is a matter of congratulation, instead of pity that there is work for us to do," and finally gives us these words, "There is no excellence without great labor."

Well, this great man had neither to dig nor delve, toil nor spin, and so it was an easy matter for him to tell us of the excellence of labor, and our duty in regard to it.

But after all, the labor question is on a par with other problems of the day, and is not likely to be settled in our generation, and, if we bear this in mind, that it is not the calling that elevates the person so much as the person elevates the calling, we cannot fail to see, it is best to take up our work, be it hard or easy, pleasant or hateful, with a matter-of-course determination to accomplish it to the best of our ability, knowing that honor shines as brightly in the lower rounds of work, as in the higher grades, and doing our daily tasks with common honesty adds to the growth and development of the individual. The old saying, "There is always plenty of room at the top," is a singularly true one. A thoroughly good and perfect workman in any branch of business is always sure sooner or later to stand at the head, and his work and advice are eagerly sought.

Machinery has been produced which aids largely in accelerating our work, but the products of human hands, guided by an educated brain, with taste and experience almost rival machinery.

The question of work makes us appeal to sentiment. Skilled workmen are always in demand. It is only those who give slop shop work who find themselves just where they began, at the foot of the ladder, and are always complaining of their bad luck. It is a natural and social law, the worthy and fit are always preferred.

It is no condescension for us to work, no matter whether it be on the farm, in the house, the shop, the office or the store, whether sailor, soldier, teacher or preacher, in fact, no matter what the occupation, we should resolve

to do our work the best, however hard and disagreeable, and do it without complaint.

It is not best for us to be habitually contrasting our surroundings with our supposed merits, or to think we are so much worse off than our neighbors. If mind and body be sound and healthy, what is there we cannot face? Cannot we be refined and intelligent, even if we must earn our living? Has not the Divine Master set the example of intelligent, practical work, for is not creation going on continually around us, and did not He pronounce the work of the creation of the world and its various inhabitants "very good?"

It matters much with us then whether we be happy and cheerful under the conditions in which we are placed, or whether we make our life mean and pitiable with continued grumblings at our supposed hard lot; whether if we cannot be all, and have all that we wish, we are contented to be and do all that we can make life pleasant for ourselves, and for those with whom we live.

If we cannot build a railroad, organize a bank, found a city, or create a state, we have work just as important right at home. Said a gentleman to me a few days ago: "we are none of us of much account in this world, for when we are gone, our places are soon filled and we are forgotten; our life passes as a tale that is told."

I said then, and I say it now, that depends upon the story our life will tell, for we do not suffer or work alone.

Other lives are so bound up in our lives that:—

"We cannot think that it matters not  
How we live our life below;  
It matters much to the heedless crowd,  
That we see go to and fro;  
For all that is noble, and high, and good,  
Has an influence on the rest,  
And the world is better for every one  
Who is living at his best."

AUNT SARAH.

## How Shall we Entertain Company at Our Homes?

[Read in Moline Grange by S. Felton.]

Now, therefore, I having been named and chosen to tell you what I know about entertaining company, do hereby feel it my duty to warn you, that your guests will in all human probability, come unexpectedly upon you and like Ruth Hall's mother-in-law, to the back door, for such is the custom of the country in which we dwell. And if, peradventure, at that moment, your hands be engaged in mixing the staff of life for your household, be not dismayed, for labor degrades not and by the sweat of his wife's brow shall man eat bread. If your faded calico chances to be not immaculate in cleanliness and surmounted by the inevitable kitchen apron, if the breezes have been playing at hide and seek in your hair since the hasty touch you gave it before breakfast, even then hesitate not. A change of wardrobe may not be possible, but how fortunate that you wear your company manners every day and how more than fortunate, that unlike our garments, they improve with use for "an attractive every day bearing comes of sincerity and refinement," and with its aid you march bravely to the front—I mean to the back door, and extend a cordial and I dare say, heart felt welcome, for who is not glad to receive her friends?

Now, if you are the happy possessor of a roomy and well appointed house, if in the domain that you have just left, you have left also a willing and reliable assistant (may the number of such assistants increase), what might have been a task is surely only a pleasure.

A few moments will doubtless suffice to make you presentable and with a mind at ease, a very necessary adjunct to the successful entertaining of company, you are ready to play the part of the agreeable hostess. In the ideal home will be found much to suggest pleasant and instructive conversation. Books, music, pictures, flowers have each a part. Wearing of these, though I think one never would, there are games entertaining alike to old and young; and then there are those old but inexhaustible topics, the weather, the short comings of your neighbor and the political situation. These we have always with us. But all our lives have not been cast in as pleasant places as have those of the mistress of the ideal home; and to many a farmer's wife, company, very welcome though it may be, means more than pleasant chat and parlor entertainment; and she who can under adverse circumstances, with perhaps neglected duties that will not be forgotten, assume the role of the cheerful and dignified hostess and cause her guests to feel thoroughly comfortable and at home, she has learned and to a purpose, the art of entertaining, the true science of hospitality.

Mrs. Powers, a beautiful widow of West Las Animas, is said to be the wealthiest cattle raiser in the west. She is worth \$15,000,000, and is called the native cattle queen.

The women and girls of the south and west rear annually \$45,000 worth of silk cocoons. It is an industry which may be extended over almost every part of the United States.

## The Grange Visitor.

Man is said to be a social being, and the same may certainly be said of women. And I think I am safe in saying that there is no one who does not enjoy a social visit with a friend or neighbor, and who does not feel refreshed after a friendly chat?

Yet there are times with us all, when tired and worn with extra work and care, we do not feel equal to the task to entertain even the best of our friends; at such time there is no more welcome guest than the GRANGE VISITOR. It comes in quietly, waiting patiently to be noticed, until such time as we are ready to devote to it, and then instead of having to be entertained, it is always ready to entertain us.

Whenever, in the daily round of toil, there comes a few moments of leisure, or really one becomes too weary to go on without a little rest, then it is that the real worth of our Visitor becomes apparent.

While reclining on the couch, or an easy chair, resting the tired body, the ever welcome VISITOR is ready to do its best to entertain and interest; wasting neither time nor space in trying to prove that the moon is not made of green cheese, or in the useless task of trying to convince people that they are all wrong on political questions, it is ever ready to give us free, noble thoughts in whatever is perplexing in our daily work on the farm, ever bringing us new ideas, and seeking easier ways of getting along with hard jobs, instructing our young people, and helping to make farm life pleasant to them.

In short, it is THE VISITOR that is ever welcome in our homes, in sunshine and in storm, on blue days or light days, in sickness or in health.

Long may it be ere we cease to welcome to our homes "THE GRANGE VISITOR."

BESS.

Battle Creek Grange, Aug. 9, 1884.

## Home Obligations.

Ignorance is called the Mother of Selfishness, and I believe it to be true. If we find an educated, true and noble soul, willing to sacrifice ease and comfort for the sake of others comfort, there we will find the foundations for a cheerful, happy home.

How important if we expect to be happy, that we cultivate the high and noble qualities inherent in our nature. There is often more true love and union in the homes of the lowly, where true nobility of soul exists, than in the halls of the rich, for the reason that wealth makes people selfish; not necessarily so, but as a natural consequence. The fact that they have their own way in so many things that wealth can buy, causes them to be selfish in all other respects. How often do we see people with a strong love of home, unhappy when obliged to be long absent from the sacred spot where peace and harmony reign supreme. No wonder there is a soul thirst that nothing else can satisfy. The weary, worn traveler sighs for it when in a distant land. The young and old, the rich and poor, the sad and weary, all yearn for home. I have heard the soldiers say that there were more who died in the war from sheer homesickness, than all other sources combined.

