



The Grange Visitor

SCHOOLCRAFT, SEPT. 15.

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Somehow or Other we Get Along—The Farmers' Qualifications—History of Red Polled Cattle—Coffee Culture in New Mexico—Sheep Horns for Horsehoes—Profit of Tree Planting—The Languard Fowl—Imported Eggs.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, SCHOOLCRAFT.

READERS TAKE NOTICE!

10 Cents pays for THE VISITOR from the date of subscribing until January 1st, 1885.

TO SECRETARIES AND OTHER REMITTERS. We don't get any more money than we like to see, either for fees and dues, for supplies, or for the VISITOR.

We once carried a memorandum account of \$10.00, with a money order, for two years before we found out who sent it and it gave us a good deal of trouble.

This is a careless, unbusiness-like way of doing business and we hope farmers will all quit such practices.

J. D. FREDRIKSEN, of Little Falls, N. Y., has favored us with a copy of his treatise on "Creaming Milk by Centrifugal Force."

EX-SPEAKER BALL ANSWERED.

In the Detroit Post of the 5th inst. we find an "open letter" from our old friend Wm. Ball, that for matter rather than manner seems to demand reply.

We have long entertained a good opinion of "Ex Speaker Ball" and sincerely regret that he should descend to the level he has chosen in his reply to our article.

If a ward politician or a poor, pettifoggling lawyer had made this sort of an attack on us, we should have less occasion for regret.

The style of the "open letter" does not meet the requirements of our standard, and we shall not reply in kind.

Communications for the VISITOR have sometimes been sharp, sometimes personal, but never low and disgusting in language, and we have the charity to believe that if Mr. Ball had waited until his temper had cooled, he would have taken better care of his reputation as a citizen, a prominent farmer, and an "Ex-Speaker."

He could, and should have answered our articles in this sheet, where those who had read the one might find his answer.

We are glad to be able to agree with Mr. Ball in part. First, that he replied to our letter last spring and stated substantially that he was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Take these facts in connection with the work of the convention which we need not repeat, and the points we made against Mr. Ball are sustained except in this—his "treachery to the farmers of Michigan."

In the Congress of the United States composed of over 300 men, the great agricultural class, covering more than 25,000,000 of people have representation from that class of only a baker's dozen.

We certainly knew one of Michigan's prominent farmers had been a candidate for the executive office for three months and had been accepted as such by not less than four-fifths of the Republicans of the State irrespective of occupation.

We never for a moment objected to his being a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. We knew the ex-speaker was ambitious. We knew from his own declaration two years ago when he showed us his political program for his own advancement that he of all other men in Michigan, prominent as a farmer, meant to have his full share of official position and we at the time, wished him success.

No fact is more patent than this, The ex-speaker had the assurance and cold calculating selfishness to throw his little scheme of personal advancement to the office of Lieutenant Governor into the scale, against all considerations of the greater recognition of the farmer class, which attached to the office of Governor, and of the political party to which he belonged—and he lost.

The words of the author on the address on the tariff will carry weight with those anxious for a practical view of this practical question. Price 10 cents.

GENERAL NOTICE. MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sept 10, 1884.

The books of this office show at this date the following Granges entitled to elect delegates to the County Convention, to be held on Tuesday, October 7, 1884, by virtue of Section 3, Article 2, By-Laws of Michigan State Grange:

- Allegan—3 Representatives. Nos. 37, 58, 154, 238, 247, 248, 271, 296, 338, 339, 384, 390, 407, 520, 643. Antrim—1 Rep.—489, 470. Barry—2 Rep.—38, 55, 127, 145, 256, 424, 425, 472. Branch—1 Rep.—88, 91, 96, 97, 137, 152, 400.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES. ART. 5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange—National, State or Subordinate—is not a political organization.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country.

We desire a proper equality, equity, and fairness; protection for the weak; restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed powers.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past.

We are in receipt of Geo. J. Jaseleyns catalogue and trade list of American grape vines, and small fruits. It is neatly gotten up. See his advertisement in another column.

For the assistance of those who are frequently called upon to inscribe an autograph for friends, J. S. Ogilvie 31 Rose street, New York have published a little book entitled "Seven Hundred Album Verses."

"Three Cities and Rock Island Arsenals," is the title of a book recently sent us. The author, T. B. Illingkast describes Rock Island and Moline, and the government arsenal at Rock Island.

We recommend to those of our readers who are perplexed concerning the tariff question, the readings of an address of Robert P. Porter to the Arkwright Club of New England on "Protection and free trade to-day," published by James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston in a neat and convenient form.

We should like to see the delinquent list extinguished altogether! Shall it be done? The following Granges have sent in neither the reports for December or for March: Nos. 10, 88, 114, 115, 229, 265, 276, 285, 310, 321, 580, 606, 625, 649.

He takes decided prejudicial ground, but makes a fair use of the official figures, which are at times, handled with dramatic effect.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Within a month we have been charged with running the VISITOR in the interest of the Democrat, the Republican and the Greenback party severally.

From J. H. Vaughn's Corn manual we clip the following in relation to corn. If we do not accept all the points made as true, good comes of their being presented, as it awakens thought and discussion upon a subject of vast importance.

We presented at one time in the VISITOR a theory brought to our attention by Prof. Tracy, of Detroit, that we considered true in its philosophy, and if reduced to practice by the farmers of Michigan would in a few years increase their corn crop probably twenty per cent.

On our prairies corn is not cut up for the fodder to any great extent. Not as much we think as it should be.

An interview with a practical farmer not long ago gave us some new ideas in regard to the value of corn fodder which we shall present to our readers soon.

CORN SHRINKAGE. Indian corn contains a larger per cent of water in proportion to dry substance than any other grain, therefore, a greater shrinkage must be expected.

When the farmer has stored up the ears of corn in his bins, he has laid by only two-thirds of the feeding value of his crop.

By the neglect of some Secretaries quite a number of Granges stand now upon our books disfranchised.

For the purpose of securing representatives to all delinquent Granges we shall add to the list that may report up to the last moment practicable, and delegates duly elected who at the convention show a receipt for dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1883, on which is endorsed, "entitled to representation" should be allowed to participate in the work of the Convention.

We hope a careful examination of the list of delinquent Granges which we print in another column, by officers and members will result in awakening some secretaries to the necessity of making reports at once, to the end that delegates may be elected who will be admitted to take part in the proceedings of the county convention.

We shall have this list printed in the next number of THE VISITOR with such additions and corrections as the case demands, and we hope the additions will be numerous.

We should like to see the delinquent list extinguished altogether! Shall it be done? The following Granges have sent in neither the reports for December or for March: Nos. 10, 88, 114, 115, 229, 265, 276, 285, 310, 321, 580, 606, 625, 649.

By a careful selection of seed, chosen with reference to characteristics, latitude, breed and its appearance as shown on the ear.

By a careful selection of the tassels from barren stalks.

By cross-fertilization.

By thorough cultivation both before and after planting. Plow deep in Fall, shallow in Spring; plow heavy soils in Fall, light ones in Spring.

The Western Union Company is supplying its operators throughout the country with blank petitions for remonstrances against Government telegraphy.

Office of Master, Gilead, Mich. Sept. 10, 1884.

To the Masters of the Several Subordinate Granges in the State of Michigan:—I have just mailed to each one of you whose name has been reported to this office, a blank for semi-annual report.

There is not a Master in the State that would not be chagrined beyond measure, if when Michigan was called in the National Grange, your representatives are compelled to arise and report that they had received no reports, and have nothing to say.

If there is no meeting so that this course can not be pursued, sit down with the Secretary and fill one.

Fraternally yours, C. G. LUCE.

An Open Letter from Ex-Speaker Ball on the State Convention.

DEAR SIR—In an editorial in the Grange Visitor of Sept. 1, entitled "The Barrel Campaign," you criticize the methods and means used by the supporters of Gen. Alger at the Republican convention in securing nomination for governor.

I am not sorry that you have thus selected me as an object of your spleen, in your disappointment as to your choice for governor, for two reasons.

You say "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 governor."

This statement I will say that some time during last spring I received a letter from you saying that "Senator Mars of Berrien county (and a right good man he is) was bound to push Mr. Luce as a candidate for governor," and asking me if I would support his nomination.

In reply to your letter I frankly stated that I could not, as I was a candidate for lieutenant-governor, and our interests would clash.

As to such remarks as "These schemes to defeat Mr. Luce found a 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, and "It must be a great comfort to him, as he reviews the work of Wednesday the 13th of August, to see how quickly he was thrown overboard by these same politicians," etc., etc., and "forgetting their obligations to Farmer Ball who sat waiting the expected reward of treachery to the farmers of Michigan," and kindred others. I have this to say, that they are worthy of their author, and with one exception should be unnoticed and consigned to the foul source whence they came.

The one exception made is the remark "who sat waiting the expected reward of treachery to the farmers of Michigan." This assertion is basely false and in keeping with many of your assumptions made in "The Barrel Campaign."

I notified you by letter that I would not support Mr. Luce as candidate for Governor months ago. Hence there could not have been a betrayal.

Perhaps to the public I owe an apology for inflicting upon their patience this letter, but to the man who skulks behind his editorial shield and wantonly attacks another (who happens to differ with him) in the miserably mean, selfish and lying manner in which you have attacked me, I have nothing further to say, and drop him as I would any other creeping reptile.

WILLIAM BALL, Hamburg, Sept. 4, 1884.

Communications.

Political Influence and the Farmer.

[An oration delivered at the Commencement exercises of the Agricultural College, by C. C. Lillie of Lamont, Mich.]

It is perfectly obvious that agriculture has made and is still making great progress. The aid which the natural sciences have rendered to the farmer is of inestimable value. But their work is not done and the farmer's work is but begun. To establish a science so abstract as agriculture and give it many well-defined boundaries by slow experiment requires time, thought and labor. Hence agricultural progress has been and is indeed slow; but the present is brighter than the past and points to a still brighter future.

In this progress in the sciences which have done so much for the farmer, an important element has been forgotten or overlooked. The best minds which are interested in agriculture have been absorbed in its scientific progress and they have forgotten and allowed the farmer to forget that he is a citizen as well as a tiller of the soil. That he has political duties to perform; that the nature of his calling requires him to assume certain political responsibilities; that he must have influence and dignity with his scientific knowledge or this will not accomplish all its possibilities either for himself or his profession. The masses must be educated and elevated, and the farming class must possess men of influence to give dignity to the calling. These men must maintain the political rights of the farmer in general, and rouse them from their conservative tendencies or the rank and file never will become stimulated to thought and activity.

While we should not depreciate the value of any effort towards the farmer's scientific progress, neither should we lose sight of the fact that he requires, and his calling, being so directly affected by legislation—demands something more than this to elevate him to that plane and position which he should occupy and to which he is destined. What the farmer wants is more influence. He needs not only practical men but also eminent and influential men who will carry his cause into the halls of legislation and sustain his dignity in society. In no other way will the farmer and his science receive proper respects.

It is great men who command respect. With every class it is the leaders who make the progress. They are the standard bearers who advance to the front stimulating the many. In the development of philosophy and religion, in every social and civil reform, in every step towards political advancement and national prosperity all progress has been largely due to the great men who have planted the banner of truth and right and justice and knowledge and liberty above and beyond the people and are valued engineers who have guided and encouraged the many towards their own exalted station.

If we look back over the broad pages of the world's history we shall see that at all times men have striven for influence and power among men. And it is, therefore, but natural that an ambitious man should consider well what profession or calling he enters. If he finds that one gives him a better place or line of promotion to power and eminence than another, with this, though the risk be greater, he casts his lot.

The influence the farmer needs more especially is political influence, because this is always a great power, and because it directly affects his interests. In this he is sadly deficient. The time is gone by when the farmer was the man possessed of national influence. Slowly this has been taken from him till other professions—more especially the law—wield all the power of the State. There has been a slight reaction within the last few years and the farmer is regaining a little but no united action has been had. *Is not lack of influence and the absence of a probability of promotion to public notice, regard and position a reason why so many of the best young men leave the farm? They cannot like the work of an office so much better than the work of the farm; but the law is the stepping stone to something better; it is a means of promoting them to power and influence. Ambition is not content with the necessities of life; it must have something more; it must have eminence and esteem, or fall in the attempt to gain them.*

The farmer has some disadvantages. He is isolated from society. Many possess but moderate means. But greater than these he is not sufficiently interested in his own welfare. He works too much and thinks too little. He does not comprehend the importance of gaining a large influence for his profession's sake. It is not merely placing one or two men in power, but establishing a line of successive promotion in power which will stimulate, elevate, dignify and raise in importance the whole rural class and make its influence felt among men. Men can be found in the ranks of the farmer. Why, the Grange in the last ten years has alone educated men who,

if the farmers would but unite and support them for public office would do honor to themselves, to their calling and to their country.

Agriculture is the foundation of all callings and professions. It makes the founding of cities and states possible. It drives the commerce and industry of the world. It supports the throbbing pulsations of the world's mind and heart. In this country it represents more wealth than any other calling and employs three-fifths of the voters of all. Its interests are directly affected by legislative and executive action; and it is represented in our legislature not by farmers but by lawyers.