Yes, a place of rest we feel it to be when we seek and enter it after the busy cares and trials of the day are over. Home! what a hallowed name. Ask the little child what is home, you will find that to him it is the world; the father's love, the mother's smile, the sister's embrace, and the brother's welcome. The home of my childhood! What words fall upon the ear with so much music as those which recall the scenes of early childhood?

Knowing that it is impossible to love that which is unlovely, let every husband and wife try to make themselves as agreeable as possible, that their companions may not find it rough sailing over the uneven sea of life, and call their one haven any thing but a happy home.

MRS. A. J. WICKMAN.

## Mending.

There is no greater source of trial to the average housekeeper who has a family of little ones, than weekly mending. However strong and well garments are as to fabric and make; holes and rents will come, and they must be stopped every week by the systematic wife and mother. Shall I tell you my plan? I have a family of six to mend for, and I sometimes think I have more than my average share; not of family, but of mending, for some of them are so bent upon coming through every garment, I have two little girls, nine and eleven years old, and they do nearly all my mending. Now, mothers, do not be shocked at this and think I am one of those awful creatures who work little girls beyond their strength, for I am not. I think it a duty toward my daughters, to teach them this, and a duty to myself to try to ease my labors all I can. When my clothes are ironed I fold them when properly dried and lay all articles to be mended in a pile. Then generally there will come a spare 15 or 20 minutes when I take my patch-

es and baste each one, all ready to be sewed, this can be done quickly, and then they are ready for the little girls; an hour or only a half for two or three afternoons and your mending will be done. It teaches them the use of the needle, teaches them to be independent, able to do for themselves and also teaches them some of the practical duties of life that they must have, and which can never be better learned than when they are young, and are under mothers' tender care. There are of course, some garments they are not equal to, and some of them are not done so well as I could do it myself, but it is done, never to rip, and every week they must try to improve upon it. Mothers, just try it and see if it does not work well; if they get tired or rebellious, a story told by mamma will help wonderfully, but do not lose your patience, what ever you do, and then insist on its being well done.

MOTHER.

Editor GRANGE VISITOR—It is wonderful what a distance man's imagination can soar away to, when unchecked in its flight. I was forcibly reminded of this fact while reading THE VISITOR of Aug. 15, which contained an article signed "G," and headed "Notes From Island Park." G. while on that trip must have worn a pair of spectacles of immense magnifying power. I have no desire to criticize the above article at length, but will touch briefly on two or three points. I happened to be at Island Park during the very same days mentioned by your correspondent, except Saturday, therefore do not speak from hearsay. Speaking of the Tabernacle G. says, "Under cover of an immense roof are comfortable seats for 6,000 people etc. Now there are not either comfortable or uncomfortable seats in that building for one-third of that number, and furthermore, there were meetings during those days when the seating capacity was more than sufficient. Again: G. says, "Flags of all nations fluttered from the sides" etc. The only thing wrong about that statement, was the simple fact, that the flags of all nations did not flutter from the sides or ends either. Speaking of the crowd waiting for Mr. Talmage G. says: "Then from a throng, 12,000 strong, burst and fluttered aloft the beautiful Chautauqua salute, etc." Let us see a little about the "burst and flutter" business. The fact was, Mr. Gillet came forward to introduce Mr. Talmage, and before doing so he requested everybody to get out their handkerchiefs, and give Mr. Talmage a grand salute, and he stood there and continued to repeat his request until a good many handkerchiefs were waved, but not more than one-tenth of 12,000. That is the plain story of the grand "burst and flutter." Further on G. says, "Few, I dare say . . . heard all of Mr. Talmage's lecture, although he is gifted with a strong voice, and exerted it to the utmost."

What sense or reason is there in that statement? The writer tells us that the building will seat 6,000 people, and yet a man with a strong voice, exerting it to the utmost, can be heard by only a few. The correspondent says Mr. Talmage did homage to the name of woman, and added, "He ascribed to her an eminence that lifted her far above the scoffs and sneerings of Ingalls and his followers." Notwithstanding the exaggerated expressions of this fanciful correspondent, I am very loth to believe that the writer of that sentence, would knowingly publish a willful falsehood, even by implication; hence, the most charitable view I can take of the matter is, that the writer spoke altogether at random, or was prompted by one-sided, strongly prejudiced hearsay evidence. No truthful man or woman, of whatever religion, who has heard or read all of Ingalls' lectures, would have made as gross a blunder as to utter such a sentence as the one quoted above. There is no question of reform for which Ingalls has striven more earnestly or continuously, than for the elevation of women. It is almost a mania with him. Grant for the sake of argument, that Ingalls' views in regard to religion are totally wrong and unfounded; grant that he has told innumerable lies in his lectures; grant that he is a base, wicked and dangerous man; still I think G. is the first one who has ever accused him of scoffing and sneering at women. Mr. Talmage himself, did not even hint such a thing. Whether Ingalls' influence is bad or good, I believe there is nothing more certain than the fact that it cannot be destroyed by misrepresentation. I feel no unkindness toward the writer whose article I have briefly criticised, but for the sake of G.'s own reputation, I truly hope that no more unfair, unjust remarks about anybody will appear in articles over the above signature. Let us be fair, no matter what the result may be. That is the way to cultivate self-respect. The Grange force is made up of people of all shades of opinion, and the work will be seriously retarded if intolerance is allowed to become prominent. This is not written for the purpose of provoking a discussion on any subject whatever; but simply to assist in checking the bad habit that too widely prevails, of making reckless, extravagant, and misleading statements in the newspapers, on a variety of subjects.

N. G. W.

## Eminent Opinions on Woman Suffrage.

Justice is on the side of woman suffrage.—William H. Seward.

All I have done for negro suffrage I will do for woman suffrage.—Henry Wilson.

In the progress of civilization, woman suffrage is sure to come.—Charles Sumner.

I am highly gratified with the late demonstration in the senate, on the question of female suffrage.—Hon. Geo. W. Julian.

I believe that the enfranchisement of woman would be a direct benefit both to woman herself and to the State.—Rev. Charles F. Thwing.

Woman's suffrage is undoubtedly coming, and I for one expect a great deal of good to result from it.—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

I believe that the great vices in our large cities will never be conquered until the ballot is put in the hands of women.—Bishop Simpson.

I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women.—Abraham Lincoln.

In view of the terrible corruption of our politics, people ask, Can we maintain universal suffrage? I say, no, not without the aid of women.—Bishop Gilbert Haven.

In the administration of a State, neither a woman as a woman nor a man as a man has any special functions, but the gifts are equally diffused in both sexes.—Plato.

Why should not women vote? The essence of all republicanism is that they who feel the pressure of the law shall have a voice in its enactment.—Rev. John Pierpont.

I have not found a respectable reason why women should not vote, although I have read almost everything that has been written on the subject, on both sides.—M. J. Savage.

I think there will be no end to the good that will come by woman's suffrage, on the elected, on election government, and on woman herself.—Chief-Justice Chase.

Woman have quite as much interest in good government as men, and I have never heard any satisfactory reason for excluding them from the ballot box.—George William Curtis.

## The Improvement in Woman's Dress.

But we women who are advanced in life rejoice at the improvements made in the dress of woman within the last 30 years. We remember when the 8 and 10 breaths of a dress skirt were puffed out and distended by from six to ten stiff white underskirts, the waist was drawn into wasp-like proportions, the skirts were long enough to catch all the dirt of the streets, and the feet of the wearers were encased in paper-soled shoes—the smallest one could get.

The other day a merchant in Boston who deals extensively in under-clothing for women, said that a few years ago, when ladies came to be fitted with corsets, it required the service of an attendant during several hours a day to lace them; and she was obliged to put her hands into ice water, so difficult was the task. "But," he says, "ladies do not wear small corsets now, nor dress as formerly." He sells "improved waists" in great numbers, worn instead of corsets.

Dr. Kedzie says: In cooking acid fruits housekeepers unwittingly waste a good part of the sugar. Anxious to get the fullest effect of the sugar upon the small fruits, they boil the two together, and thus convert most of the cane sugar into grape sugar. Several years ago my assistant in chemistry tested this matter by placing one hundred parts of ripe gooseberries in a stewpan with water to cover them, added twenty five parts of sugar and cooked the fruit. A second portion of the same berries was cooked without sugar, and after the fruit was partially cooked the 25 parts of sugar added, and when this sugar was dissolved both samples of cooked fruit were analyzed, when one-half the sugar in the first batch was converted into glucose, and only one-tenth of the cane sugar in the second batch was thus changed. If the gooseberries had been more striking. If very acid fruits, like currants and cranberries, are rapidly cooked by boiling and then set to cool for a few minutes and the sugar added, a fine jelly-like mass will be found when the sauce is cold, very different from the watery mess so often seen. In "making preserves" the same principles hold good for the most part, though preserves are more apt to work or ferment if sugar is not cooked with the fruit. In this case it is better to steam the fruit till it is so tender that a straw may penetrate it, then put the fruit into a sauce, add the sugar, and seal up at once. Three pounds of sugar for four pounds of fruit will be ample.

The bad old fashion of breaking the wills of children has mainly passed away and parents are becoming aware that the will of a child is a very essential factor in the man or woman that is to be. The will is to be educated, developed like every other element of character and woe to the unhappy child who is born without a good vigorous determination to assert itself. It will be a poor weakling unable to maintain its chosen line of life against opposition, at the mercy of every outward influence, vacillating in opinion, unstable in action. Rejoice, O mother, in your persistent and determined little boys and girls. They cause a world of trouble and annoyance until the judgment and conscience are matured, but they are the children who pay best for their raising. There is nothing so incurable, so utterly hopeless as weakness. It is as dangerous as premeditated treachery, as destructive as vice, as bitter as ingratitude, as sorrowful as the grave.

An experienced buyer of silks says that a good test to secure one from being deceived in the quality of black silk is to pinch a specimen on the bias and afterward pull it in an opposite direction. If the crease made by the pinch looks like a similar fold in a piece of writing paper, reject the piece unhesitatingly. On the contrary, if the mark smooths out and is hardly distinguishable, it is safe to purchase.



## Youths' Department.

### COSSIGERS.

In speaking of another's faults, pray don't forget your own. Remember those in houses of glass should never throw a stone. If we have nothing else to do, but talk of those who sin. 'Tis better we commence at home and from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man until he's fairly tried. Should we not like his company, we know the world is wide. Some may have faults, and who has not, the old as well as young. We may, perhaps, for aught we know, have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan and find it works full well. To try my own defects to cure before I of others tell. And tho' I sometimes hope to be no worse than some I know, My own shortcomings bid me let the faults of others go.

### SWEET PEAS.

Oh what is the use of such pretty wings If one never, never can fly?— Pink and fine as the clouds that shine In the delicate morning sky. With a perfume sweet as the lilies keep Down in their vases so white and deep.

The brown bees go humming aloft; The humming-bird soars away; The butterfly blows like the leaf of a rose, Off, off in the sunshine gay; While you peep over the garden wall, Looking so wistfully after them all.

Are you tired of the company Or the balsams so dull and proud? Of the excoombs bold and the marigold, And the spider-wrapped in the cloud? Have you not plenty of sunshine and dew, And crowds of gay gossies to visit you?

How you flutter, and reach, and climb! How eager your red faces are! Aye, turned to the light till the blind old night Is led to the world by the star. Well, it surely is hard to one's wings, And still be prisoned feel wingless things.

"Sweet sweet," then says Parson Thrush, "We, preaching up in a tree; "Though you never may fly while the world goes by. Take heart, little flowers," says he; "For often, I know, to the souls that aspire Comes something better than their desire!"

—Susan Hartley Scott, in ST. NICHOLAS for August.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:—Why have the nephews deserted the Youth's Department? Even Grandpa and Will do not come any more, and Frank, Fred, Charley and George, where are they?

Time was when this department marshaled quite an army of boys. I would that I could sound the reveille that would recall them, but am convinced of my incompetency, and grieved that such is the case.

There must be boys in many of the families where THE VISITOR is read, who could worthily contribute to the department and whom we would be proud to welcome. Will not some who read this send us a few lines? will not ask for more this busy time of the year.

But it is not alone Nephews that have fallen off. We recall the names, now rarely seen, of Sixpence, Pretty-By-Night, Old Girl, Ellen, Sweet Briar, Nettie Gifford, Laura, Ella Spaulding etc. How I would like to hear where you all are and what you are doing. Such a family reunion as we might have. Just imagine what a plethoric condition the department would present!

I greatly enjoyed F. P. C's graphic description of a trip down the St. Lawrence. If we less favored mortals cannot go down the St. Lawrence, it is fortunate for us that one who wields a clever pencil can.

Did you all read that beautiful poem "Nobility" by Alice Cary on first page of last issue? And it may not be out of place to say right here that the poetical selections in THE VISITOR average better than in any paper I have compared it with, which is not a few.

The last lines of the poem mentioned above particularly attracted my attention: "For good lieth not in pursuing, Nor gaining of great nor of small, But just in the doing, and doing As we would be done by, is all."

What noble lives all might lead, if we would but live up to this simple truth.

AUNT PRUE.

### Another Opinion.

There is a discussion in THE VISITOR regarding the origin of the term "Commencement" exercises as applied to the "doins" at the close of a school term. I have always understood it thusly: These exercises were formerly held at the beginning instead of the close of the term, and when the time of holding these exercises was changed the name remained unchanged still being known as "Commencement exercises." Carry the news to Aunt Prue.

EUGENE W. SHIRLEY.

The Chautauqua movement has been extended to include the young folks, who already have a "Reading Union." They are now to have an illustrated periodical of high character, which will be issued by the Publishers of far-famed WIDE AWAKE magazine, D. Lottrop & Co., Boston, who will send it free for two months to any of our readers who may require it.

### A New Book Reviewed.

It has been my pleasure during the past midsummer weather to have a most entertaining book for the occupation of moments of leisure and rest. It is a habit of mine, or one I desire to acquire, that prompts me to put in writing any impressions left by an especially good book; and this time I am inclined to give my review of "Pictures from English History" for the perusal of the cousins, hoping that they in turn may serve us with other readings.

Coleman E. Bishop selected these pictures from the great historical artists and edited them that the volume may be used by members of the Chautauqua reading circle, to which reference was made in the ladies' department of the VISITOR of Aug. 12. The main idea of the book is to give the reader an insight into the works of our best writers and cultivate a desire for further search among their writings. England's history is given in a comprehensive way by these forty-two pictures which are illustrative of its most important changes and influences. More than this, we assure ourselves we have the best word painting there is, of each scene.

The pieces touched by Charles Dickens's hand attract attention here and there along this gallery of fine gems. Not only for the writer's sake do we linger long before his works, but because, in these instances, of the subjects. There is one picture representing "The Beginnings of English History," another of "The Danish Rule," and one of "The Battle of Agincourt," but, best of all, for dearest in our memories is his name, is the beautiful form of Alfred the Great.