The farmer does not desire to be represented in all public offices. The nature of his calling is such that even if he did it would be impossible. He has no business nor does he wish to be represented in the judiciary, but he has a right to be represented in that branch of the government which so particularly and peculiarly affects his interests. The lawyer whom the farmer helps place in power is not practically interested in the farmer's dearest interests; in extending the signal service so that it will be of practical benefit to agriculture; in appropriating money for scientific investigation and agricultural experiment, nor in beautifying and adorning rural America; in pushing the cause of agricultural education, and supporting our agricultural schools and colleges. It is not human nature for one to be so deeply interested in the interests of other classes as in those of his own.

It rests with the farmers whether they shall represent their own interests, and have their share of political influence or not. They have qualified men now and they are becoming more numerous and better qualified every year; and they have rights and interests which no one can deny and which no one will work for as well as themselves.

Place the farmer in a line of successive promotion in power, in politics; let the young men on the farm know that from their number, if they are competent, will be chosen men to represent their interests in the State and National assemblies—and what will be the result? The best talent will not leave the farm to recruit the other professions; the influence and dignity of the farmer is increased, and much of the drudgery of farming is gone; the standard of education is raised—the whole rural population will move onward and upward towards a higher plane. Give the farmer influence and dignity enough so that every individual will have the earth and its fruit; respect his calling; as a means to this lift them from the dust and mire of ignorance; free them from the thralldom of hereditary conservatism; do this and thought and progress will move agriculture to the front and elevate the people and the calling.

The Interests of Farmers and Mechanics.

To the Grangers of Michigan;

It is generally a recognized principle, that those who work and produce all wealth, are opposed to the interests of those who do not work at all, or very little, and enjoy the much larger portion of the wealth produced. Now, the mechanics, laborers, and farmers, produce all the wealth of Michigan; but do the mechanics, laborers, and farmers own all the wealth of Michigan? In the city of Detroit 802 individuals and firms, composing less than 2,000 persons own more than half the wealth of Detroit. Is it possible that 2,000 people can produce more than 122,000 other people? Every man with an ounce of sense knows that it is impossible. But the strangest fact in connection with this is that these 2,000 people who can own more than half the wealth are those who do but very little work. This fact must lead every thinking person to the conclusion that our methods of distributing wealth are monstrously wrong. The mechanics and laborers have come to this conclusion, and have organized unions for the purpose of bringing out more equity in distribution.

The farmers have come to this conclusion, and have organized Granges for the purpose of bringing out more equity in distribution. Therefore the objects in the unions and the Granges are alike. Now, if these organizations are working for the accomplishment of the same end, what is the reason they do not work together? If you have a field of tough turf to plow and you can't do it with one horse, you put two horses to the plow, do you not? If one horse was hitched to the plow beam, and the other to the handles, you wouldn't get much plowing done, would you? Well, that is what has been the matter with the producers of Michigan; they have tried, each in their separate organizations, to do what they were not strong enough to do alone, or else they have pulled in opposite directions to accomplish the same purpose. Suppose, again, you wanted to dig a cellar and one gang of men shoveled the dirt out, while another gang of men shoveled the dirt in? You would never get a cellar this way. Well, the working people will never do what they want to do so long as they work in the same way they have in the past. We are kept divided by bad politicians and profit-

mongers, and I believe it is now time we should open our eyes and, look squarely at the ways by which we are robbed of the fruits of our toil and take united action to put a stop to it, I have talked for some years past among the trade unions and Knights of Labor assemblies to work up a sentiment looking towards united action on their part and that of the Grangers. Some of the best and most intelligent men in the Grange movement as well as in the trade union movement have said to me that this ought to be done. There are about 700 or 800 labor organizations in the State, including Granges, Trade Unions and Knights of Labor assemblies, and what a power for good a combination of this element would be if it were guided intelligently. Grangers and other working men and women of Michigan—the powers of corporations and capitalists are organized against us, and if we are to save ourselves from conditions worse than were those of the slaves of the South we must combine to defeat their bad designs. Let us hear from you on the subject.

JOSEPH A. LABADIE.  
Lansing, Sept 3, 1884.

Public High Schools.

In a previous article upon the subject of "High Schools as a Branch of the Public School System," it was not intended to disregard the value or importance of a high school education to all such pupils as desire, and who can avail themselves of the studies usually embraced in this department.

Neither was it designed to show that instruction in the branches usually taught in high schools did not educate to a higher sense of "the duties of the citizen to his country, the parent to his family, man to himself and his God; an intelligent appreciation of the amenities of social life, the cordialities of friendship; and that deep philosophy, high degree of self-knowledge, searching insight into the human heart, a perfection of mind and soul that shall tend to make a good husband, or father, or brother."

Neither was it claimed, that a first-class high school did not tend "to develop manhood, to produce physical, intellectually, and morally, full grown, well-poised, symmetrical men and women with great hearts and souls, all on fire with love for the race, all aglow with thoughts full to overflowing with noble, magnanimous, generous sentiments"—a most gigantic undertaking certainly!

No. We have to do with the single question of taxation for school purposes. To what extent shall taxes for the support of free schools be levied upon the people, in view of public benefits, public necessities, public use, and the original basis and theory upon which free schools were ordained and established.

Not many years ago, in all district schools, teacher's salaries, and the current incidental expenses were provided for by a "rate bill," taxed upon parents and guardians, and none others for pupils attending the schools; whereas, at the present time, all property is assessed equally for the support of public schools, irrespective of personal benefits, or representation therein.

It would seem that the justification of the act of general taxation for maintaining free schools, must rest upon the theory or belief, that public morals, public thrift, and general welfare of society are promoted and enhanced, in a degree, at least equivalent to the outlay in the direction indicated. On no other justifiable grounds can A. who has no children, be required to educate B's children.

Now the practical question is, what amount of instruction shall A. furnish the children of B. gratuitously in order to realize to community, the benefits alluded to? Shall it be a full academic or university course?

If the answer is in the affirmative, then may we not go a step farther, and say—that moral and religious culture is also clearly indicated as an almost imperative necessity of the times, in view of the alarming social, commercial and political debasement of the people; and that church edifices should be built, pastors employed, Sunday schools opened, and all ecclesiastical and evangelical work for the Christianization of men and women, should be done under the auspices of the State, and by a general tax!

The State laws require—that each school district, shall annually raise by tax upon the taxable property of the district, such sum in addition to the primary fund apportioned, as shall be necessary to make the several schools of each district free of tuition in all English Branches, to the resident scholars thereof.

Now the high school branch of any given graded school, may conform mainly to the requirements and spirit of the law as above, or it may reach far beyond, and embrace a course of instruction clearly collegiate in scope and character.

It is believed that the following taken from a public school catalogue, in a thriving village of 11,220 inhabitants in 1873, and a census of 3,132 children, between the ages of 5 and 20, represents a fair average of the course of studies in the various high schools of the State:

History, Physical Geography, Rhetoric, Analysis, English Literature, Mental Philosophy, Science of Government, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Zoology, Geometry, Algebra, French, German, Greek, Latin, Music and Drawing.

The average number of pupils being, for the year indicated, was 51; of which number, 20 were non residents.

The average cost of instruction per pupil as above, was \$60.11; these figures being taken from the report of the superintendent made to the board of education that year.

The average price of tuition for non-residents that year, was \$24.00. So that we find, that the public spirited taxpayers of that high school district, not only built a high school building, furnished, warmed, kept it in repair; but hired teachers, and educated children from abroad for \$16.11 less per capita, than it cost for their own pupils; while the whole number of resident pupils enrolled in the high school, was scarcely two per cent of the entire number attending school.

Will it be said, that there was a moral or legal obligation resting upon the citizen tax payers of the village, to carry on a high school under such circumstances?

Will it be said, that a legal or moral obligation rests upon the citizens or any boards of education of any school district in the State, to levy taxes, erect buildings, and hire teachers, to furnish instruction in the branches above named, to such a small number of resident pupils?

Twelve years are required in most of the graded schools of the State to complete the full course.

A pupil entering the primary department at seven years of age, will be 19 years old at graduation.

Whatever may be the value of a high school education to the professor, the community, or the State, certain it is, that scarcely five per cent of the resident pupils in any district that commence in the primary grades, ever enter the high school, or graduate. So that we find practically, a department of the public schools presided over by the most costly professors and teachers in the whole list, spending their time in attempting to impart instruction in Greek, Latin, French, German, etc., to a select few, at the expense of the great body of non-participating tax-payers of the district.

If it is more blessed to give than to receive, then tax-payers are a favored class certainly; in that the opportunity is never wanting until death closes the account; for the tax-gatherer is ever crying—give, give.

It is an easy, inexpensive thing to say—"Let these temples of higher culture, (high schools), be opened" &c, but entirely another matter to earn money to build them, equip them, and pay the yearly salaries of teachers who occupy them. Every mechanic, day-laborer, widow, or other person owning the humblest cottage, and practicing the most rigid economy to "make the ends meet" must pay a portion of the expense.

There are between nine and ten thousand persons, according to the last census in this State—superintendents, professors, principals and teachers in the public and other schools, engaged in teaching as a livelihood.

These teachers comprise a distinct class of persons, desiring employment and collectively, and individually, they advocate, and have a direct interest in an elaborate, prolonged and advanced course of instruction in the public schools, as well as other institutions of learning, which not only enlarges the field of labor as teachers, but, in reference to the higher grades, gives a certain percentage of those who are specially fitted, a monopoly of the business at large salaries.

Teachers as a whole, pay us taxes; and while they enjoy their salaries, they can scarcely appreciate the financial burdens borne by a large class of people, who are compelled by law to contribute to the school fund.

The present comprehensive and advanced course of instruction in the high schools of the State, has been a growth, a development; an accretion of plans and practices that have been adopted from time to time by suggestion, by contact, by visitations, by fashion, by a spirit of emulation and desire to excel all others; and while preceding school boards have, as a rule, under the advice and dictation of superintendents and teachers constantly added to the system, no succeeding boards, as a rule, have had the moral or physical courage to take anything away.

School boards, generally are sincere believers in that most comforting and soothing of all human philosophies, that "Whatever is, is right."

As an argument in support of, and as a part of the advanced system of education in the public schools, it is claimed; "That it is incumbent on the State government to make provision for fitting teachers for their work. That the high school should prepare them for the technical training of the normal school, both constituting a part of the free school system."

Whatever benefits the public may derive from such eleemosynary training, do such teachers so educated and fitted for their work, when employed in any school district, abate anything from their wages, because of such free

instruction; or acknowledge any obligation or indebtedness to the public whatever?

In other words, do they not exact the full market price for their services, the same as if they had fitted themselves for the business at their own private expense?

If the public are required to fit teachers for earning wages—wages that are much in excess of the average earnings in other occupations; then logically, it would seem equally incumbent upon the State; and public money should be appropriated to educate trade apprentices, artisans, mechanics, engineers, scientists, poets, philosophers, artists, doctors, lawyers, clergymen, statesmen, and all persons following any of the known professions, avocations and employments mankind engage in for a livelihood!

No! Let us be just and impartial in our treatment of all classes and conditions.

Let us remember, that just in the background of this gorgeous theory of high technical training, and aesthetic culture, are the sweating, toiling masses of the people, contented to be sheltered, clothed and fed; while they are compelled to eke out a share of their hard-earned pittance for the support of government and all its varied institutions.

Justice clearly demands, that the vast sums of money annually raised by tax for the support of common schools, shall be wisely and economically expended; not in luxurious adornments and the elaboration of a merely technical routine; but in accordance with that time-honored principle—"The greatest good to the greatest number."

FRANK LITTLE.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Worthy Master J. J. Woodman of the National Grange, says: "A Subordinate Grange can do no act which will benefit its members more, or add more to its prosperity than to put a Grange paper into every family connected with it."

We have raised enough to live on for another year. Wheat is turning out about 15 bushels per acre, good quality and brings 80 cents. Oats run 30 to 50 bushels. Potatoes good. Corn will be short, owing to the drought. The amount of wheat sown this fall will be less than usual; not much fallow plowed; a good deal of stubble put in. We have had a very extended drought, in fact, all summer. Well, the same thing has happened again. No farmer governor! The wires were pulled too strongly for us. Served us right. More anon.

WM. CAMPBELL.

A new use claimed for chicken feathers is to cut the down from the stem of the feather with ordinary scissors. When a quantity are cut and collected in a bag, knead them thoroughly five minutes when the mass will be well fitted together forming a substitute for cotton, which, it is said, in Paris sells for two dollars a pound. This may not seem very practicable at first, but if by the work be given to the children it would prove pastime and profit. Another mode of further utilizing poultry products, and which is not as generally practiced as its merits would warrant is to dry the egg shells in the oven, pound them fine and feed in the winter. The virtue of the plan is apparent.

My friends, did you ever think about the moral standing of the people that are patrons? If you did, and were honest and unprejudiced in your thinking, you came to this conclusion, *their moral standing is high*; as a class they are honest, virtuous, industrious and sensible; keenly alive to the great moral and educational interests of humanity, doing as they would be done by, ever ready to help on the side of right, and as grandly firm against wrong.

Do you hear profanity, obscene stories and jokes around and in Grange halls, idle, scandalous gossip, language that profits nothing? Commendable as to character is the grand array of Patrons.

MRS. P. MAYO.

In the last VISITOR D. W. says, "We have four presidential candidates in the field and all have spoken their piece and we must take our choice." The candidates on the Republican and Democratic tickets, are both in favor of monopolies, and would surely turn their backs to the farmers call. Ben Butler is my choice, he being an anti-monopolist, and in my opinion would hew down some of these strong-headed monopolies, and work out just what the Patrons and farmers have so long sought for; Further down D. W. says, "The farmers boom for governor is 'busted' and growling is heard on every hand, and what are we going to do about it." "What are we going to do about? Would you lock your barn after your horse is stolen? We got cunningly beaten; Gen. Alger, the Detroit 'dude' worked the thing very sharply to get what he accomplished. I believe in the office seeking the man, and not the man the office; I think we have yet a fine chance to lock the barn that Alger so cunningly opened, and the time to turn the key will be November 4th.