It is a priceless tribute to a noble man to give to the young readers of Britain, and one that softens our thoughts, who are foreigners, to those days of cruelty and war, when England was shaping herself out of the crude materials under Anglo-Saxon rule.

The sketch of "A Mediaeval Tournament," by Sir Walter Scott, taken from his Ivanhoe, leaves the enchanted reader in just the state of mind which it is the aim of the entire book to do. There is that unsatisfied feeling as if a delicious cup had been held to our lips only while we sipped its contents for a moment. No one reads that extract from Scott, however many times he has read the whole volume, but could read on, enraptured, to the end.

I delight most in those passages where you see the multitude waiting with joyous festivity the appearance of the gallant knights who will soil their snowy plumes and strip their splendid vesture of its graceful trapping in the coming play of arms.

"The lists now presented a most splendid spectacle. The sloping galleries were crowded with all that was noble, great, wealthy and beautiful in the northern and midland parts of England; and the contrast of the various dresses of those dignified spectators rendered the view as fair as it is rich, while the interior and lower space filled with the substantial burgesses and yeomen of merry England, formed in their more plain attire, a dark fringe or border around this circle of brilliant embroidery, relieving, and, at the same time, setting off its splendor.

Meantime the enclosed space at the northern extremity of the lists large as it was, now completely crowded with knights desirous to prove their skill against the challengers, presented the appearance of a sea of waving plumage, intermixed with glistening helmets, and tall lances, to the extremities of which were in many cases attached small pennons of about a span's breadth, which, fluttering in the air as the breeze caught them, joined with the restless motion of the feathers to add liveliness to the scene."

Is it not a fair sight to look upon? With mingled pity and exultation we look from the cruel John of this picture, where he stands in the gala day of his usurped dominion to the adjacent scene, and see him, the vanquished king, writhing and foaming under the galling accusation of a conquered spirit, and the stern mandates of the Magna Charter. How the despot cringes before those words!—words that have since become a headlight of liberty to a miserable people. All the light we find in the portrayal of John centers about his forced recognition of the Magna Charter. Blackness gathered close about him until some one says of him; "Foul as it is, hell is defiled by the presence of John."

Grandest of all to my mind is the portrayal of "The King Maker" the last of the barons. Lord Lytton has given us an account of this brave man in words that thrill one through with their tender admiration, and vivid reproduction. All the attraction of light fiction fades before the spell of such word painting; all the throb of low inspired motives burns out when in contact with the high atmosphere of such a writer and such a subject.

If you have read this book you found in "The Plague in London" quaint touches of a pen that is too familiar to be a stranger's. You even consulted your book-mark before being assured you were not re-reading; but curiosity gave way to delight and you lapsed into the consciousness of a day long, long ago, when, curled up in some corner, you counted time with Crusoe by notches on a stick and trembled with him at sight of a foot-print in the sand. Long ere we knew of a writer's "style," DeFoe's odd idioms

impressed themselves on our plastic minds, and, even before the mournful scene of stricken London, we hear the pleasant cadence of our former companion's voice.

After this follow numerous sketches of modern times, when less of chivalry and more of the solid English traits predominate, and the history clusters about the proceedings of parliament and the ascendancy of now one lord and then another. I have been much pleased with this book because all was entertaining. In reading a more complete history there are many pages that are necessary to be read, but far from hold the interest as others do; this volume does away with that feature, and the reader is served with the tidbits of favorite authors' works.

GRACE.

### Breeze Bang's Opinion.

In a recent issue of THE VISITOR, I saw a selection by Myra; subject, "Bangs," and I feel that I must array myself on the other side and say a few words in their favor. Now it seems to me that bangs are no worse than many a fashion gone before.

I think, if Myra can recall how people dressed their hair twenty or twenty-five years ago (probably when she was a girl), she will find some as ridiculous fashions as bangs. For instance, the fashion of putting the hair down over the ears so as to completely hide these useful organs. People look just as badly without ears, as they do without fore-heads.

And before that, women wore their hair not exactly banged, but about as badly, for it was pulled down over the forehead just as much.

Of course I have got bangs, lots of them, and I think that I look ever so much better, and even the old bang-haters beg for mercy when I uncover that "noble brow."

The very idea of Florence Nightingale not being banged. I think that if she had been born about twenty or eighteen years ago, she would have been banged as much as any body, and have looked forty per cent better. I even think if these old bang-haters had been allowed to be girls now they would be banged as much as I am.

I think myself, that my grandmother would not look exactly well with bangs, for there is something uncongenial between bangs and wrinkles. Perhaps other people can see this also, and this is why they hate bangs so much. Sour grapes you know.

Hoping no one will scold back at me for this, I will sign myself,

Aug. 7, 1884.

BREEZIE BANGS.

### Our Bodies.

Mr. William Blake, in a recent article on "Our Bodies," deplors the lack of thorough physical training throughout the schools and colleges of our country. The general athletics, and the sports which occupy so many of the students of the colleges, and engaged in by those who least need them. The amount of strength required to compete in any of the ordinary sports is far above that possessed by the average young man. In reply to the statement that some may benefit by manual labor, he says: "Not one in fifty of our school boys and girls does a day's manual labor in the whole year round; indeed, the majority of them never did one in their lives. They grow, but they do not develop. It has been argued that the system of athletics generally pursued makes those who practice it essentially prize fighters, champion oarsmen, 'wasting their time and devoting all their thoughts to some feat of athletic prowess.' In rebuttal of this statement, Mr. Blake instances President Eliot and Professor Agassiz, of Harvard, and Dr. McCosh and Mr. Gladstone. 'Yet the former two did excellent work in their university boat. Princeton's famous president, if our information is correct, rowed in the Dublin university crew, and the British prime minister can now, at seventy-three, probably cut down more trees in a day than any merchant, banker, or professional man of his age, in the city of New York, and yet finds time to grapple with the most intricate and difficult problems of a territory twice as vast as the whole United States.'

Continuing the argument, the writer says: "The results of this utter neglect of any sound system of physical education in America. Not one boy in five is well built, or, unless he is fat, measures within an inch, or three inches, as much about the chest or thigh or upper arm, or weighs within ten pounds as much, as a well proportioned, vigorous, properly developed boy of his age should do."

"Scarcely one girl in three ventures to wear a jersey, mainly because she knows too well this tell-tale jacket on her back is a good figure. Yet the difference in girth between the developed arm which graces the jersey and the undeveloped one which does not, in a girl of the same height and age, is seldom more than two inches, and often, even than one, while the well-set chest outgirths the indifferent one by seldom over three inches. Among girls, running is a lost art. Yet it is doubtful if an exercise was ever devised which does more to beget grace and ease of movement."

"Most girls have weak arms. If they doubt it, let them try with one hand to push up once high over their head a dumb-bell weighing a quarter or even a fifth of their own weight. Or with both hands catching hold of a bar or the rung of a ladder as high up as they can reach, let them see if they can pull slowly up, till the chin touches the hands. Yet a moderately strong man at dumb-bells will push up one weighing over half his own weight, and some men have managed to put up more than their own weight; and as to pulling up, a girl with developed arms can do it five or six times with comparative ease, and a boy with thoroughly good arms two or three times as many. Both the fore-

arms and the upper arms of most girls are not so large by an inch as those of well built girls of their height and age. Yet in any well regulated gymnasium we find youths adding in one year an inch, and even two inches, to the girth of each upper arm, and half as much to that of each fore arm, while a gain of from three to five inches about the chest is nothing rare, and all this simply by less than an hour's daily work, yet this besides expanding the lungs, calls the various muscles of the arms, shoulders, chest, and all the greater parts of the body into vigorous play.