O. F. PLOWMAN.

Sept. 6th, 84.

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

LIMIT our millionaires to the possession of what their own sagacity, unaided by mere luck or the tricks of the stock market had earned, and then impose upon them Peter Cooper's conscience, and many a foul quarter of our great cities might receive sanitary improvements, and many a poor household now desperate under an unjust impoverishment would be happy and ambitious.—Rev. Geo. A. Thayer.

It is certainly to be hoped that the question of who shall rule—the corporations or the people—will be definitely settled. The longer the question is deferred the more formidable it will become.—Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.

It is estimated that upwards of 300,000 boats are now running on the New York canals, and business is increasing, pointing to a good fall trade.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The Lapeer County Pomona Grange will be held in the hall of the North Branch Grange, No. 607, on Tuesday, October 7, 1884. Every member of the several Subordinate Granges is cordially invited, for a good, hearty welcome is expected.

The County Convention, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Grange, will be held at the same time and place.

PROGRAMME.

Afternoon Session.  
Music—by North Branch Grange.  
Walter Moore of North Branch Grange, Mr. Batton of Flint River Grange, Sister Odell of Lapeer County, Mr. F. Muir of Pine Stub Grange, and Miss Eunice Schell of Elm Creek Grange, will give us something which will be highly entertaining and instructive; which something is to be of their own selecting.

Discussions will follow each subject—PROGRAMME.  
Evening session.  
Music—by all.  
Resolved, that the Tariff is a more important question in the present campaign than temperance.

It is expected that every member will take part in the discussion of this question.

E. E. OWEN.

The Washtenaw Pomona Grange will meet with Fraternity Grange, in the township of Augusta on the first day of October at 10:30 A. M. All fourth degree members are invited.

PROGRAM.

Address of Welcome—by Bro. John H. Campbell.  
Response—by Bro. Groves of Northfield Grange.  
General Business, Small Fruit and its Culture.—S. P. Ballard.  
Essay—Objections to the Grange—D. D. Cook.  
Select Reading—by Sister F. J. Comstock.  
Lay Sermon—"Policy, Versus Principle"—by Mrs. John H. Campbell.  
Essay—"Culture of Flowers, and its Influence on the Home"—by Mrs. James Hewens.  
Declaration—by Mrs. Wm. Randall.  
Essay—by Wm. Randall.  
In the evening there will be an address by Andrew Campbell—Subject—"How shall we inspire the farmers to improve upon the privileges that they have?"  
Fraternity Grange will warmly welcome all who will come.  
Come one. Come all. And come for a good time. There will be provision made to entertain all who come both night and day. Come prepared to stay till the business is done.

J. W. MEGAN.  
Lecturer.

The following is the program for the next Allegan county Pomona Grange to be held with Ganges Grange Sept. 25th and 26th. The evening of the first day will be an open meeting and all are cordially invited to attend. The speaking will all be from home but we will do the best we can to entertain you. Come everybody.

1st. Music from Ganges and Lake Shore Grange.  
2d. Address of Welcome, by the lecturer of Ganges Grange.  
3d. Response by the Worthy Master of Pomona Grange.  
4th. "What is the farmers' mission in American politics," Bro. Atherly of Lake Shore Grange.  
5th. Mrs. A. Slade, "In how many ways is the using of tobacco a sin."  
6th. E. N. Bates of Moline. "Mutual Insurance."  
7th. Essay—M. Eldred of Otsego, "Evils of party spirit."  
There will be some very valuable papers and essays prepared by Patrons from the western part of the county which will be worth going to hear. There will be conveyance from Fennville station to Grange hall. Our county gatherings have always been very pleasant, but we look forward to this one hoping it will be profitable as well.

A. T. STARK,  
Lecturer Co. Grange.

Otsego, Sept. 7, '84.

Hillsdale Pomona Grange, No. 10, will meet at the Acma Grange Hall, South Camden on Sept. 26, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The following will be the order of exercises:

Roll call of officers.  
Report of Sub-Granges.  
Essay by Virna Cooney, of Acma.  
Select reading, Emily Shepard of Allen.  
Declaration by Sherman Houghney, of Acma.  
Traveling sketches by Ursula Freeman, of Litchfield.  
Select reading by Florence Medziker, of Acma.  
Declaration by Jennie Thomas, of Allen.  
Question "What is the financial outlook for the farmer?" To be opened with ten minute speeches by the following:  
Revs. E. L. Kelley, of Union, Wm. Bryant, of Woodbridge, A. I. Baker, of Jonesville, Sisters H. L. Desbro, of Northwest Grange, Ohio, Kate McDougall, of Litchfield.  
Other speakers will be limited to five minutes each.  
Appropriate music will be furnished by the Acma Grange choir.  
All fourth degree members are invited to be present.  
N. T. BROCKWAY, Sec.

Horticultural Department.

A Lesson in Grape Culture.

There are many hints in the papers about summer and fall pruning and other methods of treating grape vines for the purpose of promoting vigorous growth, good crops of fruit, etc.

Last year I grew a variety of vegetables between the rows of grape vines, mostly climbing beans. The vines had a grand start in the spring...

After thinking over the matter, and reviewing my operation in the garden, I have concluded that a rough weeding which I gave the beans in August was the main cause of the failure...

I believe the grape vine should not be cultivated nor the growth of wood stimulated by the artificial means after the first of July, but that all stirring of the ground and application of fertilizers should be before that time.

A good substitute for hoeing to keep down weeds and mulching, and a new method suggested by last year's experience is to suspend the growing of crops of vegetables among the grape vines and mulching the ground sufficiently to prevent the growth of weeds after June.

Setting Raspberries in Autumn.

In his catalogue of small fruits, E. P. Roe gives these directions for setting raspberries in autumn: "I have invariably had better success with raspberries set out in the fall than those planted in the spring."

Hot Water For Plants. Many of the little folks (and often the big ones too) are apt to know how to revive their withering and sickly plants. Sometimes a choice plant, valuable in itself on account of some one with whom it is associated, droops and gives no expected response to stimulants that are applied.

We have once or twice called attention to the importance of growing the basket willow. No plant is easier grown, or thrives better upon a great variety of soils.

The fact is often forgotten that earth piled around a tree to the depth of two or three feet through the summer is pretty sure death to it.

Why Don't We Eat Cheese.

Good cheese has been selling for 8 cents a pound less than it can be manufactured for, and return any profitable state of circumstances is that we make cheese for no other purpose than to export it.

The reason we consume so small a part of the cheese product of the country at home instead of sending it abroad, is not because the American people are so short sighted as not to appreciate the value of cheese as an article of diet.

The apple crop generally promises to be fair. With exceptional favored spots the New England States have a light crop.

Work. Why of course work, but don't cheat yourself of sleep, or rest to keep up the incessant clatter of hammer and tongs in the place of keeping the public informed that you live, move, and have a being...

How to Treat Wounds. Every person should know how to treat a flesh wound. Everyone is liable to be placed in circumstances away from surgical and veterinary aid.

Now with the harvest nearly over the time is approaching when farmers can obtain partial relief from the laborers that have prevailed during the past month.

CATTLE IN CHIHUAHUA.—The State of Chihuahua will soon be the leading cattle State of Mexico. The cattle are said to be remarkably free from disease, and the climate is so mild that the animals can fatten on open pastures all the year round.

It is estimated that the various colleges and high schools of the country have graduated 3,000 pupils within the past three weeks.

The crop and live stock products of Illinois for 1883 were valued at \$25,590,000.

The Great Gift of France to America.

This great work of art about which we have heard so much since Centennial days, has just been formally presented to the United States. The great French sculptor Bartholdi. This is very properly said to be the gift of France to her sister republic.

This magnificent work of art is the greatest the world has ever seen, the famous Colossus of Rhodes being completely outdone standing as it did, only about 140 feet high.

Congressman Dorsheimer, who represents one of the New York city districts in the House of Representatives, and who is widely known as a corporation lawyer, begins to recognize the signs of the times.

The great trouble with Congress is that it seldom does a great merchant, manufacturer or business man of any kind finds his way into that body.

History repeats itself. The Israelites when they bore the harsh bondage of Pharaoh, bore it even to the making bricks without straw before they rose up in their power.

What is a platform? An indefinite essay on the visionary ambiguity of the vague, as applied to party policy.

In 1790 we had one-thirtieth and now we have one-fifth of our population in cities. The difference is greater yet from the fact that a large share of the country everywhere is but a suburb twenty minutes or half an hour from town.

Learn a Trade.

I never look at my old composing rule that I do not bless myself that, while my strength lasts, I am not at the mercy of the world.

You have heard, perhaps, of the clerk who had faithfully served Stephen Girard from boyhood to manhood. On the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday, he went to his master and told him his time was up.

"What trade, sir?" "Good barrels and butts must be in demand while you live. Go and learn the cooper's trade; and when you have made a perfect barrel, bring it to me."

"It is a great source of consolation to us, that when the public shall be tired of us as an editor, we can make a satisfactory livelihood at setting type or farming, so that while our strength lasts, ten thousand blockheads, taking offense at some article they do not understand, could not drive us into the poor house."

A Congressman's Fears.

The busy season of farm labor for the year is now drawing to a close. Soon crops will be gathered, and while there will be abundant work for every farmer who plans wisely, there may also be leisure that can be used profitably for something besides ordinary farm tasks.

Too Many Lawyers in Congress.

In this day of personal struggle for place and power, the great masses only want good Government for the good of the whole. Individuals act purely for self-enrichment. They are corrupted through greed of gain.

Political Catechism.

What is a platform? An indefinite essay on the visionary ambiguity of the vague, as applied to party policy.

What is its definition of civil service reform? More officers and higher salaries. What portion of the platform relates to the tariff?

World's Exposition.

As the time approaches for opening the doors for the World's Exposition at New Orleans encouraging reports from various foreign and domestic commissions indicate that the riches of the great fair have by no means been over-estimated.

There can be no such thing as failure now. With abundance of money on hand, and the largest number of exhibitors ever booked at an exposition, and thirty-five States and fifteen foreign countries participating, the management may well feel proud of the success already achieved.

"The Mexican garden of five acres will contain one hundred and four varieties of trees from every part of the Republic. Many of the woods have a high commercial value, and yet strange to say, in the United States, the Mexican cedar, mahogany Campeche logwood, saffron and linoleo, that has a perfume that never leaves it, are all trees of great value in commerce."

Grange Thought.

When you go to the fair suppose you find a few neighbors and discuss matters of common interest with them, as a kind of resting-spell to diversify the exercises of the day.

You complain now that the money kings and the great corporations have too much power in our political concerns. But when the American people have a solemn popular election shall have taught our politicians, young and old, that they can make themselves rich without fear of disgrace.

Benjamin Franklin left \$5,000 to Boston to be loaned in small sums to young married mechanics under 25 who had served an apprenticeship and had good character.

SEVERAL days ago three printers started in a skiff from St. Paul, Minn., and intend to work their way down the Mississippi to New Orleans.

A cattle company in Kansas has illegally fenced in 100,000 acres of public lands and given orders to its cowboys and employees to shoot any one cutting the wires.

A COLORADO woman has discovered and done the assessment work on fourteen mining claims. In addition to this she has kept a hotel and supported her worthless husband and two children.

The New York State Fish Commissioners report the introduction of the German carp to have been very successful. It breeds as well and thrives as well here as in its original home.

A LARGE collection of Puebla marble which is known in the United States as Mexican onyx is being prepared at the City of Mexico, for the World's Exposition at New Orleans.

A Story of Steel Pens.

Few persons who use pens on which is stamped "Gillott" have any idea of the story of sufferings, of indomitable pluck and persistence which belong to the placing of the name of that article.

A long depression in trade in England threw thousands of Sheffield mechanics out of work, among them Joseph Gillott, then twenty-one years of age. He left the city with but a shilling in his pocket.

In his despondency he was tempted to give up and turn beggar or tramp. Then a sudden fiery energy seized him. He brought his fists down on the table, declaring to himself that he would try, and trust in God, come what would.

On the morning of his marriage, the industrious young workman made a gross of pens and sent them for thirty-six dollars to pay the wedding fees.

When you go to the fair suppose you find a few neighbors and discuss matters of common interest with them, as a kind of resting-spell to diversify the exercises of the day.

Grange Thought.

When you go to the fair suppose you find a few neighbors and discuss matters of common interest with them, as a kind of resting-spell to diversify the exercises of the day.

Communications.

Reunion of Soldiers and Sailors at Battle Creek.

[For The Visitor.]

Battle Creek has seen its grandest gala day: never before has its streets been so thronged; every street, lane, and alley was full. Across the street opposite the G. A. R. hall was a most imposing triple arch, representing an arch of stone, on the smaller arches at the side were the figures "61" and "65" while at top of the high central arch was a life size bust of the lamented war President, Abraham Lincoln, and underneath was the word "Welcome," while the corps flags, surmounted by the national emblems floated over all, every place of business was gay with stars and stripes, while private residences were also most tastefully decorated, and when the streets were bright with their illuminations at night, the effect was certainly grand.