Professor Farrow, at West Point; Prof. Andrews, of the Gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn; Dr. Sargent, of Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard University; and Archibald MacLaren, of the gymnasium at Oxford University in England, all find no difficulty in adding in one year from an inch to an inch and one half to the fore and upper arms, and three inches to the girth of chest, of pupils under their charge.—The Stevens Indicator.

### Learn about the Pulse.

Every intellectual person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health; then by comparing it with what it is when he is ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of the case. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child—as now and then a person is born with a peculiarly fast or slow pulse, and the very case in hand may be of that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is 130; a child of seven about 80; and from twenty to thirty years, it is 70 beats a minute, declining to sixty at four score. A healthy grown person's pulse beats 70 times in a minute; there may be good health down to sixty; but if the pulse always exceeds 70 there is a disease; the machine is working itself out; there is a fever of inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself; as in consumption, when the pulse is quick, that is over 70, gradually increasing with decreased chances of cure until it reaches 110 or 120, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over 70 for months, and there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected.

### Health Hints.

From the Health Monthly.

Don't go to bed with cold feet. Don't stand on hot air registers. Don't lie on the left side too much. Don't inhale hot air or fumes of any acid. Don't lie on your back to keep from snoring. Don't eat in less than two hours after bathing. Don't eat the smallest morsel unless hungry, if well. Don't start a day's work without eating a good breakfast. Don't take long walks when the stomach is entirely empty. Don't forget to take a drink of pure water before breakfast. Don't jump out of bed immediately on awakening in the morning. Don't strain your eyes by reading on an empty stomach or when ill. Don't fill the gash with soot, sugar or anything else to arrest the hemorrhage which you cut yourself, but bring the parts together with strips of adhesive plaster.

### SELECTIONS.

Zealousness is an active virtue. Reading is the perfection of pleasure. Thought is the gift of but few.—[D. Cato. What we do not understand we do not possess.—[Goethe. Nature has established laws; our part is to obey them.—[Volney. Nature and wisdom are never at enmity with each other.—[Juvenal. Thought is the wind, knowledge the sail and man the vessel.—[J. C. Hare. True virtue is derived from deeds and qualities, not from power or titles.—[Coloma. Second thoughts are the adopted children of experience.—[Annie E. Lancaster. The Sabbath is the golden clasp that binds together the volume of the week.—[Longfellow. Childhood itself is scarcely more lovely than a cheerful, kindly, sunshiny old age.—[Mrs. Child. Much learning shows how little mortals know; much wealth, how little wordlings can enjoy.—[E. Young. A quarrel is quickly settled when deserted by the one party; there is no battle unless there be two.—[Seneca. An old stump of an oak, with a few young shoots on its almost bare top, are like youthful follies growing on old age.—[J. Foster. Temperance is reason's girdle and passion's bridle, the strength of the soul and the foundation of virtue.—[Jeremy Taylor. We should always keep a corner of our heads open, and free, that we may make room for the opinions of our friends.—[Joubert. If the riches of the Indies, or the crowns of all the kingdoms of Europe were laid at my feet in exchange for my love of reading, I would spurn them all.—[Fenelon. The careful reader of a few good newspapers can learn more in a year than most scholars do in their great libraries.—[F. B. Sanborn.

A man once took a piece of white cloth to a dyer to have it dyed black, and was so pleased with the result that, after a time he went back with a piece of black cloth and asked to have it dyed white. But the dyer answered: "A piece of cloth is like a man's reputation; it can be dyed black, but it can't be made white again."

A PAPER descriptive of a cooking school for young girls in New York City has been prepared by Charles Barnard for the September St. Nicholas. It is written in the form of a story and is fully illustrated, from designs by Mrs. Jessie Curtis Shepherd.

### Fall Fairs in Michigan.

Michigan state agricultural society, Kalamazoo, Sept. 15 to 19. Michigan state horticultural society, Kalamazoo, Sept. 15 to 19. Tri-state fair association, Toledo, Sept. 8 to 13. Central Michigan agricultural society, Lansing, Sept. 29 to Oct. 3. Eastern Michigan agricultural society, Ypsilanti, Sept. 23 to 26. Northwestern Michigan agricultural society, Flint, Sept. 22 to 25. Western Michigan agricultural society, Grand Rapids, Sept. 22 to 27. Northern Michigan agricultural society, Greenville, Oct. 7 to 10. Armada agricultural society, Armada, Oct. 1 to 4. Avon agricultural society, Rochester, Oct. 14 to 16. Brooklyn Union agricultural society, Brooklyn, Sept. 23 to 26. Central fair association, Hubbardston, Sept. 23 to 26. Grand Traverse county agricultural society, Traverse City, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3. Eaton Rapids Union agricultural society, Eaton Rapids, Oct. 7 to 9. Stockbridge Union agricultural society, Stockbridge, Oct. 7 to 9. Union agricultural society, Litchfield, Oct. 7 to 10. Livingston county agricultural society, Plainwell, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3. Branch County agricultural society, Coldwater, Sept. 22 to 23. Calhoun county agricultural society, Marshall Oct. 7 to 9. Clinton county agricultural society, St. Johns, Oct. 7 to 10. Hillsdale county agricultural society, Hillsdale, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3. Ingham county agricultural society, Mason, Sept. 24 to 26. Livingston county agricultural society, Howell, Sept. 25 to 26. Macomb county agricultural society, Mt. Clemens, Sept. 24 to 26. Oakland county agricultural society, Pontiac, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3. Osceola county agricultural society, Ewart, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3. Oceana county agricultural society, Hart, Sept. 30 to Oct. 1. St. Joseph county agricultural society, Centerville, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3. Van Buren county agricultural society, Paw Paw, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3. Washtenaw county agricultural society, Ann Arbor, Sept. 20 to Oct. 3.

If we look for anti-monopoly sentiments in the concrete we find it in the Grange. The political organization that has taken the name Anti-monopoly is but an outgrowth of the Grange, the groups men within the order without for the purpose of political action. But the sentiment had its inception in the Grange and development to the point where broader organization was necessary to effect objects incompatible with the rules as then construed by the Grange which placed inhibition upon political organization within the Order. The Grange is essentially an anti-monopoly organization, and no citizen can hold membership in it with full discharge of his personal duties without being at heart, and in his acts as anti-monopolist. This was true in the early history of the Grange and it is even more apparent now as the real life of the order.—From the Husbandman, Elmira N. Y.

The Senator eloquently denounced communistic tendencies, but I would suggest that communism of capital is far more dangerous to the nation and its prosperity than communism of labor. Those who are horrified at the idea of communism should remember that a communism of capital, represented by as many men as can be counted on the fingers of one hand, can gather in an inner chamber in New York or Chicago and combine against the poorest of his State and mine by striking at the productive industries of all the States of this Union. And yet we hear no denunciation of that communism—the most dangerous because the most powerful.—Senator Van Wyck.

For many years, even here in the United States, under the most favorable conditions, society has been rapidly dividing into two great classes—the enormously rich and the miserably poor. The middle ranks are continually disappearing—some scaling the acclivity which leads to wealth, but by far the greater number falling one by one into the abyss of poverty which yawns at its base. From the debts of the starving communists are fastened on the food which greed and monopoly have wrung from them, and which is being torn and devoured before their very eyes.—San Franciscoan.