At Camp Mason, as the camp was called, streets upon streets were laid out with the white tents of the soldiers on each side, giving the citizens who had never seen the tented field, a good idea of camp life. In front of the headquarters tent, on a pole 60 ft. high, floated a regulation head quarters flag. Tuesday was the day of preparation, tents were pitched, supplies forwarded, tanks and water pipes in readiness, muskets and cannon, and all the munitions of war were being placed in their proper places. Wednesday and Thursday were the days. It was a real pleasure to take our camp chair, and sit quietly down and watch the meetings and the greetings of the soldiers, for many of them had not seen each other since they parted on the field; twenty years had passed, all had in that time changed much from boys and young men, they had grown to be the gray haired veterans. When they met they looked at each other for a moment, as if trying to place them—then came the warm hand clasp, then the whole face would be lighted with a smile, then they would shake hands over again, and then, "Don't you remember when we lay at such a place?" or "Don't you remember when we made that charge under Kearney or some other general?" And again, "Did they fight their battles over and tell how fields were won?—Did they remember? Would they ever forget? No, not as long as life and memory lasts. I could not wonder at their joy in meeting, for the scenes and events of a four years' war, would knit together the hearts of men as nothing else could do.

These reunions are one of the very best things for our country, as it brings before the young, the events and history of the war as nothing else could do, and shows them, though but faintly, what the soldiers did in saving our country.

On Wednesday afternoon a sham battle took place, which though on rather a small scale showed very well what the reality must have been, even to the wounded, who were carried by comrades to the shade of a friendly tree, and the cripple, limping to a place of safety in the rear.

Thursday at about ten o'clock we heard round after round of cheers, and soon General Logan, accompanied by a few friends, rode upon the camp grounds. How heartily he was welcomed, I think his heart must have throbbled with an honest pride, as veteran after veteran grasped him by the hand and said, "General, don't you remember me, I fought under you at Pittsburgh Landing," or some other battle-field that he named, and as a one-legged veteran pressed his way to the carriage and said, "General, don't you remember me, you know when I was wounded, it was when you led that charge at Fort Donaldson." Tears streamed down Logan's face and he said, "I do remember you," and a warm hand clasp followed and a silent look, that to the General and the soldier spoke volumes.

All are too familiar with Logan's face to need any personal description. We could but fancy that there might be just a strain of Indian blood in his veins, from his dark, swarthy face, and straight, black hair, but, knowing his Irish parentage, we knew very well it was only fancy.

General Kountz, (the drummer boy of Mission Ridge), is a hero of which we may well be proud. He lost a leg in the service, and now walks with a cane, and a slight limp tells you that an artificial limb is doing good service for the lost one. He is a pleasant looking gentleman, wearing a black mustache, rather under the medium height, and inclined to being stout. General Hill is a tall, spare, thin-faced man, with Burnside whiskers, which, like his hair is nearly white. He is a much older man than either Logan or Kountz.

After dinner on Thursday came the speeches. Dr. S. S. French, Commander of Farragut Post, at Battle Creek, gave the address of welcome which was responded to by Major Wells. The orator of the day was David Ward Wood, associate editor of

the Western Rural, of Chicago, and he is an orator, in language, manner and gesture. We think he made as fine a speech as we ever listened to. In appearance he is rather short, with black eyes, hair and moustache, and rather a dark complexion. His very manner impresses you as being a man of deep thought, with a keen insight into individual character, and a real love of the humorous; and though now upon the eve of a sharp political campaign, one very notable failure of all the speakers, they quite ignored all politics and all political issues.

One very pleasing factor of the reunion was "Frank" the celebrated war horse, and though he now numbers 25 years he is as sound as a horse can be, and the hero of fourteen battles, without a single scratch, like Santa Anna's famous charger; he is very white, has a very intelligent face, and really seems to enjoy the pats and praises bestowed upon him. Out of the six reunions that have been held, he has never missed but one. When the soldiers are mustered for rations, "Frank" takes his place by his master's side at the head of the table, and takes his rations of bread as well as the rest of the boys. He is now owned by Mr. Swartout, of Dowagiac, and it is needless to say that every care and comfort necessary for his horsehip is bestowed upon him. We heard his master say that he had applied for a pension, and thought if there was not so much red tape business that he stood a good show to get it, as he certainly was deserving.

The evenings upon the camp-grounds were, to the soldiers, very enjoyable. The crowd was gone, and all was quiet, save someone on music bent who would squeak the fife and beat the drum. Large camp-fires were lighted, and around them the soldiers gathered as of yore; some lying, some sitting, and some standing with their head on a comrades shoulder; all living over again the days that tired men's souls, when our country was in danger and called for her sons.

We ate close by the central street where the soldiers passed on their grand street parade; we scanned them closely. All were men of mature years, and all older in face and figure than their years indicated. Three soldiers were bent with the weight (not of years) but the heavy knapsack carried upon the long march. So many limped or hitched in their gait, showing thereby some wound or scar that told of sharp encounter. Frequently there came by one with an arm or leg gone, who had given it to defend their land that they loved better than limb or life. And we could but recall the words of Bishop Ames, in the grand address at the soldier's reunion.

"Proud are we of our soldiers, not only proud of them as soldiers who grandly marched, and fought and fell, and nobly conquered, but proud of them as citizens. They met all the evil influences of camp life, all that tends to demoralize and ruin men, and came back to us and to their homes, not ruffians or marauders, but men, men that we can proudly take by the hand and call brother, occupying before the people places of honor and trust, as a class, industrious, sober and honest, claiming by merit our honor and our pride.

General Logan's tribute to the common soldier was most beautiful, "All I am, if I am anything, all I am worth, if worth anything, all there is of me and all I ever may be, I owe not to the generals who led, but to the fearless, patriotic private, who made the long marches, through summer's heat and winter's cold, through swamps deep with mire, and our roads deep with dust, who did the hard fighting sometimes against fearful odds, and always against the advantage of an enemy in his own country, the private who stood picket in the pelting storms, and who never did surrender, but who made a rebel host to surrender."

MRS. PERRY MAYO.

J. T. Cobb.—I see by the Telegraph that the Kalamazoo County Pioneer Society has concluded not to have a meeting this fall, and perhaps under the circumstances they acted wisely, still I am sorry there is not more interest taken in the society in all the towns in the county than there is; its membership must, according to the natural course of events, be every year growing less, but I trust the society will not fail to keep up their annual meetings as long as one is left that settled in this county prior to A. D. 1840.

Such wonderful changes have taken place since then in everything around us, and in our mode and manner of living, that it seems good in this last age of the world, to look back to the time when the man who could raise sufficient cash to pay his taxes and postage, who could appear in a suit of clothes better than home made, and was the owner of 160 acres of land, a span of good horses, a lumber wagon, and just tools enough to enable him to cultivate his farm, was a much happier man, than one now possessing the wealth of a Vanderbilt or a Gould. Then the women of that day were true helpmates, who supplied the family's

in door wants from the sale of butter, eggs, poultry, and the products of the loom, and considered themselves well enough dressed for any gathering, if they could get any thing more costly than a calico dress made from 7 to 8 yards of cloth. They were much happier then than now, for the reason that they lived more in accordance with nature's requirements, while to many women of to-day, we are made up artificially, and each trying to outdo the other in adornments, that to the old pioneer makes them look more ornamental than useful; and then again, compare the sons and daughters of those days, when they attended the district school three or four months in the winter and helped father and mother the rest of the year, with the boys and girls of to-day, (especially those who wear their hair over their foreheads cut square over the eyes, hiding that portion of the face where in the Creator has implanted the seat of knowledge) who attend school eight or nine months in the year, and then spend their vacation at some fashionable watering place or resort, got up for the benefit of over-tossed mental laborers, invalids, and those too old to labor.

Is the present mode and manner of educating more beneficial to the majority than if reduced to the common English branches? Much of late has been written on this subject. An excellent article appeared in the VISITOR of August 1st, from the pen of that able writer, Mr. Frank Little. I go further than Mr. L., I don't so much regard the expenses as I do the injury we do to a large number of the recipients themselves by educating them above any useful calling. If we are called upon at the public expense to educate above the common English branches, what proportion of those who engage in the different professions bear to all other callings, certainly, not over one-fiftieth part, while the University's catalogue contains the names of over one-half of all in attendance at that institution.

I am sorry that the farmers failed to nominate Mr. Luce for Governor, but he can console himself that he has escaped a very trying position, I am told that the present nominee is a good, practical business man, and in the nominee for lieutenant governor they have a man of the good common sense order, one that knows their wants and will do his best to serve them.

This portion of the State bids fair to become the Minnesota of Michigan for good flour. Farmers are now harvesting a fine crop of wheat and oats, and by raising the same kind of wheat from which the best kind of Minnesota flour is made and having as good mills there is no reason why as good flour cannot be made here as there. This part of the State will in time produce a large quantity of apples, plums, and small fruit for exportation.

I have strung this article out altogether too long to come under the head of postal card items, and should feel I was imposing too heavy a tax on you to ask you to publish it, did I not see that your good nature and liberality allows a couple of correspondents to carry on a discussion through your paper about the planetary system, and of what the sun is made of, which seems to me to be about as difficult as it is to reach the North pole. The papers you sent me I distributed where they would be the most likely to add to your subscription list.

H. BISHOP.

Charlevoix, Aug. 27, 1884.

"I said in my Haste, that all Men are Liars."

Mr. Editor.—I was forcibly reminded of this short sentence written by David nearly three thousand years ago, when I read a short article on the third page of the VISITOR of 15th, by "D. W."

The delegates of Van Buren county are represented as being manipulated by a "machine" and under this influence the writer charges them with having resorted to all manner of trickery to secure the nomination of Mr. Burrows.

This, sir, is a serious charge to make against seventy-nine gentlemen who reside in different towns of the county. If D. W. was a delegate to that convention, he must know that his statement is very incorrect to say the least, and if he was not at the convention in any capacity, we conclude that he has been grossly misinformed. The struggle between the friends of Hon. J. J. Woodman and the friends of Hon. J. C. Burrows for supremacy was open and square, and the only reason why Mr. Woodman failed to carry the convention was because his friends were in the minority.

of sorrow he had written it, and I believe, too, that like David of old, he said those hard things in his haste. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I was pained on reading D. W.'s article, and I can truly say that I always read the jottings with more than ordinary enjoyment, for on this page we generally get good thoughts in a concise form; thoughts that do not sting nor burn, but leave behind them emotions of pleasure.

Respectfully,  
JOS. LANNIN,  
A Delegate.  
South Haven, Aug. 25th, '84.

Things Written About.

A great deal is said concerning political matters of late, and there is a great diversity of opinion on each phase of each political question. This is all right, and each one has a right to express his opinion. It does not seem right to us that each should accuse others of dishonesty, demagoguism, or foolishness, because of this difference of opinion.

Let the issue of the day be discussed honestly and fairly, and much benefit may be derived. In fact, all issues, in our opinion, should be discussed, for it is by interchange of thought that we are benefited. But we notice a tendency with some to believe those who do not agree with them. This we think is not right and should be avoided.

We read through the columns of THE VISITOR and other papers the complaints of farmers. They tell how they are being ground down, and how all other classes are getting rich on their expense. True, they have much of which to complain; but the remedy lies, not in complaining, but in the line outlined by Bro. Campbell in his article in the August 15 issue of THE VISITOR.

In the same issue a writer speaks of lawyers in a manner that would lead one to suppose there is not a respectable man among them. He classifies them all as thieves and abettors of crime. We do not believe in this wholesale denunciation of a class. Lawyers as a class may not be strictly honest, but surely they are not all rogues.

We believe there should be more farmers in Congress—in fact, that they should be in the majority, but we do not think all congressmen should be farmers. We think farmer representation can be accomplished through primary elections by farmers themselves. Let them see to it that one of their number is nominated.

In the last VISITOR Bro. Strong says: From the very nature of things the moon cannot be inhabited nor vegetation grow thereon. That is the generally accepted theory of science, and of course, we do not feel competent to offer any different one. We beg leave, however, to say that Prof. Blendman, of the astronomical observatory of Berlin, claims to have discovered beyond a doubt that the moon not only produces vegetation, but is inhabited. He has succeeded in getting a photo that proves it beyond a doubt; so says the Michigan School Moderator in its issue of May 29th in an article said to be from a translation from Nya Pressen Helsingfor. If this be true, then Bro. Hill's theory would seem to be sustained.

We are glad to see frequent articles from Bengal, Clinton County Grange, and have often thought to take up our pen, also, but could not find the time so to do heretofore. As we succeeded in cutting our leg with an ax, the other day we have found the time, and now that we have written once, will try to find time, ere long, to tell the readers of the VISITOR something about Oceana County, and the Grange work here. We have, we think, written quite enough for this time and so will close.

GEO. H. HUDSON.

Pentwater, Oceana county, Mich.

Arkansas Correspondence.

We have often talked of these springs, but little dreaming that I should be seated here surrounded by these old hills writing you to-day. I came down here on Saturday on my return from Fayetteville. I stop at a house way up a gulch and upon the side hill, with hill far above; near by are three springs running from the rock, so you see I do not have to go far for the health-giving waters. Then the balmy breezes that float over pinnaled hill-tops infuse a sense of pleasure. I do not know whether I had better attempt to describe this place to you or not, I fear you might know just as much about it when I am through as you do now; but perhaps not, will attempt it.

Eureka Springs are situated in Carroll county, in the northwestern part of Arkansas. We leave the railroad main line at Sellegman and go winding down one valley and up another between high broken hills for a distance of 18 miles to Eureka Springs. Old Nature must have had a big time when she threw up this place of rock, gulch and hill; hills, not a dozen, but as many as you please, from four to five hundred feet high. The springs coming out of the rock on

the side hill are scattered about for miles. Good, clear water, good to drink and good to wash with, and good for various diseases.

I think it will help me greatly, and to have a more lasting effect, am having my clothes washed in it. The place has about four thousand population living in small houses situated in gulch, sidehill, and on the top of highest mountain crest; some cave houses in the rocks; one brick building, all others are of wood. There are a great many little box houses scattered over the hills that are not occupied, perhaps it being presidential year their owners are more healthy than usual and stay at home.

Some wonderful cures have been reported so me, where the blind have received sight and the paralyzed enabled to walk. I would recommend these waters to a certain class of human beings, for the mules here are as meek and docile as lambs.

One may live cheaply or otherwise, board from \$3.00 to \$20.00 per week. Neat, plain rooms with plenty of mountain breezes, and a better table than most of us get at home, may be had for \$4.00 per week.

The constant tramping from one spring to another over these flinty hills no doubt helps the curative qualities of the water in a wonderful degree. There is not much difference in the water of the various springs. Women come here and bend their way up gulches and clamber over flinty hills from spring to spring, walking for miles, who at home would have nearly fainted at the prospect of having to walk twenty rods over a smooth walk. A bed of red marble is found here which promises to be of much value for building purposes as well as for monuments. It is susceptible of a very high polish. They are working it out and sawing it up to some extent, making splendid slabs.

One must see this place to get an appreciative idea of its varying beauties. In all my wanderings in this southwest land of dreamy existence, I do not find it to possess more charms of home than old Michigan. Let her Grangers be content, for they are blessed beyond most mortals.

But I must away to the busy world. In the morning I go out of this house of good cheer: kindness, and may never again clamber over these old hills or drink at these health-giving springs. Goodbye, Eureka!

EMMONS BUELL.  
Eureka Springs, Arkansas, August 15th, 1884.

Correspondence.

Kent County Pomona Grange.

The last meeting of Kent County Pomona Grange, No. 18, was held at the Hall of Sparta Grange, in the pleasant village of Sparta Center Aug. 6. Although it was raining in the forenoon, there was a large attendance. At 10 o'clock, Worthy Master W. T. Remington sounded the gavel, and the meeting came to order. The county grange was made welcome in a few appropriate remarks by the Worthy Master of Sparta Grange. Our Worthy Lecturer, Bro. E. A. Burlingame responded.

After the transaction of the regular business, the members, led by the W. Lecturer, engaged in a discussion of the meaning and proper performance of the unwritten work of the Order.

After listening to a minstrel song by Bro. Holt the Grange adjourned for dinner. As we arrived at the hall in the morning our lunch baskets were taken in charge by the members of Sparta Grange, and we were now directed to form in procession and march to the town hall for dinner; we did so, and on entering found four long tables spread with everything calculated to make glad the heart (or stomachs) of a happy Patron. The tables were speedily surrounded.

In the afternoon a public meeting was held in the Baptist church, which was filled to overflowing. The exercises were opened with a song by the choir and a prayer by the Rev. Mr. White. Rev. J. H. Maynard welcomed the Patrons of Sparta, in his usual humorous and entertaining style. Bro. John Porter responded with appropriate remarks.

The subject of "Co-operation" was discussed by Z. Hinman, followed by a few humorous remarks by Rev's White and Maynard.

About this time the audience were astonished to see an old, decrepit man hobble up the aisle and to the platform, but when he advanced to the organ and began to sing "Old Uncle Joe," we knew it was Bro. Holt disguised as that character, and the applause showed that the audience highly appreciated the song. Sister W. T. Remington, in a "Chapter of Chronicles," gave an account of the meeting at Harmony Grange Hall in January.

"The Influence and Effects of a Wrong Education," was the title of a splendid essay on the evils of intemperance, read by Mrs. E. Bradford. Mrs. Bradford was requested to furnish a copy for publication in the "GRANGE VISITOR." Sister Slocum read an essay on "Woman Suffrage" which was short, sharp, and right to the point. Miss Minnie Purdy entertained the audience with an excellent recitation,

followed by a reading by Sister Clara Hamilton.

The exercises were interspersed with excellent vocal and instrumental music by Miss Nellie Shapley, Bro. Holt and the choir also furnished some good songs.

After the public meeting a short session was held at the hall, at which the members engaged in a sharp discussion on the outrage to decency inflicted by the West Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Association, in allowing liquor booths, gambling institutions, and low dance houses on the fair grounds at Grand Rapids. A committee was appointed to confer with the President of the Association and request him to use his influence in having such things excluded. The Patrons are in earnest in this matter, and we hope that ere long we can visit agricultural fairs without coming across wheels of fortune, and beer saloons at every step.

There were many other interesting matters connected with this meeting which I must not take space to mention, but all agree that it was one of the largest and most profitable meetings ever held in the county. The Patrons and citizens of Sparta took special pains to make our visit pleasant, and their efforts were heartily appreciated. Unanimous vote of thanks were tendered them at the close of the meeting.

SEC.

How many Granges will enter into an agreement now to begin the work of establishing libraries? How many have given thought to this question with the purpose of accomplishing something? All will agree that it is desirable to have an extended list of books for the common use of members of the Grange, and their families but these books will not come without effort, and it is useless to expect much in the way of establishing a library except as labor is directed to his special object. Then the task becomes easy. A small contribution from each member to a general fund to be used for buying suitable books is all that is needed in the outset. If a Grange has fifty members and each contributes one useful book, that makes a good beginning. The small library will, in the outset, serve a need most admirable, for each one who has contributed will have the use of forty-nine books besides his own contribution. When the start is made it is not difficult to make additions for there will soon be increased desire for reading, and the desire will help to keep up contributions of which all may feel proud. Begin the work now. How many Granges are ready to pledge to this effort?—From the Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.

Soon the autumn fairs, rich with the fruits of the season will invite holders who are not yet too stolid to learn. These fairs will have a thousand attractions for farmers who wish to advance to higher attainments in their labor, and they will be instructive also to every member of their household. When managed properly agricultural fairs have immeasurable usefulness. They stimulate ambition to wholesome effort and tend to general improvement which is necessarily attended by profit. But fairs cease to be useful when they become the mere adjuncts to races or other gambling schemes. Wherever farmers have control they will honor themselves and their profession when they keep the fairs free from influences that corrupt and demoralize the great industry which they are intended to serve.—Husbandman.

The services and wages of labor can never receive their equivalent while wrong usurps the right. All honor to the men who, would displace gainful scheming by just laws. When men alter by force, trick or fraud the eternal laws which should give labor its proper wages, then the reaction is not far off. Revolutions have shown that it is terrible. The conservators of property have their limit under natural and social laws; and this, even cold science tells us.—Hon. S. S. Cox.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

TIME TABLE—MAY 15, 1884.

Standard time—90th meridian.

WESTWARD.

Table with 4 columns: Train Name, A.M., P.M., M. Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, 4 45, 9 40; Evening Express arrives, 1 00; Pacific Express, 2 27; Mail, 11 58; Day Express, 1 45.

EASTWARD.

Table with 4 columns: Train Name, A.M., P.M., M. Night Express, 11 58; Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves, 6 45; Kalamazoo Express arrives, 10 00; Mail, 12 05; Day Express, 1 45; New York Express, 8 10; Atlantic Express, 1 00.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 22 (east) at 5:15 P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 12:45, P. M.

H. B. LADYMAN, Gen. Manager, Detroit.

J. A. GRUBB, General Freight Agent, Chicago.

O. W. ROGUELS, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

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

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

Standard time—90th meridian.

GOING SOUTH.

Table with 4 columns: Train Name, N.Y. & O.N.Y. & H. Express, Ex. & M. Express, Way Pt. Le. Grand Rapids, 7 55 AM, 4 00 PM, 5 00 AM; Ar. Allegan, 8 50 " 5 15 " 5 30 AM; Ar. Kalamazoo, 9 50 " 6 20 " 12 50 PM; Ar. Schoolcraft, 10 19 " 6 52 " 1 58 " ; 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 30 AM, 12 45 PM.

GOING NORTH.

Table with 4 columns: Train Name, N.Y. & B.N.Y. & O. Ex. & M. Express, Way Pt. 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, 5 15 " 5 15 " 7 15 AM; Ar. Three Rivers, 6 03 " 3 42 " 10 45 " ; Ar. Schoolcraft, 6 32 " 4 09 " 11 50 " ; Ar. Kalamazoo, 7 15 " 4 45 " 1 30 PM; Ar. Allegan, 8 17 " 6 43 " 3 55 " ; Grand Rapids, 9 35 " 7 00 " 6 5 0.

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

Ladies' Department.

MY RIGHTS.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

Yes, God has made me a woman, And I am content to be Just what he meant, not reaching out For other things since he Who knows me best and loves me most has ordered this for me.

A Critic Criticised.

I had heard by way of a friend that "G—" had been to Island Park for rest, recreation, and true enjoyment, and would write of the "trip", of what was seen and heard.

Two things claimed my attention—"G—" had a good motive in view when writing that article, and wished to share the enjoyment with those who had not the privilege of being there, and also, to give the readers of THE VISITOR, a new, fresh, inception, to seek after the "good things of this world born of high and noble purpose."

There were other articles in the same number good in themselves, but a person would need to read them backward, side wise, or most any way to get at the true meaning of some of the sentences.

To-day as I look over the September number, I find a scathing criticism of the well written article, which has done so many of us so much good. To me, it seems uncalled for, unjust, and like the slaughter of the "innocents".

I think we are getting into deep water, and perhaps some of the contributors to the columns of THE VISITOR will fear to venture any more of their productions, lest they too, may have the wind taken out of their sails, and find themselves stranded on a "rock" or "sand bar."

MYRA.

SELECTIONS.

"Will thou seal up the avenues of ill? Pay every debt, as if God wrote the bill." Vice sears the heart that would cherish it. The most enjoyable pleasure is that we give. A foet to God was never a friend to man.—Young.

No excellent soul is exempt from a mixture of folly.—Aristotle. He who lives for himself, lives but for a little thing.—Bariland. Be moderate in all things. There is a bitter pang in every excess.

High resolves can only be wrought out by exalted principles. To fly we must have wings. The only amarantine flower on earth is virtue; the only lasting treasure, truth.—Couper.

There is no rule, or catechism, or precedent, that is a good substitute for thinking.—N. Y. World. Envy is a voice which keeps no holiday, but always in the wheel, and working its own disquiet.

The world deals good-naturedly with good-nature people; and I never knew a sulky misanthropist who quarreled with it, but it was he, and not it that was in the wrong.—[Thackeray.

Religion stands upon two pillars, viz: what Christ did for us in His flesh and what He performs in us by His Spirit. Most errors arise from an attempt to separate these two.—[John Newton.

Let us twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart-strings; let us resolve, come weal or woe, we will in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the stars and the stripes.—[H. W. Beecher.

SOMETIMES the good housewife wishes to know how to cook an old hen. One who has been experimenting in this matter for some time says in the Scientific American: "I killed a hen which was so old, that cooked in the ordinary way, she would have been uneatably tough.

The manufacture of this article has begun at the Isabella blast furnaces at Sharpsburg, Penn. It is produced by throwing a jet of steam against the stream of hot slag as it flows from the furnace. The product is similar in appearance to third grade cotton, but in weight is about 80 per cent heavier.

Mineral Wool.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Hyacinths grown indoors do not require as much water as many suppose, and probably is the cause of frequent failure among beginners in growing them. A florist once told me it was the hardest on the root of any way to grow them. It hardens the plant.

I am well aware that the "sure cure" for nervous headaches are legion, but for the benefit of those who have not ceased to try new remedies, I wish to recommend the Japanese Headache Cure "Mentholine." It is a very agreeable application, and is very likely to afford relief. It comes in "pencils" at twenty-five cents each.

American fervor for rapid living is the only thing that cools under this September sun. What a pity it takes 90° degrees in the shade to make us "go slow." Think of the tired heads, and weary limbs, rushing on in eagerness to "keep up," think of the beauties of nature, of the comforts of quiet home peace that are fleeing out of your reach, like the bits of autumnal beauty across your car window.

There is a call for more postal jottings. They are coming to be the most interesting part of our good VISITOR. A few weeks ago Clifton V. Northrop made an incubator on a small scale; and put into it 100 eggs. In one day less than three weeks from that time, the chicks began to clamor for their place in the world.

On July 15th occurred the death of one of those accomplished and womanly women, which the nineteenth century does know so well; Mrs. A. Lincoln Phelps, closed a remarkably successful career of ninety-one years, at Baltimore.

The statement that she left an estate of \$1,000,000, it of little account when compared with the legacy of influence she has bequeathed through her writings and her deeds. When associated with her sister, Mrs. Willard, at the Troy Female Seminary, she published her admirable work on botany. Mrs. Lincoln's botany was probably the text book of many of our readers. As principal of many female schools, and as a profuse writer on the sciences, natural philosophy, and hundreds of subjects, she had exerted a molding influence on educational matters of the past fifty years.

According to promise I will now write to all who bought carnation seed last Spring, and want to pot some for winter flowering. Take the tallest plants, which are the most tender for that purpose, put them in six inch pots, in rich earth composed of one part rich land and one part rich swamp soil. Hen manure mixed with rain water makes a first class liquid manure for all kinds of house plants.