One company has invested in 311,000 acres of land in Texas, another in 1,300,000 acres of bottom land in Mississippi, another in 2,000,000 acres in Florida, Kansas, and Colorado are also favorite regions for the speculations of the English capitalists. One does not need to be a prophet to see that this home of the free is destined to be long to suffer from the evils of land monopoly; and the extent of that suffering will depend upon the intelligence and courage of the people.—Lowell (Mass.) Sun.

### THE BEATTY ORGAN AND PIANO CO.

A Wonderful Business Rejuvenated and Established.

[From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.] The name of Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, is tolerably well known to the majority of the people of the United States in connection with the manufacture and sale of musical instruments. By liberal and wide-spread advertising, and by dealing direct with the purchaser, he built up a most extensive business in organs and pianos. It was his ambition to erect and own the largest organ factory in the world, and he succeeded in so doing. But the hindrances and losses incident to a disastrous fire in 1881, and the want of adequate capital, combined with a lack of business method led to a serious entanglement in his affairs. Although he made and sold over seventeen thousand (17,000) organs last year, his embarrassments, which dated their origin years before, became

so serious that he finally sold his business to a corporation composed of his creditors. It is understood that this company, with ample capital, has undertaken to make good as far as possible all the obligations of Mr. Beatty, giving preference to the purchasers of organs and pianos whose goods are still undelivered, and to whom it is shipping daily their instruments. The company is under the presidency of Mr. I. W. England, of New York, his manager being Mr. W. P. Hadwen; and the gentlemen composing the directors and stockholders are among the best known and most responsible business men in the country. All new orders, we are assured, are filled on receipt with instruments of the best quality; while arrangements are being manufactured and shipped at the rate of not less than 100 a week. On such a basis, supplying a superior article at a moderate price, free of agents' commissions, the new concern ought to achieve a great success.

### THE REAPER DEATH.

RUSSEL—Died, July 10th, 1884, at the age of 58 years, Susan Russel, a charter member of Thornapple Grange, No. 38. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the Grange. By order of Committee.

BEACH—Died on the 12th of July, Bro. WILLIAM S. BEACH, age 72 years. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, a member of the Methodist Church, and a constant attendant on its service for nearly 50 years. He was a Charter member of Farmington Grange and its Chaplain for seven consecutive years. By order of Committee.

FISHER—We mourn to-day the loss of a worthy member and Steward of our Grange, Brother F. H. FISHER, who died at his home in Union City, July 22nd, 1884, aged 60 years, five months. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. By order of Committee.

### THE MARKETS.

#### Grain and Provisions.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—Wheat, dull; new western winter, 74 1/2; new No. 3 spring, 98 1/2. NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Flour, receipts, 12,000 bbls.; dull and drooping. Wheat, receipts 231,000 bu.; 1/2 @ 5/8; lower, depressed; moderate speculative business. No. 1 white, nominal; No. 2 red, Sept., 80 1/2 @ 81; Oct. 81 1/2 @ 82; Nov. 82 1/2 @ 83; Dec. 83 1/2 @ 84; Jan. 84 1/2 @ 85; Feb. 85 1/2 @ 86; Corn, receipts 85,000 bu.; 1/2 @ 3/4; lower; mixed western soft, 52 1/2 @ 53; futures, 52 1/2 @ 53; No. 2, 52 1/2 @ 53; No. 3, 52 1/2 @ 53; No. 4, 52 1/2 @ 53; No. 5, 52 1/2 @ 53; No. 6, 52 1/2 @ 53; No. 7, 52 1/2 @ 53; No. 8, 52 1/2 @ 53; No. 9, 52 1/2 @ 53; No. 10, 52 1/2 @ 53; No. 11, 52 1/2 @ 53; No. 12, 52 1/2 @ 53. Lard, dull; steam rendered, 57 1/2 @ 58; No. 1, 57 1/2 @ 58; No. 2, 57 1/2 @ 58; No. 3, 57 1/2 @ 58; No. 4, 57 1/2 @ 58; No. 5, 57 1/2 @ 58; No. 6, 57 1/2 @ 58; No. 7, 57 1/2 @ 58; No. 8, 57 1/2 @ 58; No. 9, 57 1/2 @ 58; No. 10, 57 1/2 @ 58; No. 11, 57 1/2 @ 58; No. 12, 57 1/2 @ 58. Butter, receipts, 25,000 lbs.; 1/2 @ 15; lower; common, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 1, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 2, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 3, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 4, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 5, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 6, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 7, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 8, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 9, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 10, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 11, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 12, 12 1/2 @ 13. Eggs, receipts, 10,000; 1/2 @ 15; lower; common, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 1, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 2, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 3, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 4, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 5, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 6, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 7, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 8, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 9, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 10, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 11, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 12, 12 1/2 @ 13. Pork, receipts, 10,000; 1/2 @ 15; lower; common, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 1, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 2, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 3, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 4, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 5, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 6, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 7, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 8, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 9, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 10, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 11, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 12, 12 1/2 @ 13. Beef, receipts, 10,000; 1/2 @ 15; lower; common, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 1, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 2, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 3, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 4, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 5, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 6, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 7, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 8, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 9, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 10, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 11, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 12, 12 1/2 @ 13. Mutton, receipts, 10,000; 1/2 @ 15; lower; common, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 1, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 2, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 3, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 4, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 5, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 6, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 7, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 8, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 9, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 10, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 11, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 12, 12 1/2 @ 13. Hogs, receipts, 10,000; 1/2 @ 15; lower; common, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 1, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 2, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 3, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 4, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 5, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 6, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 7, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 8, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 9, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 10, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 11, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 12, 12 1/2 @ 13. Cattle, receipts, 10,000; 1/2 @ 15; lower; common, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 1, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 2, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 3, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 4, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 5, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 6, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 7, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 8, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 9, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 10, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 11, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 12, 12 1/2 @ 13. Sheep, receipts, 10,000; 1/2 @ 15; lower; common, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 1, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 2, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 3, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 4, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 5, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 6, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 7, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 8, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 9, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 10, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 11, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 12, 12 1/2 @ 13. Poultry, receipts, 10,000; 1/2 @ 15; lower; common, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 1, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 2, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 3, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 4, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 5, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 6, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 7, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 8, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 9, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 10, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 11, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 12, 12 1/2 @ 13. Fish, receipts, 10,000; 1/2 @ 15; lower; common, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 1, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 2, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 3, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 4, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 5, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 6, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 7, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 8, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 9, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 10, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 11, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 12, 12 1/2 @ 13. Miscellaneous, receipts, 10,000; 1/2 @ 15; lower; common, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 1, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 2, 12 1/2 @ 13; No. 3, 12 1/2



The three great fields of speculation are in land, food and money. Legitimate is the reward of the man who sows the seed and transports it. But somewhere between the field and the mouths of the people there is a parasite. Over the roof of the Produce Exchange in Chicago and the Stock Exchange in New York we see the hand of greed waiting its chance to steel what it can get; to grasp away food from the very mouths of the people. I need not mention the system of dealing in futures, buying stocks not yet created and grain not yet grown. They are parasites pure and simple, who sit in halls and corners ready to get something for nothing.—Rev. James M. Pullman.

**TEACHERS WANTED.**—10 PRINCIPALS 12 Assistants, and a number for Music, Art, and Specialties. Application form mailed for postage. SCHOOL SUPPLY BUREAU, Chicago, Ill. 15 July 84

## Homes in Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri

Low prices, long credit. Rich agricultural and grazing lands, producing wheat, rye, oats, corn, cotton grasses, and all the choice fruits, near schools, churches and railroads. Cheap land excursions every month. For maps of Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas, with all information, address J. B. FRAWLEY, Pass and Land Agent Missouri Pacific Ry Co., 109 Clark street Chicago, Ill.