I am sorry to see Bro. Luce, and with him the whole farming community so shamefully treated. Praise be to Bro. Cobb for the attitude he takes in regard to this matter. Give it to them I say! I shall vote now for Preston and prohibition, following many of the best citizens and christians who will do this thing, considering it their duty most sacred.

One of the most absurd arguments used by old parties, is that if you vote for Butler or St. John, your vote is thrown away. No man ever threw away his vote if he cast it conscientiously for what he deemed for the best good of the people. The bigoted partisan who votes the party ticket right or wrong against his honest convictions, does worse than throw away his vote. He ignores his duty to his God, and his country. If to be in the minority is to throw away his vote, then any party which is defeated, loses its vote.

Wholesome, charitable, criticisms are beneficial to those who wish to improve in their writings; but do, for pity sake, leave a person one "feather to flutter" and not use the sharp blade of criticism too mercilessly.

to secure the government from the control of corrupt moneyed aristocracy, far more dangerous to the prosperity of our free institutions, than the slave aristocracy ever was in the height of its power.

Mr. Editor:—Much has been written regarding proper and remunerative employment for women. Silk culture, poultry raising, and trades of various kinds which have no doubt been very profitable. But there are many ladies who have no opportunity to raise silk worms or follow any employment of that kind.

It is with pleasure I write your valuable paper of a splendid lecture we had Aug. 23, from Jason Woodman Esq. farmer and granger of Paw Paw. His subject was "Combination, and the issues of the day," and every word of his lecture was truth.

It is with pleasure I write your valuable paper of a splendid lecture we had Aug. 23, from Jason Woodman Esq. farmer and granger of Paw Paw. His subject was "Combination, and the issues of the day," and every word of his lecture was truth.

Prohibition by local option is doing much good in several places in the county. One prominent business man, a hardware merchant, who took note of his sales during four months after this law took effect, says, "his sales were larger than at the same time the year previous under the license law; he also says that men that used to drink pretty hard, have come and paid bills that were contracted previous to the no license law."

Another, soon after the law took effect said, "I am glad of it. I shall go home to night a sober man, the first time in four years." These are no idle words, but are well vouched for.

Our country's White House at Washington is little more than one grand saloon, where the courses of liquor follow each other daily. It always has been with the exception of the four years, when one noble woman who dared to stand alone, stepped to the front, and said they could not bring spirituous liquors to the table while she was housekeeper there.

All honor to that true and beautiful type of womanhood. Her name is written in characters of living light. Christian men and brethren, what this country asks of you, is to vote as you pray. If your prayer is open saloons, drunkenness in the streets, youths blighted in their budding manhood, middle aged men crazed and besotted, vote for it!

It is said by some, if we vote for prohibition we loose our vote. That is not so, a vote is never lost that is cast for God and humanity.

The eighth annual wheat meeting of the Volinia Farmer's Club, was called to order soon after the time appointed last Saturday, Aug. 23, at the town hall, showing a respectable number of

the enterprising farmers of our own, and of the towns adjoining. Want of time will prevent me from giving you more than a brief summary of the proceedings.

Owing to the non-appearance of the gentlemen who had been appointed to open the discussion, the talk was of a desultory and rambling character, yet almost every essential point involved in the question of wheat growing, as to varieties, time, and manner of seeding, suitable soils, and previous management, was touched upon by a large number of the practical farmers present, which showed critical, and thorough knowledge of the subject.

A clover soil was generally accepted as the best previous condition of the land for a good wheat crop; and fields pastured up to the time of plowing, thought to be better than those having been mowed. Summer fallowing was objected to as too expensive.

Nearly all agreed that shallow plowing and thorough harrowing to find the immediate surface and compact the under soil, produced the best conditions for a successful crop.

Drilling as well as broadcast seeding had advocates, but the first was generally preferred, and the roller drill commended, especially, if seeding in time of drouth was necessary.

Between 10th and 20th, or about 15th of September the most approved time to sow. About one and a fourth bushels per acre was the right quantity of seed, though instances were cited where good crops had been grown from one-half bushel of seed on the acre.

Of varieties, Clawson, Fultz, and Lancaster were generally grown. The Clawson for several years having taken the lead, and is still largely cultivated despite the great damage it has sustained in the past two years, after being harvested, while in shock. The softer character of its berry makes it sprout more readily during the heavy rains of those seasons, than the harder textures of the other kinds.

The low price and consequent want of profit in wheat culture was dwelt upon in a desponding tone by some, while others thought they could see a "silver lining" to the cloud that now overhangs the Michigan wheat growers' business; and that the present is the auspicious time to introduce a more diversified form of husbandry.

Comparisons were made as to the relative cost of harvesting wheat with the old time cradle and rake, and the low price of harvest wages at an early day before the advent of railroads, with the present high wages and the modern harvester, with about even results.

The general summing up was, that on well enriched and well prepared fields it might be profitable to still continue to raise wheat in a rotation where grass and other crops should predominate.

By-Laws of State Grange Relating to the Make-up of its Legislative Body.

be used at the State Grange, and said Secretary shall, immediately upon the close of the convention, forward a certified statement of the election, with name and postoffice of Representatives elected, to the Secretary of the State Grange. Blank forms and credentials and certificates shall be furnished by the Secretary of the State Grange on application.

Prevention of Noise. To those who carry on any operations requiring much hammering or pounding, a simple means of deadening the noise of their work is a great relief. Several methods have been suggested, but the best are probably these: 1. Rubber cushions under the legs of the work bench.

Unless the men who have in charge the management of the great corporate enterprise of the country pursue an entirely new course, they will engender hostility which will prove dangerous in the highest degree. There is no necessary antagonism between railroads and the people. But it seems to be ingrained in every railroad man to be perpetually running amuck to his customers. His bread and butter depend upon cultivating amicable relations with the people whose persons and property he transports.

One of the largest iron manufacturers in the United States says that if he had such freight rates as would pay a fair dividend on railroad stock with the water all squeezed out he would want no protection in the tariff and need none; that with our superior labor and greater cheapness and abundance of coal and iron we could pay the highest wages in the world and still manufacture cheaper than any other nation, but that excessive freight on coal, ore and other supplies raise the cost of producing finished iron far more than the value added by tariff duties.—Enterprise (Kan) Anti-Monopolist.

Lawyers, whether as "law makers" "law" expounders, or "law" evaders, are disastrous to any community. They bewilder and delude the people by means of plausible, but utterly vile "legislation." They make vice respectable, they legalize monstrous and wholesome systems of thieving; they encourage hatred; they ridicule simplicity; they make truth a laughing stock; and they have made honor a byword, inasmuch that it is now never used except as slang or in mockery.—William Henry Riley.

"Politicians are beginning to take an interest in trade questions." Certainly they are—during the political campaign. But when it comes to politicians working for the benefit and in the interests of trade questions, these promising gentlemen are generally found wanting. The only people who will work in political fields honestly for the equitable settlement of trade questions are those who are directly or indirectly connected with trade and come from its rank.—N. Y. Maritime Register.

We see it stated that during the recent frost some fruit growers saved their strawberry crop by burning brush and throwing dense smoke over their fields. The following method of warding frosts from trees has been successful: A pan is heated burning hot over a fire. Over this heated pan is suspended a large 50 gallon perforated bowl filled with coal tar, which slowly drips through the perforated bottom, and, striking the heated pan, ignites, giving forth a dense smoke, which, hovering over the trees, stands guard between frost and fruit.

Trees are among the most poetic objects of creation. Every wood teems with legends of mythology and romance, every tree is vocal with music, and their flowers and fruits do not afford more luxury to the sense than delight to the mind. Trees have their roots in the ground; but they send up their branches towards the skies, and are so many applicants to Heaven for blessings on the earth.—Wilson Plogg.

Not fewer than thirty amendments to the Constitution have been proposed during the present session of Congress, and, though several are important and desirable, it may be safely assumed that not one of them will make any substantial progress toward adoption.

In every city there are hidden away under the surface social explosions, which only need the slightest disorder to rally in coalescing fury and destructive force. Once put in motion they must run their course and end, as all similar things have ended, in blood and flames.—San Francisco Examiner.

A curious needle is in possession of Queen Victoria. It was made at the celebrated needle manufactory at Reddetch, and represents the Trajan column in miniature. Scenes from the Queen's life are depicted on the needle, so finely cut and so small they are only discernible through a microscope.

The new divorce law in France, which went into effect on the 1st of August, forbids, in the second article, the making of any report of the proceedings, a penalty not exceeding \$400 being imposed.

Youths' Department.

THE MODEL CHURCH.

WILL M. CARLETON.

Well, I've found the model church, I worshipped there to-day. It made me think of good old times, before my hairs were grey.

The sexton didn't seat me 'way back by the door. He knew that I was old and deaf as well as old and poor.

I wish you'd heard the organ! It had the old-time ring. The preacher said with trumpet voice "Let all the people sing!"

The sermon wasn't flowery; 'twas simple Gospel truth. It fitted our old men like me, it fitted hopeful youth.

The preacher made sin hideous in Gentile and Jew. He shot the golden sentences straight to the finest pew.

How swift the golden moments fled within that holy place! How brightly beam'd the light of Heaven from every happy face!

I hope to meet the minister, the congregation too. In the dear home beyond the skies which shines from Heaven's blue.

Dear wife, the fight will soon be fought, the victory be won; The shining goal is just ahead, the race is nearly won;

Dear Nieces and Nephews:—Who of you will give us something in return for the excellent "Review" from Grace?

What Shall We Do To Draw The Young To The Grange. I once saw this query in the Live Patron; many suggestions were made in the article.

Now, do you wonder that I looked forward to the arrival of my fourteenth birthday, the dawn of granger maturity? In honor of that long wished for day, my mother made for

me a little birthday party. She said it was customary for girls to have them on their eighteenth, but as the fourteenth was the one I had been looking forward to, she thought I had better make that a memorial day, and a memorial day it was.

The next meeting my name was presented, and I have enjoyed the evenings ever so much. There are many young people in our Grange this year. Six belong to the Order from our family; my father, mother, brother, the boy and girl living with us, and myself.

We take a number of papers, but I like the Visitor best of all, especially the Youths' department. Our Grange edits a monthly paper. The Master appoints an editor each month; original and selections are contributed.

Bengal Grange 225. We regret the disappointment our enthusiastic contributor has been subjected to by delay in the appearance of her article, but hope she will come again and receive more prompt attention.—Ed.]

Sight seeing at Jamestown, N. Y. On arriving at the docks at the outlet of Chautauque lake in western New York, and on whose banks we had spent a week at that great assembly of good things and good people, my traveling companion and I found we had four hours in which to visit the adjacent city of Jamestown before boarding the train to journey westward.

With the name of Jamestown to all familiar with "goods that will wear," comes the thought of the renowned and appreciated Alpaca mills. We addressed a lady present, simply to inquire if the mills were near by, and if visitors were allowed admission.

Huge masses of wool are to be cleaned, passing through vats of water, then drawn and shaped in strips by heated rollers and wound in immense skeins. Adjoining is the coloring room. Before entering, let me assure you that you will not remain long simply to enjoy the perfume. Vats of boiling water, variously colored, are added to the shade of material, as wooden rollers above drop in fresh stripes, taking up at the same time, the portion that has been brought in the fluid. Up one story and the colored wool is being carded and spun, the rolls of material becoming finer and more firm as the number of the threads increase.

There is but one item on which the female mind seems generally agreed as essential to the adornment of the present day, which is not in some sense tolerable to the fairly balanced masculine judgement. That one thing I am pained to say, strikes more fatally at female beauty, than would be possible for all the "swords" and "fettlers" and "helicopters" enumerated by Aristophanes.

We will follow these bobbins into the weaving room. My, what a noise! Be careful, you'll be caught in the machinery! But we go on; passing through the narrow aisles, we have looms on each side, arranged with just space between for the weaver to stand. The bobbins are sent rapidly from right to left, and vice versa the thread being fastened and forming cloth with the upper and lower warps which are arranged and held in the machine. Fresh bobbins are put in, loose threads picked up and all kept in order by the weaver. Fifty yards, or one piece, is considered a day's work taking from seven in the morning to six in the afternoon, with forty minutes to eat the noon lunch. Wages vary from 80 cts. to \$1.10 per piece, according to the style of goods.

The pickers room affords easier work, hence lighter pay. The goods are drawn over an elevated table where knots and superfluous threads are disposed of by means of a steel point. In the engine room we pause a moment to see the ponderous revol-

ving wheel which keeps in motion the thousands of large and small wheels and multitudinous parts of machinery that are on each floor of that brick block. We are now ready to go to the store room and see the many fifty yards wound on their special pine spools and boxed for shipping. Shall we again see them on the counters of our stores, with the smooth-voiced salesman holding one end up in order to give the best effect, and meanwhile saying, "It is the pure Jamestown, etc.?" We all know the story well.

Coming from the building, free from the noise, steam, dust and oil, how pure, and refreshing the outside air is. However, we have enjoyed the time, and yet, the more we have the more we want. The opposite sign, "Boot and Shoe Factory," invites our eagerness for new acquisitions and our attendant, seeing our look, asks, "would we visit that too?"