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## Rodger's Amber Wheat.

Seed for sale at \$4.00 for 2 bushels, \$7.50 for 4 bushels, bags included. Larger quantities at \$1.50 per bushel and 25 cents for each bag, free on board cars. A very desirable variety for all dry soils, either clays, loams or sands. Has yielded 4 to 10 bushels better per acre than any other variety grown here. Samples by mail on application. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, Three Oaks, Berrien Co., Mich. Aug. 15, 24-

## Prof. Kedzie's Letter to the Alabastine Company.

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. Common calcimine appears to be a very fair finish when first put on, but no one dares that it is durable. Manufactured only by THE ALABASTINE CO., M. B. CHURCH, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## The State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.

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

are required to complete the course embracing Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, English Language and Literature, and all other branches of a college course except Foreign Languages. 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: SPRING TERM.....February 18 SUMMER TERM.....May 20 AUTUMN TERM.....September 2 Examination 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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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. Oberholser's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, 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 R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo, Geo. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBERRY ST., DETROIT, THOS. MASON, 181 WATER ST., CHICAGO, and ALBERT STEIGMANN, ALBANY, N. Y. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (each), price \$1.00; 30-lb. boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, Ten Cents per lb.

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15 CTS. (2 PRICE) 2 ANTI-RATTLES (MAIL) 15 WANTS AGENTS MONEY & CO. LAGRANGE ILL 1 tem

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Full Blood, Not Registered. In calf by registered bull. Prices reasonable. Inquire of H. C. UNDERWOOD, 1 Sep. 24. Kalamazoo.

## 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. Dairy Queen Churn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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A CHOICE LOT OF PURE BREED 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 Road, Cass Co., Mich. 15 Sept

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A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NURSERY STOCK. APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, CHERRIES, SMALL FRUITS, AND GRAPEVINES.

Ornamental Trees and Evergreens! Prices to suit the times. Buy direct and save money. Price lists free.

BUTTRICK & WATTESON, CASCADE, KENT CO., MICH. 15 Sept

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A combination by which all farmers can make Creamery Butter as well as keep it in a nice condition until it is marketed. It saves two-thirds the labor. No ice is required as it is strictly a refrigerator. The cream is taken from the top and is clear of sediment. The most complete arrangement for the Farmer and Dairyman in existence. Agents wanted. Send for circular and price list. McCall & Duncan, Kalamazoo, Mich. 14 Sept

## CIDER

Presses, Graters, Sorghum Mills, Jelly Machinery (Steam and Fire) All kinds of Mill Supplies. Illustrated Catalogue free. C. G. HAMPTON, Detroit, Michigan. 15 Sept

## YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

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*W. B. Parsons* PRESIDENT, Kalamazoo, - Mich.

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FOR THE Cream 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 list. McCall & Duncan, Kalamazoo, Mich. Manufacturers and dealers in creamery supplies.

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BONDED AGENT OF THE N. W. PRODUCE EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, Chartered Feb. 13th, 1877.

## ALL ORDERS RECEIVE PROPER ATTENTION.



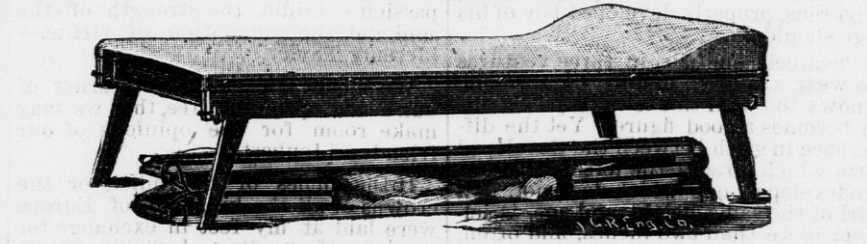
CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE. December 30th, 1883.

TRAINS WESTWARD.—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.				TRAINS EASTWARD.—CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.			
No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 11
Mail, Ex. Sun.	Day, Ex. Sun.	Pacific, Ex. Sun.	B. Creek, Ex. Sun.	Mail, Ex. Sun.	Limited, Ex. Sun.	Atlantic, Ex. Sun.	Val'po, Ex. Sun.
Stations.	Stations.	Stations.	Stations.	Stations.	Stations.	Stations.	Stations.
Le. Port Huron 6:35 AM	Le. Port Huron 7:50 AM	Le. Port Huron 8:00 PM	Le. Port Huron 4:10 PM	Le. Chicago 9:10 AM	Le. Chicago 9:21 PM	Le. Chicago 8:30 PM	Le. Chicago 5:20 PM
" " " " 7:50 "	" " " " 9:00 "	" " " " 9:00 "	" " " " 6:10 "	" " " " 10:06 "	" " " " 4:13 "	" " " " 9:23 "	" " " " 6:20 "
" " " " 9:07 "	" " " " 9:55 "	" " " " 10:10 "	" " " " 6:25 "	" " " " 11:50 "	" " " " 5:25 "	" " " " 10:40 "	" " " " 7:45 PM
Ar. Det., G. W. Div. 8:25 AM	Ar. Det., G. W. Div. 9:32 AM	Ar. Det., G. W. Div. 9:35 AM	Ar. Det., G. W. Div. 4:30 PM	Ar. Chicago 12:07 PM	Ar. Chicago 12:42 PM	Ar. Chicago 12:07 PM	Ar. Chicago 12:07 PM
Le. Det., G. W. Div. 8:50 AM	Le. Det., G. W. Div. 9:50 AM	Le. Det., G. W. Div. 9:55 AM	Le. Det., G. W. Div. 4:35 PM	Ar. Chicago 1:30 PM	Ar. Chicago 1:44 PM	Ar. Chicago 1:44 PM	Ar. Chicago 1:44 PM
Ar. Durand 9:40 AM	Ar. Durand 10:27 AM	Ar. Durand 10:30 AM	Ar. Durand 4:40 PM	Ar. Chicago 1:50 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:04 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:04 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:04 PM
Le. Durand 9:45 AM	Le. Durand 10:30 AM	Le. Durand 10:35 AM	Le. Durand 4:45 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:05 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:19 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:19 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:19 PM
" " " " 11:00 AM	" " " " 11:32 AM	" " " " 11:35 AM	" " " " 4:50 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:10 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:24 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:24 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:24 PM
" " " " 11:40 AM	" " " " 12:06 PM	" " " " 12:09 PM	" " " " 5:00 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:15 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:29 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:29 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:29 PM
Ar. Battle Creek 12:40 PM	Ar. Battle Creek 1:25 PM	Ar. Battle Creek 1:28 PM	Ar. Battle Creek 5:05 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:20 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:34 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:34 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:34 PM
Le. Battle Creek 1:25 PM	Le. Battle Creek 2:10 PM	Le. Battle Creek 2:13 PM	Le. Battle Creek 5:10 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:25 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:39 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:39 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:39 PM
Ar. Vicksburg 2:10 PM	Ar. Vicksburg 2:45 PM	Ar. Vicksburg 2:48 PM	Ar. Vicksburg 5:15 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:30 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:44 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:44 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:44 PM
Le. Vicksburg 2:45 PM	Le. Vicksburg 3:30 PM	Le. Vicksburg 3:33 PM	Le. Vicksburg 5:20 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:35 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:49 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:49 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:49 PM
Ar. Schoolcraft 2:45 PM	Ar. Schoolcraft 3:30 PM	Ar. Schoolcraft 3:33 PM	Ar. Schoolcraft 5:25 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:40 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:54 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:54 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:54 PM
Le. Schoolcraft 3:30 PM	Le. Schoolcraft 4:15 PM	Le. Schoolcraft 4:18 PM	Le. Schoolcraft 5:30 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:45 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:59 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:59 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:59 PM
Ar. Cassopolis 3:30 PM	Ar. Cassopolis 4:15 PM	Ar. Cassopolis 4:18 PM	Ar. Cassopolis 5:35 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:50 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:04 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:04 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:04 PM
Le. Cassopolis 4:15 PM	Le. Cassopolis 5:00 PM	Le. Cassopolis 5:03 PM	Le. Cassopolis 5:40 PM	Ar. Chicago 2:55 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:09 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:09 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:09 PM
Ar. Vailpo 4:15 PM	Ar. Vailpo 5:00 PM	Ar. Vailpo 5:03 PM	Ar. Vailpo 5:45 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:00 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:14 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:14 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:14 PM
Le. Vailpo 5:00 PM	Le. Vailpo 5:45 PM	Le. Vailpo 5:48 PM	Le. Vailpo 5:50 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:05 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:19 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:19 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:19 PM
Ar. Stillwell 5:00 PM	Ar. Stillwell 5:45 PM	Ar. Stillwell 5:48 PM	Ar. Stillwell 5:55 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:10 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:24 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:24 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:24 PM
Le. Stillwell 5:45 PM	Le. Stillwell 6:30 PM	Le. Stillwell 6:33 PM	Le. Stillwell 6:00 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:15 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:29 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:29 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:29 PM
Ar. Redeford 6:00 PM	Ar. Redeford 6:45 PM	Ar. Redeford 6:48 PM	Ar. Redeford 6:05 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:20 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:34 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:34 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:34 PM
Le. Redeford 6:45 PM	Le. Redeford 7:30 PM	Le. Redeford 7:33 PM	Le. Redeford 6:10 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:25 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:39 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:39 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:39 PM
Ar. Chicago 8:40 PM	Ar. Chicago 9:25 PM	Ar. Chicago 9:28 PM	Ar. Chicago 6:15 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:30 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:44 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:44 PM	Ar. Chicago 3:44 PM

Way Freight leave Schoolcraft, Eastward 5:35 P. M.; Westward, 10:05 A. M., except Sunday. Nos. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for meals. No. 4 will stop at Battle Creek 20 minutes for meals. No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals. Nos. 3 and 6 have a Dining Car attached between Chicago and Battle Creek. Where no time is shown at the stations trains will not stop. Trains do not stop for passengers except on signal. All Chicago & Grand Trunk trains are run by Central Standard Time, which is one hour slower than Eastern Standard Time. Nos. 3, and 6, daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday. Pullman Palace cars are run through without change between Chicago and Port Huron, Detroit, East Saginaw, Bay City, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston. Dining cars on 3 and 6 West Battle Creek. Geo. B. REAR, S. B. GUNWALD, Traffic Manager, E. P. KRAAT, Agent, Schoolcraft Mich.

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

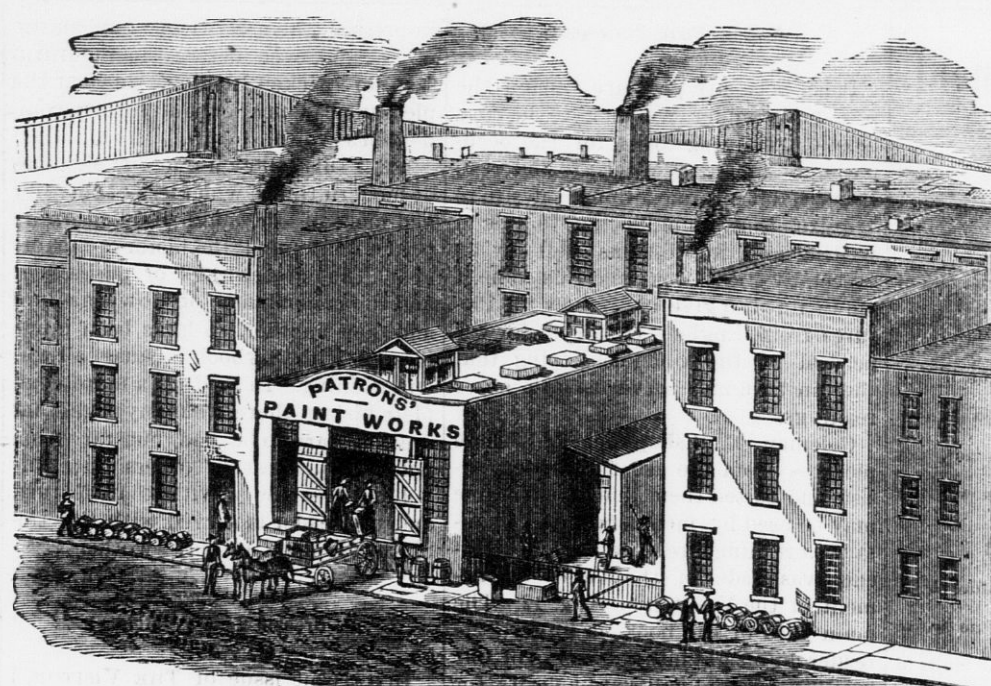
## THE "BEDETTE."



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 beds 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 a 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.

—PRICE:— 36 inches wide by 64 feet long, \$3.50. 30 inches wide by 64 feet long, \$3.00. 27 inches wide by 44 feet long (cover not adjustable) \$2.50. For Sale by Furniture Dealers Everywhere.



## PAINT AT FACTORY PRICES.

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

MANUFACTURER OF **INGERSOLL'S** Liquid Rubber Paint. The ONLY PAINT KNOWN TO SCIENCE that will successfully resist the action of MOISTURE, SUN, SALT AIR & WATER, FUMES FROM COAL GAS, &c., and therefore the CHEAPEST PAINT for HOUSE, SHIP, CAR, TELEGRAPH, OR STEAMBOAT PAINTING. FINE BRUSHES.

## GREAT Black Friday Sale!

On Friday last, we closed our Stores to mark down the balance of our Spring and Summer Stock, and we are now selling these goods way below cost, to close them out, and make room for Fall Goods. We will mention

## JUST A FEW PRICES.

OVER 100 FINE ALL WOOL, TAILOR-MADE SUITS, elegantly trimmed, reduced from \$27 50 to \$18 00!

OVER 130 SPLENDID ALL WOOL SUITS, selling elsewhere for \$15 00, we have Reduced to only \$7 50!

Over 240 Odd Coats, different sizes, good value at \$3 50, \$5 00, \$7 50 and \$10 00, Will go at \$1 50, \$2 50, \$3 50, \$5 00!

Special Bargains in Boys' and Children's Suits.

GOOD BROWN OVERALLS 10 CENTS A PAIR.

ALL STRAW AND MANILLA HATS At Half Price.

You can save money by coming to the old established

## STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

15 July

## Special Notice

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

Our Buyer's Guide is issued in March and September of each year and will be sent free to any address upon receipt of postage, 7 cents. It is a book of 216 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, with over 3,300 illustrations of articles we handle, also prices and descriptions of all the goods we sell. Invaluable as a book of reference. Let us hear from you.

Respectfully, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## FENNO & MANNING, Wool Commission Merchants,

117 Federal St., Boston. Consignments Solicited and Cash Advances Made.

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