We examine the ten different processes which those necessary articles undergo in the formation. From the cutting of the soles by the muscular armed man in the basement to the sewing on of the buttons by the lady on the third floor we are interested. We miss the confusion and noise of the establishment across the way, only to note the quiet of this; much of the work is necessarily by hand, machines being used to stitch the shoes. Some are engaged in cutting the leather, others shaping, pegging, trimming and polishing. We descend to the packing room; where, with pride the gentlemen in charge displays the many boxes, with contents variously arranged, in this one, boots standing; in that they are folded and neatly separated by papers. We have been where we never were before.

Our kind friends, we thank you. It is train time. Goodbye. F. C. B.

Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society.

The Sixth Annual Fair of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society will be held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, commencing Monday, September 22d, and holding five days.

There has never been a time in the history of this popular society so auspicious of complete success as the coming season promises to be and never in the history of this society has so much consideration been given to the interests and requirements of our agricultural people as is being given them under the careful supervision of its present President, Mr. D. P. Clay.

In every direction wherein Mr. Clay can favor the farmers of Michigan or those of other States desirous of making exhibitions or of visiting the fair, he is always on the alert to do so. A committee of Patrons of Husbandry of Kent County Pomona Grange, recently called upon Mr. Clay with the view of ascertaining his position upon the question of liquors and wheels of fortune on the grounds during the present fair and the result of that interview was perfectly satisfactory to the temperance and moral sentiments of our farmers.

Mr. Clay has also voluntarily offered to Patrons of Husbandry a premium for a display at the coming fair to be held at Grand Rapids Michigan, so broad as to give chance for completion to all Granges without regard to locality and all of whom are cordially invited to attend. Having thus at the head of this great Industrial Society a man thoroughly identified with the farming, lumbering, the manufacturing and the mercantile industries of the country, and one who even fosters and encourages our various industries, and whose sympathies are with farmers and producers of whatever avocation; we should stand by Mr. Clay and his able assistant Secretary, James Cox, and Treasurer E. B. Dickman, and satisfy them that when the officers of the Society shows due consideration for our interests, we will aid them so far as is in our power to achieve such success as shall distinguish their administration from those less as the producers and more in their devourers' interests.

The Society offers to the Subordinate Granges of the State, the following premium of \$100, to be divided as follows: For the best wagon display of farm products, \$50.00. For the 2d best wagon display of farm products, \$30.00. For the 3d best wagon display of farm products, \$20.00.

The competition is open to all Subordinate Granges, but in order to secure such premium, there must be four or more entries. E. A. BURLINGAME.

The State Board of Health has issued a circular urging local boards to take precautions for a rigid observance of sanitary laws, in view of the present prevalence of Asiatic cholera. The general duty is urged upon all sanitary authorities and households: To make careful and sanitary inspections; to drain all stagnant pools and low grounds near dwellings; to clean all sewers and house drains; to cleanse and disinfect cellars, privies and all filthy places, and to examine and protect the purity of drinking water.

A good cyclopedia which takes in the whole circle of human knowledge, which shall be clear, concise, and an authority on each subject treated has become almost indispensable in every home, that education and culture has reached, such is Johnson's New Universal Cyclopedia, the latest is made on an entirely new plan. This Cyclopedia, under the chief editorial charge of such distinguished scholars as President Barnard of Columbia College, and Prof. Guyton, the eminent Swiss naturalist and geographer, is an original work, both as relates to its plan and its subject matter in the structure of its articles. These eminent scholars conceived the idea of dividing the work into thirty-one departments, placing at the head of each a responsible editor, who should have sole charge and be responsible for the manner in which the work was done.

A careful examination will show that JOHNSON'S contains later and more full information, and is a better authority on the subjects treated, and in much more convenient form, than others of its class.

Houghton Mifflin & Co. of Boston, have just issued a new edition of the Portrait Catalogue of their publications. It embraces a list of all the books they publish, under the names of the authors arranged alphabetically and in many instances describes the books or gives their contents. It contains new portraits of many of their distinguished authors: Agassiz, Browning, Bryant, Alice and Phoebe Cary, Joseph Cook, Cooper, Emerson, Bret Harte, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Bayard Taylor, Tennyson, Charles Dudley Warner, Mrs. Whitney and Whittier, and many others. This catalogue, which appears in an attractive new cover, will be sent free to any one requesting it.

The Kalamazoo Business College has the best prospects for a large attendance at the coming year it has ever had. Applications are coming in from all parts of the country.

We are keenly alive to the necessity of checking the tendency of wealth to become a means of oppression in the hands of a few; of curbing the political and industrial influence of great monopolies; and of keeping this country free in fact as well as in theory, a country in which every man is not only the equal of every other before the law, but is entitled to his fair and full chance in life, and especially to his own proper earnings.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

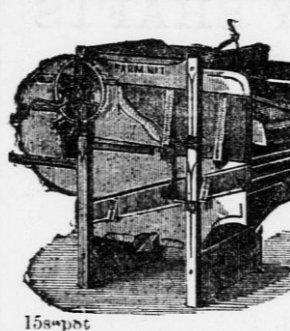
The report on the foreign commerce of the United States shows the balance of trade in favor of this Government for the last fiscal year of \$72,798,907, against a balance in our favor of \$100,658,488 the preceding year. Total value of exports of merchandise for the fiscal year just closed \$740,523,500, against \$823,830,402 for the preceding fiscal year, a falling off of \$83,325,842. Imports of merchandise amounted to \$867,714,503, against \$723,180,914, for the preceding fiscal year, a falling off of \$54,533,589.

Since 1880, a period of three years, there have been opened in the United States 29,405 miles of railroad, the cost of which, as represented by share capital and debt, was about \$70,000 per mile. Mr. Poor positively asserts that the actual cost per mile did not exceed \$30,000, and that the whole increase of the share capital during that period, amounting to nearly \$1,000,000,000, and a portion of the funded debt besides, was in excess of cost of construction!

Where the voters votes honestly, conscientiously and intelligently, it matters comparatively little how he votes: God will take care of the result, but where voters rush to the polls, heeding only the clamor voice of party, and resolutely refusing to hear any louder call—an evil is wrought which must seriously affect the general, and as the practise becomes habitual, the nation itself.—American Grange Bulletin.

The driver of Mand S. has been given ten thousand dollars by Vanderbilt. This is about a month's wages for all the drivers on the Fourth avenue cars who help Vanderbilt to make ten per cent dividend on its stock, and the non-exercise of like generosity to them by him has been widely commented upon. They would like to have a like sum divided among them.

Forty-one persons were killed and 200 were injured in the riot in Cincinnati, and not one murderer was hanged. Was there ever before such an idiotic riot as this?



THE BEST FARMERS And all Warehousemen and Seed Dealers, Everywhere, Use the OLD RELIABLE "CENTENNIAL" FANNING MILL. They will all tell you that it takes the Chaff and Oats out of Wheat, and is the only perfect Cleaner, Grader and Separator of all kinds of Grain and Seeds. The only Two-Shoe Mill and the BEST in the World. If you want some interesting information about Machines that pay for themselves the first year, and bottom prices, send your name on a postal card to us. WE MAKE THEM. Where did you see this advertisement? S. FREEMAN & SONS, Racine, Wis.

FAY CURRANT HEAD GRAPES BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD SMALL FRUITS AND TREES. LOW TO DEALERS AND PLANTERS. EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS. FREE CATALOGUES. GEO. S. JOSELYN, FREDONIA, N. Y.

Michigan Crop Report for September.

LANSING, Sept. 11.—[Mich. Press.]—Reports received by the secretary of state from 772 correspondents representing 597 townships, show that 179,600 acres of wheat threshed up to August 25 yielded 2,335,433 bushels, an average of 13.04 bushels per acre. These figures indicate an aggregate product in the state of 25,415,584 bushels, or 3,450,193 bushels more than the estimate in July. The number of acres reported threshed is greater by nearly 50,000 than on Sept. 1, 1883. To the question of which variety of wheat has given the highest yield per acre, 225 correspondents in the southern four-tiers of counties answer Clawson 76 answer Hulst; 50, Egyptian; 20, Lancaster; and 40 answers are divided between 22 other varieties. In the northern counties the order of yield is the same as in the southern part of the state.

Fifty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-six acres of oats threshed yielded 2,022,000 bushels, an average of 33.08 bushels per acre. The number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of August at 24 elevators and mills was 983,125. The condition of corn is 89 and clover sown this year 80, the comparison being with the vitality and growth of average years. Potatoes promise 99, apples 67 and peaches 13 per cent of an average crop.

THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—2.30 P. M.—Wheat, dull; new western winter, 6s 8d; new spring 6s 7d. New York, Sept. 13.—Flour, receipts 17,241 bbls; 4 1/2c lower; heavy No. 2 red, less active; Sept 84 1/2c; No. 1 white, 3/4 nominal; Nov., 82 1/2c; Corn, 46 1/2c; lower; mixed western, spot, 50 1/2c; receipts, 119,550 bu.; futures, 45 1/2c; Oats, 35c lower, quiet; Feb., 31 1/2c; receipts, 100,730; western, 28 1/2c; Red, quiet and unchanged. Pork, dull, easy, new mess 17.00; 17.00; Lard, dull; steam rendered, 17.00; 17.00.

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—12.00 M.—Wheat, weak; cash, 75c; Sept., 75c; Oct., 75c; Nov., 80 bid; No. 2 red, 80c; heavy, 80c; Oct., 81c; No. 3 red, 72c; Corn, No. 2 cash 51c; Oats, No. 2 white 30 nominal; No. 2, 26 1/2c. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Receipts, 1,100 4,800 14,500 500 ship's 1,500 4,800 14,500 500

TOLEDO, Sept. 13.—Wheat, lower, quiet; No. 2 red nominal 75c; Oct. 77 1/2; Nov., 79c; No. 2 white, 74 1/2c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—1.10 P. M.—Wheat, depressed, lower; closing at 1 1/2c; prices and very close to lowest ever known to trade 73c; cash Sept.; 74c; Oct.; 75 1/2c; Nov.; 78c; Dec. Corn, higher; 54 cash Sept.; 54 1/2c; Oct.; 54 1/2c; Nov.; 55c; Dec. Pork, irregular; \$17.00 Sept.; \$17.00 Oct.; \$17.00 Nov. Lard, lower; \$7.00 Sept.; \$7.00 Oct.; \$7.00 Nov.

Groceries. New York, Sept. 13.—Butter, firm; western, 82 1/2c. CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES—TIMES REPORT. Sugar, stand. A., 8 1/2c; extra heavy, 8 1/2c; 100 lb. Dried apples, 5 1/2c; 50 lb. common, 5 1/2c; Potatoes, 40c; 40c; Eggs, fresh, 18c; 18c; Wool, fine and m., 30c; Beans, 1 1/2c; 1 1/2c.

Live Stock. CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; unchanged; 5c higher; light, \$5.25; 5c; 5c; heavy packing, \$5.25; 5c; 5c; strong; exporters, \$5.25; 5c; good to choice \$5.25; 5c; common to fat, \$4.00; 5c; receipts, 1,400; steady; common to good, \$2.25; 40c.

Wanted a Little More. "Ten years ago I saw a man who had \$11,000,000 and seven children. One day I asked him why he did not retire. His answer was: "I have \$11,000,000, I want just 12,000,000, because I have seven children. My wish is to give each a million and keep \$5,000,000 for myself." That man died in a tenement house, and his children are working for \$1 a day."—N. Y. Telegram.

In selecting your next Congressman ask him is he for the people or the monopolist. Ask him does he favor the elevation of agriculture, and will vote to give us a member of the Cabinet. Ask him will he vote to mend the injustice of patent laws. Ask him will he vote to prevent the waste of all public domain. Ask him will he vote to reduce war taxes.—Baltimore Farm and Praise.

Much is said at present, about putting honest, conscientious men into political offices. We mean no disrespect to the legal profession, but if the lawyers were pushed aside—they will never move aside of their own free will—and more men from business, manufacturing, and agricultural circles, elected to office, we might be less cursed with bad legislation.—N. Y. Maritime Register.

Politicians fear to see the farmers uniting because of their numbers, their vast aggregate wealth and their overwhelming influence. We say, unite farmers, and let the world know that you are living beings that have a very important part to play in the world's drama.—Orange County (N. Y.) Farmer.

George Bliss discovered one man "who carried the entire mail across the mountains in his boots," and got \$50,000 for it. Yet it was impossible to convict even him. No more land for corporations, non-resident aliens or speculators. The land for the people who wish to occupy it.—Chicago Express.

Farm for Sale EXCHANGE.

OVER ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF CHOICE PRAIRIE LAND Under good cultivation. Eight acres timber. In good location. For particulars call on or address O. F. COLEMAN, Real Estate Agent, 114 SOUTH BURDICK ST., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

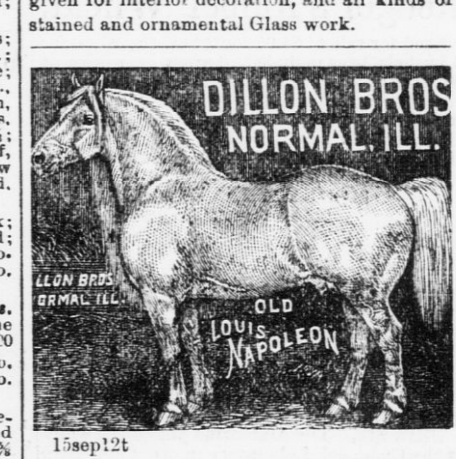
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Special designs furnished and Estimates given for interior decoration, and all kinds of stained and ornamental Glass work.

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MEN WANTED to travel and sell our 2806 LBS. WGT. of two OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS

Send for description of this famous breed. Also Fowls, B. SILVER, Cleveland, O.

POLAND CHINAS! Pine Grove Herd.

PORTER, CASS CO., contains over 100 head of Pure-bred Poland China Swine; blood of the Butlers, Shullbarger, Corwin, Comander, Sambos, and U. S. 1195 stock, all recorded or eligible to registry in Ohio Poland China Record. Parties desiring stock can be supplied at reasonable rates. Call on or address, GLENN HEBRON, Box 309, Iseip Isp. Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

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BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE, AT LOWEST LIVING PRICES! Just now we are offering light weight goods less than cost of manufacturing.

White Vests ..... 35c, 50c, \$1.00 Light Coats ..... 25c, 50c, 75c Bargains in Suits and Dusters! All Straw Hats at Half Price!

PEAR HEADQUARTERS. PEACH and other PRUITT BERRIES. New and old varieties of BERRIES.

Early Cluster Blackberry, Marlboro Raspberry, Currants, Grapes, etc. Catalogue Free JOHN S. COLLINS, Mooresville, N. C.

A REVOLUTION We have published for free distribution a valuable work entitled "A Revolution in Wheat Growing." It tells how any farmer can grow 10 to 15 bushels of wheat a more per acre without any increase in labor or fertilizer. It should be in the hands of every wheat grower at once, so they can realize the above results in their next crops. It is sure to be of great profit to you, and we want every wheat grower who reads this paper to send for it, none others need apply. 100,000 copies now ready to distribute. Send BOOK FREE—address postal card to J. A. KERR & Co., Seedsmen and Publishers, Watonsville, Pa.

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**THOROUGHbred SHEEP**  
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 The official organ of the NATIONAL WOOL-  
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 For particulars, cash commissions, etc., ad-  
 dress at once.  
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**TEACHERS WANTED—10 PRINCIPALS**  
 12 Assistants, and a number for Music,  
 Art, and Specialties. Application form mailed  
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 Chicago, Ill.  
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 Low prices, long credit. Rich agricultural and  
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 grasses, and all the choice fruits, near schools, churches  
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 For maps of Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas,  
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 On Mount Holyoke plan. Location delightful.  
 Board and Tuition, \$172 per school year.  
 Fine Library, Cabinet, Telescope and Musical  
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 English language and review of elementary  
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 Is the cheapest and best. The subject is made  
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 Circular of commendation free. Price by  
 mail prepaid; cloth, 50 cents; leather tocks,  
 \$1.00. Postage stamps received.  
 Address, J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, or  
 GEO. T. FISH,  
 Rochester, N. Y.

**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, 2t.

**Prof. Kedzie's Letter to the Ala-**  
**bastine 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 Ala-  
 bastine 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 claims  
 that it is durable. Manufactured only by  
 THE ALABASTINE CO.,  
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 This institution is thoroughly equipped, having  
 a large teaching force, also ample facili-  
 ties for illustration and manipulation including  
 Laboratories, Conservatories, Library,  
 Museum, Classroom Apparatus, also a large  
 and well stocked farm.  
**FOUR YEARS**  
 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.

**German Horse and Cow**  
**POWDERS.**  
 This powder has been in use for many  
 years. It is largely used by the farmers of  
 Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State  
 have bought over 100,000 pounds through  
 their purchasing agents. Its composition is  
 its secret. The receipt is on every box and  
 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Ober-  
 holder'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 WOODBRIDGE ST., DETROIT,  
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 and ALBERT TREMAN, ANZENBERG. Put  
 up in 50-lb. boxes (loose), price EIGHT CENTS  
 per lb., 30-lb. boxes (of 6-lb. packages, TEN  
 CENTS per lb.

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**RATTLE, RATTLE!**  
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 Full Blood, Not Registered.  
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 The easiest Churn to run in existence, re-  
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 As easy to clean as a butter tray. A success  
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 Pigs in pairs and trios not skin. 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. BELL,  
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**KENT COUNTY**  
**POMONA NURSERIES!**  
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 APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH,  
 CHERRIES, SMALL FRUITS  
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 Ornamental Trees and Evergreens!  
 Prices to suit the times. Buy direct and save  
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 A combina-  
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 all farmers can  
 make Creamery  
 Butter as well  
 as keep it in a  
 nice condition  
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 marketed.  
 It saves two-  
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**CIDER**  
 Presses, Graters, Sorghum Mills,  
 Jelly Machinery (Steam and Fire) All kinds  
 of Mill Supplies. Illustrated Catalogue free.  
 C. G. HAMILTON, Detroit, Michigan.  
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 Fall term opens Sept. 1. Send for Journal.

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 CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY R.R.  
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 stove-wood, and all sorts of log-cutting—it is the most  
 useful and profitable machine ever invented. It is  
 simple, and easy to use. A boy of 15 can saw logs fast and  
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**MONARCH MFG CO., (A) 206 State St., Chicago, Ill.**  
 15 June

**Clover Leaf Can**  
 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.

**STEAM ENGINES**  
 Portable and Agricultural.  
 Send for circulars.  
**WOOD, TAHER & MORSE,**  
 Easton, N. Y.  
 1may1em6t

**BUSINESS AGENT MICH. STATE GRANGE.**  
**THOMAS MASON,**  
**General Commission Merchant,**  
 161 South Water Street, Chicago,  
 Respectfully Solicits Consignments of  
**FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS,**  
**GRASS SEED, RAW FURS, HIDES, PELTS, TALLOW ETC.**  
 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.				
STATIONS.	No. 2, Mail, Ex. Sun.	No. 4, Day Express, Ex. Sun.	No. 6, Pacific Express, Daily.	No. 8, B. Creek Pass'g'r., Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 1, Mail, Ex. Sun.	No. 3, Limited Express, Daily.	No. 5, Atlantic Express, Accom. Daily.	No. 11, Valp'g'o Ex. Sun.
Le. Port Huron	6:35 AM	7:50 AM	8:00 PM	4:10 PM	Le. Chicago	9:10 AM	3:30 PM	6:30 PM	6:30 PM
" Imlay City	7:50 "	9:05 "	9:05 "	5:19 "	" " CRI&P Cros	10:06 "	4:13 "	7:23 "	7:45 PM
" Lapont	8:55 "	10:10 "	10:10 "	6:28 "	" Rededale	11:50 "	5:25 "	8:30 "	8:50 "
" Flint	9:07 "	10:22 "	10:22 "	7:37 "	" Valparaiso	12:50 "	6:25 "	9:40 "	10:00 "
Ar. Durand	9:40 "	10:55 "	10:55 "	8:05 "	" Haskell	12:07 PM	7:25 "	10:40 "	11:00 "
Ar. Det. G. W. Div.	10:50 "	12:05 "	12:05 "	9:14 "	" Stillwell	12:42 PM	7:44 "	11:01 "	11:20 "
Ar. Pontiac	11:05 "	12:20 "	12:20 "	10:23 "	" South Bend	1:30 "	8:10 "	12:10 AM	12:30 "
" Bly	11:20 "	12:35 "	12:35 "	11:32 "	" Grangers	2:20 "	8:35 "	12:40 AM	1:00 "
Ar. Durand	11:40 "	12:55 "	12:55 "	12:41 "	" Cassopolis	2:16 "	7:21 "	12:51 AM	1:10 "
Ar. Battle Creek	12:40 PM	1:55 PM	1:55 PM	1:50 PM	" Marquette	3:45 "	8:10 "	1:16 AM	1:35 "
Ar. Battle Creek	12:50 PM	2:05 PM	2:05 PM	3:04 PM	" Schoolcraft	4:35 "	8:10 "	1:46 AM	2:05 "
" Vicksburg	1:05 PM	2:20 PM	2:20 PM	4:13 PM	" Vicksburg	5:25 "	8:10 "	1:46 AM	2:05 "
" Schoolcraft	1:20 PM	2:35 PM	2:35 PM	5:22 PM	Ar. Battle Creek	6:15 "	8:35 "	1:40 AM	2:00 AM
" Marquette	1:35 PM	2:50 PM	2:50 PM	6:31 PM	Ar. Battle Creek	7:05 "	8:55 "	1:40 AM	2:00 AM
" Cassopolis	1:50 PM	3:05 PM	3:05 PM	7:40 PM	Ar. Durand	7:55 "	9:05 "	1:40 AM	2:00 AM
" Grangers	2:05 PM	3:20 PM	3:20 PM	8:49 PM	Lv. Det. G. W. Div.	8:45 "	9:55 "	1:40 AM	2:00 AM
" Stillwell	2:20 PM	3:35 PM	3:35 PM	9:58 PM	Ar. Bly	9:35 "	10:45 "	1:40 AM	2:00 AM
" Haskell	2:35 PM	3:50 PM	3:50 PM	11:07 PM	" Pontiac	10:25 "	11:35 "	1:40 AM	2:00 AM
Ar. Durand	3:25 AM	4:40 AM	4:40 AM	12:16 PM	" Durand	11:15 "	12:25 "	1:40 AM	2:00 AM
Ar. Battle Creek	4:15 AM	5:30 AM	5:30 AM	1:25 PM	Lv. Det. G. W. Div.	12:05 "	1:15 "	1:40 AM	2:00 AM
Ar. Battle Creek	4:25 AM	5:40 AM	5:40 AM	2:34 PM	" Flint	1:05 "	1:15 "	6:00 "	6:25 "
" Vicksburg	4:40 AM	5:55 AM	5:55 AM	3:43 PM	" Lapont	1:55 "	12:07 AM	6:35 "	7:00 "
" Schoolcraft	4:55 AM	6:10 AM	6:10 AM	4:52 PM	" Imlay City	2:45 "	12:57 AM	6:55 "	7:20 "
" Marquette	5:10 AM	6:25 AM	6:25 AM	6:01 PM	Ar. Port Huron	3:35 "	1:26 "	7:50 "	8:10 "
" Cassopolis	5:25 AM	6:40 AM	6:40 AM	7:10 PM					
" Grangers	5:40 AM	6:55 AM	6:55 AM	8:19 PM					
" Stillwell	5:55 AM	7:10 AM	7:10 AM	9:28 PM					
" Haskell	6:10 AM	7:25 AM	7:25 AM	10:37 PM					
Ar. Durand	7:00 AM	8:15 AM	8:15 AM	11:46 PM					
Ar. Battle Creek	7:50 AM	9:05 AM	9:05 AM	12:55 AM					
Ar. Battle Creek	8:00 AM	9:15 AM	9:15 AM	1:04 AM					
" Vicksburg	8:15 AM	9:30 AM	9:30 AM	2:13 AM					
" Schoolcraft	8:30 AM	9:45 AM	9:45 AM	3:22 AM					
" Marquette	8:45 AM	10:00 AM	10:00 AM	4:31 AM					
" Cassopolis	9:00 AM	10:15 AM	10:15 AM	5:40 AM					
" Grangers	9:15 AM	10:30 AM	10:30 AM	6:49 AM					
" Stillwell	9:30 AM	10:45 AM	10:45 AM	7:58 AM					
" Haskell	9:45 AM	11:00 AM	11:00 AM	9:07 AM					
Ar. Durand	10:35 AM	11:50 AM	11:50 AM	10:16 AM					
Ar. Battle Creek	11:25 AM	12:40 AM	12:40 AM	11:25 AM					
Ar. Battle Creek	11:35 AM	12:50 AM	12:50 AM	12:34 AM					
" Vicksburg	11:50 AM	1:05 AM	1:05 AM	1:43 AM					
" Schoolcraft	12:05 PM	1:20 AM	1:20 AM	2:52 AM					
" Marquette	12:20 PM	1:35 AM	1:35 AM	4:01 AM					
" Cassopolis	12:35 PM	1:50 AM	1:50 AM	5:10 AM					
" Grangers	12:50 PM	2:05 AM	2:05 AM	6:19 AM					
" Stillwell	1:05 PM	2:20 AM	2:20 AM	7:28 AM					
" Haskell	1:20 PM	2:35 AM	2:35 AM	8:37 AM					
Ar. Durand	2:10 PM	3:25 AM	3:25 AM	9:46 AM					
Ar. Battle Creek	3:00 PM	4:15 AM	4:15 AM	10:55 AM					
Ar. Battle Creek	3:10 PM	4:25 AM	4:25 AM	12:04 PM					
" Vicksburg	3:25 PM	4:40 AM	4:40 AM	1:13 PM					
" Schoolcraft	3:40 PM	4:55 AM	4:55 AM	2:22 PM					
" Marquette	3:55 PM	5:10 AM	5:10 AM	3:31 PM					
" Cassopolis	4:10 PM	5:25 AM	5:25 AM	4:40 PM					
" Grangers	4:25 PM	5:40 AM	5:40 AM	5:49 PM					
" Stillwell	4:40 PM	5:55 AM	5:55 AM	6:58 PM					
" Haskell	4:55 PM	6:10 AM	6:10 AM	8:07 PM					
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" Cassopolis	7:45 PM	9:00 AM	9:00 AM	4:10 PM					
" Grangers	8:00 PM	9:15 AM	9:15 AM	5:19 PM					
" Stillwell	8:15 PM	9:30 AM	9:30 AM	6:28 PM					
" Haskell	8:30 PM	9:45 AM	9:45 AM	7:37 PM					
Ar. Durand	9:20 PM	10:35 AM	10:35 AM	8:46 PM					
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